

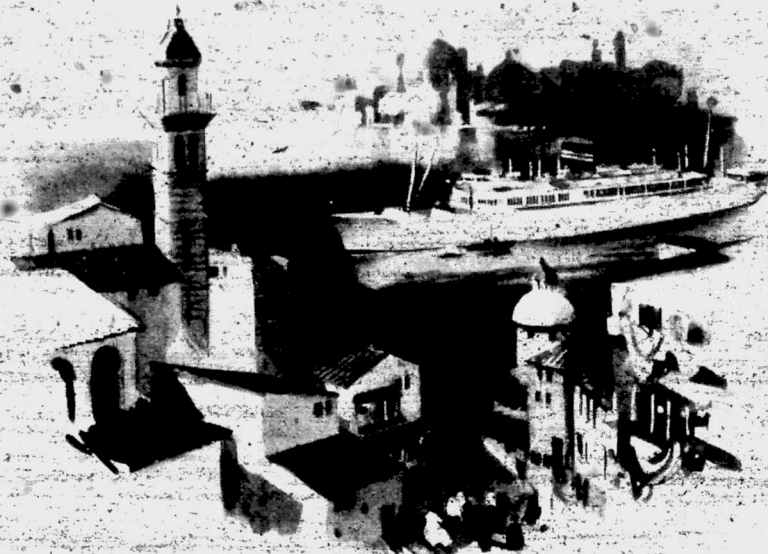
# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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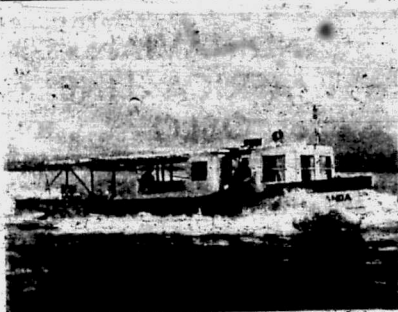
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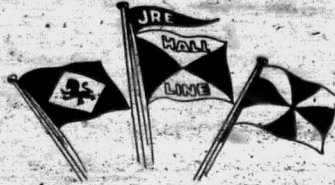
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1959

Vol. 36

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION** in the United Kingdom are unquestionably to the advantage of the territories in Africa which are still under British control.

### Conservative Victory A Boon for British Africa.

Whereas a Labour victory would have wrought calamity, the increased Conservative majority will ensure continuity in the policies towards East and Central Africa for which Mr. Lennox-Boyd and Lord Home have stood; and in this crucial period in their affairs it is of transcendent importance to have ordered progress, to avoid muddle-headed impetuosity, and to gain a little more time. Every extreme African nationalist would have been encouraged in his demagoguery and demands by the emergence of a Socialist Government. They had expected the left-wing faction in the Labour Party, from which source they have derived ceaseless but misleading encouragement, to hold a strong position in the new Government, and during the election campaign the public pronouncements of the party and its chief spokesmen must have strengthened that hope by their exploitation of difficulties in the Colonies as a means of discrediting the Conservatives.

This unscrupulous use of colonial problems for party political purposes has not swayed the people, partly no doubt because millions of Britons, having served in one or both of the world wars in

### Labour's Apotheosis Of Irresponsibility.

African or Asian territories with race problems, disliked and distrusted the Socialist propaganda. On a number of occasions, especially in his speeches in Glasgow and Bristol, even Mr. Gaitskell emphasized the crude, false, and

dangerous suggestion that his party alone was sympathetic to the political ambitions of Africans. As Lord Home retorted, nobody hearing such remarks would have thought that during the summer Mr. Gaitskell and his associates had been repeatedly invited to join with the Conservatives in considering the next stage of advancement in Central Africa. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations added cuttingly: "Mr. Gaitskell says that the Labour Party's record is clean. That is true so far as votes for Africans went; it was a blank. Conservatives are as keen to see self-government for our colonial territories as any Socialist, but self-government must be responsible government which safeguards the rights of the people." An official Labour statement referred to Mr. Macmillan's "campaign medals for Suez, Cyprus, Nyasaland and Hola", and its election manifesto asked: "How can the peoples of Africa trust the Tory Government?" More disreputable and reckless allegations it would be difficult to conceive. Can the authors of such misrepresentations not understand that extremist African politicians will tell all who will listen that a party supported by nearly half the British electorate has warned Africans not to trust Her Majesty's Government? A graver disservice to Africa is not easily imaginable. It is the apotheosis of irresponsibility.

Having completely failed to win the election by salesmanship in place of statesmanship and by appealing to the cupidity of the electors, will Labour, now that it is con-

### Electorate Not Mised By Colonial Calumnies.

demned to at least four or five years in the political wilderness, suffer a split between its moderates and extremists? That is a possibility. The party cannot ignore the fact that millions of trade unionists have



rated high wages, full employment, and economic stability above the enticements of the Socialist auctioneers, who grew more frenzied in their allurements day after day. Hundreds of thousands of ordinary men (and perhaps still more of their womenfolk) are exasperated by the endless succession of unwarrantable strikes, official and unofficial, and understand that there cannot be annual wage increases of five per cent. and more if the country is to achieve the three per cent. annual increase in production which both parties agree to be necessary. It is significant that the Conservatives gained ten seats in the prosperous Midlands, a reverse totally unexpected by the Socialists. Day after day in those constituencies false statements about Kenya and the Federation, or statements torn from their true context, were circulated with the object of persuading voters to entrust colonial administration to Labour. The tactic was as unsuccessful as it was despicable.

The number of extremists in African affairs on the Socialist benches of the House of Commons has not been reduced, but some of the moderates are unfortunately among the unseated, including Mr. Arthur Bottomley, the spokesman on Commonwealth affairs, whom Mr. Gaitskell would almost certainly have made Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Mr. Charles Hobson, who has taken a courageous line since he learnt the facts for himself during a visit to Kenya some years ago. He and Mr. W. Coldrick, who was also overborne, have been members of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board. Mr. James Johnson, who has paid several visits to East and Central Africa, was likewise defeated, though he can certainly not be termed moderate or realistic in his views, he was not so far to the left as Mrs. Barbara Castle, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. L. J. Callaghan, Mr. R. H. S. Crossman, Mr. John Dugdale, Mr. Dingle Foot, Mr. Leslie Hale, Sir Leslie Plummer, Mr. John Stonehouse, and Mr. K. Zilliacus, whose past record affords little hope that they will judge African issues rationally and impassionately. All won their contests, some by narrow margins. Now that their manoeuvres can serve no electoral purpose, will Mr. Gaitskell discourage their irresponsibility? In the last Parliament any African issue was twisted to his party's presumed advantage. Now that that policy has been proved abortive, it would be to Mr. Gaitskell's credit to insist on an impartial

approach to colonial problems of great delicacy and difficulty, problems which, for the sake of Africa and of Britain, should not be exacerbated by sectional disparagement and distortion in the House of Commons. Britain, not one political party, has to accept the responsibility of decision, and the issues ought to be considered on their merits, not according to party bias. Labour, which has deliberately disregarded the pledge of its former leader, Lord Attlee, that the party would help to make the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland a success, has now a new chance to abandon its obstructionism and to co-operate with the Government in dealing with the grave matters facing it in Central and East Africa.

For the past five years Mr. Lennox-Boyd has carried a heavier burden than any other Minister; though strong physically and mentally, and amazingly resilient, he has been brought more than once to the point of collapse. **Mr. Lennox-Boyd May Now Resign.** through overwork, but while issues about which he felt deeply were in the balance he was determined to remain at his post, whatever the strain. He needed no persuasion except his sense of duty, but the Socialists, angered by his exceptional competence and impressive record of achievement, made him their special target in the House. They invariably got the worst of the exchanges, and by persisting in their attacks, provided the Secretary of State with an additional reason for declining to relinquish his portfolio. He was not the man to quit under fire. If he were to ask to be relieved of his portfolio now, there could be no suggestion that his departure was a consequence of mistaken policies. The country has rejected impassioned invitations to impugn the Government's colonial record and in his own constituency, where his opponents repeated their colonial casus belli day after day, he was returned by a largely increased majority despite the fact that he was opposed on this occasion by Labour and Liberal candidates. Incidentally, it was characteristic of him to refuse a safe seat which was his for the taking not long ago, though his majority in Mid-Bedfordshire has never been large and seemed precarious if a Liberal intervened, he would not forsake the area which first sent him to Parliament twenty-eight years ago.

He has been an outstanding Secretary of State, liberal-minded but practical, tremen-



dously hard-working, and insistent on meeting people and judging issues for himself on the spot throughout the Colonial Empire, almost every part of which he has visited at least once. Every territory in East and Central Africa — to which he has returned again and again — has been granted constitutional advancement of one kind or another, and some of the major problems still outstanding would have been further narrowed or solved if there had been less stubbornness and more wisdom among local politicians. If Mr. Lennox-Boyd should now withdraw from the political fray, as seems likely, his retirement will be saluted

by hosts of admirers of many races in many countries. They knew that he would fight for what he believed to be right, that he would not take umbrage if those who disagreed with him fought equally hard for their cause, that he had limitless patience in negotiation, and that his good will persisted through disappointment after disappointment. Not one of his predecessors can have established such happy personal relations with so many African politicians, who nevertheless knew that he stood for inter-racial partnership, not domination by Africans, in the multi-racial States. In his five years at the Colonial Office he has done great service to British Africa.

## Who's Who in the New House of Commons

### Members with East and Central African Connexions

#### CONSERVATIVES

**ALFORD, C. J. M.**, increased his majority at Colchester in a three-cornered fight to 7,496 from 4,898 in a straight fight with Labour in 1955. Has represented the division since 1950. Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. Former chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board. Director of the Conservative Political Centre, 1945-50.

**AMERY, JULIAN**, held Preston North with an increased majority — 4,461 compared with 2,903 in 1955, in both cases a straight fight with Labour. Represented the division since 1950. Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Former director of the British South Africa Company. Son of L. S. Amery.

**BARLOW, SIR J. D.**, re-elected for Middleton and Prestwich with a fractionally increased majority of 10,168, has visited East Africa and has tea interests in Nyasaland. Chairman of the Conservative trade and industry committee. A merchant and farmer, bank director and chairman of rubber plantation companies. Deputy chairman, Cotton Board during the last war.

**BENNETT, F. M.**, added over 7,000 votes to his majority of 10,581 in a by-election at Torquay in December, 1955. Joint secretary, Conservative Commonwealth Affairs Committee. Called to the Southern Rhodesian Bar, 1947. P.P.S. to various Ministers since 1953.

**BRAINE, B. R.**, returned for South-East Essex with a substantially increased majority of 10,133. Vice-chairman Conservative Commonwealth Affairs Committee since 1953; chairman, British Commonwealth Producers' Organisation. Prominent speaker and writer on colonial affairs.

#### Former Chief Secretary

**BRAITHWAITE, SIR A. N.**, who has visited East Africa, held Harrow West by 18,000, a slight improvement on 1955.

**BULLUS, WING COMMANDER E. E.**, was returned for Wembley North by 11,080, an improvement on 1955, when there was also a three-cornered fight. P.P.S. to Secretary for Overseas Trade and to Minister of State, Board of Trade, 1953-56. Has visited East Africa.

**CAMPBELL, SIR DAVID**, was returned again for Belfast South with a majority of 20,846, about 5,000 down on 1955. Joined the Tanganyika Administration in 1919; Assistant Chief Secretary, 1933; Deputy Chief Secretary, Uganda, 1936; Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar, 1942. From 1943-52 was Lieut.-Governor of Malta. First stood for Belfast South as Ulster Unionist in 1952.

**CHURCHILL, SIR WINSTON**, had his majority at Woodford cut from 15,808 in 1955 to 14,797. Prime Minister, 1940-45 and 1951-55. The holder of more ministerial posts than any other Parliamentarian, he was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1906-08 (when he visited East Africa) and Colonial Secretary, 1921-22. Served in Sudan, and was present at Battle of Khartoum. First returned to Parliament 1900.

**CLARK, HENRY**, a new member, held Antrim for the Ulster Unionists with an increased majority of 40,327 in a straight fight with Sinn Féin. Born 1929. Served for eight years in Tanganyika as a district commissioner.

**CRADDOCK, G. B.**, returned again for Spelthorne, increasing

his majority from 5,982 in 1955 to 8,093. Formerly managing director in Uganda of the Uganda Co., Ltd., and president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce. Held executive posts in India and U.K. between 1921 and 1939. Was an assistant director in the Ministry of Supply in the last war. Contested Lichfield, 1938 and 1945; first returned for the Spelthorne division of Middlesex, 1950.

**ERROLL, F. J.**, had his majority at Altrincham and Sale cut from 18,412 in a straight fight in 1955 to 15,831 in a three-cornered contest. Visited the African colonies, and later assisted in Lord Hailey's African Research survey, 1935-36. Economic Secretary to the Treasury. Member of Parliamentary delegations to West Africa and Burma.

**FLETCHER-COOKE, C.**, won Darwen again, increasing his majority from 7,916 in the last election to 8,342, a straight fight both times. Frequent speaker in colonial debates. Brother of Mr. J. Fletcher-Cooke, Chief Secretary, Tanganyika.

**FRASER, H. C. P.**, capped his 1955 majority of 8,656 by over 2,500 votes. P.P.S. to Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1951-54. Under-Secretary for War since November, 1958.

**HARR, J. H.**, substantially increased his 1955 majority of 7,190 at Sudbury and Woodbridge. Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food since 1958; former Secretary of State for War and Minister of State for Colonial Affairs. Brother of Lord Elibow, former Labour Minister of State for Colonial Affairs and now Governor-General of Ghana.

#### Overseas Information Services

**HILL, DR. CHARLES**, improved his majority at Luton, adding 601 votes to his 1955 majority of 4,418. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In charge of British information services overseas and in that connexion visited East Africa. Formerly hon. secretary, Commonwealth Medical Conference.

**HOLELAND-MARTIN, C. J.**, held Ludlow by a slightly reduced majority of 7,326. Secretary to the Governor of Kenya, 1945. Former chairman of the Uganda Co., Ltd. Director, Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., and Central African Railways, Ltd., and chairman or director of other companies. Interested in East or Central Africa.

**HURD, SIR A. R.**, returned for Newbury, which he first won in 1945. Majority increased this time from 7,237 to 9,916. Agricultural correspondent of *The Times*. Visited Tanganyika several times in connexion with the groundnut scheme.

**LEOGE-BOURKE, MAJOR E. A. H.**, returned again for Ely with a majority of 6,468, is a frequent speaker in colonial debates.

**LENNOX-BOYD, ALAN**, increased his majority by 1,210 votes to 5,174 in a three-cornered fight at Mid-Bedfordshire, which he has represented for nearly 30 years. Secretary of State for the Colonies since 1954; Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, 1951-52; Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, 1952-54. Has repeatedly visited East and Central Africa.

**MACMILLAN, HAROLD**, returned for his old seat at Bromley with an increased majority of 15,452. Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury since January, 1957. Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1942. Minister Resident in North-West Africa, 1942-43.

**NAIRN, D. L. SPENCER**, who captured the Labour seat at Ayrshire with a majority of 1,676. Farmed for a time in Southern Rhodesia.

# GENERAL ELECTION SUMMARY

	Seats		Votes Cast		Percentage of Poll	
	New House	Old House	1959	1955	1959	1955
CONSERVATIVE	365	344	13,750,935	13,336,182	49.3	49.84
LABOUR	258	277	12,216,166	12,405,130	43.6	46.36
LIBERAL	6	6	1,640,761	722,400	6.0	2.7
OTHERS	1	2	254,846	295,772	1.1	1.2

The Conservatives have a lead over all other parties of 100; in 1955 their overall majority was 59, and in 1951 it was 17.

The Conservatives gained 29 seats and lost seven; Labour gained five, losing 28, the Liberals gained one for the loss of one, and an Independent retained a seat which he had previously held as a Conservative.

There were 1,536 candidates for the 630 seats. The Conservatives and their associates stood for 625, Labour 621, Liberal 217, Communist 18, I.L.P., two, Welsh and Scottish-Nationalists 25, and Others 28. The Treasury recovered £17,550 in lost deposits.

The total of votes cast was 27,862,708 out of a total electorate of 35,398,432—a percentage of 78.7, compared with 76.78 in 1955, when 26,759,484 went to the polls out of an electorate of 34,852,469.

NEAVE, A. M. S., held Abingdon by 10,927, over 2,000 more than in 1955. Under-Secretary of State for Air; former P.P.S. to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ORMSBY-GORE, W. D., returned again for Oswestry, had a majority of 10,524. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Son and heir of Lord Harlech, a former Colonial Secretary.

PICKTHORNE, SIR K. W. M., has held Carlton, Notts., since 1950, this time with a majority of 8,077. For some years a director of the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education, 1951-54.

PITMAN, I. J., who held Bath with a slightly reduced majority of 6,533, has visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation.

PRIOR-PALMER, SIR O. L., increased his majority at Worthing, which he held by 23,778 compared with 21,875 in 1955. Visited East Africa as a member of a Parliamentary delegation.

PROFUMO, J. D., returned for Stratford with a majority of 14,179; over 1,000 more than in 1955. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; formerly Minister of State for the Colonies.

ROBINSON, SIR R., held Blackpool South again; majority of 25,430, fractionally higher this time. Chairman of the Conservative Party Commonwealth Affairs Committee.

RUSSELL, R. S., retained Wembley South with a majority of 7,567; rather higher than in 1955. Editor *Empire and Commonwealth Year Book*, author and journalist, expert on Commonwealth trade. Served on a Commonwealth Parliamentary delegation, 1955. Joint secretary, Conservative Commonwealth Affairs Committee.

TWEEDSMUIR, LADY, increased her majority at Aberdeen South from 7,190 to 8,122. She is the wife of Lord Tweedsmuir, who was in the Colonial Service in Uganda for some time and who has also been chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board.

TILNEY, J. D. R. T., whose majority in Wavertree division of Liverpool was slightly higher at 16,232. Chairman, Conservative Party Commonwealth Affairs Committee, and of West African Sub-Committee. Member, Executive, Conservative Commonwealth Council. Specializes in colonial affairs.

VAUGHAN-MOROAN, J. K., held Reigate by 12,501, over 2,000 up on 1955. Minister of State, Board of Trade. Has visited the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

VICKERS, MISS J. J., held Devonport for the second time, increasing her majority of 100 in a three-cornered fight in 1955 to 6,454 in a straight fight with Labour. Has twice visited East Africa.

## President of U.M.C.A.

WAKEFIELD, E. B., re-elected, held West Derbyshire by 8,108, compared with 6,756 in 1955. Brother of Sir W. W. Wakefield. Served in the I.C.S. for 20 years. Visited Kenya in 1954 with a Parliamentary delegation.

WAKEFIELD, SIR WAVELL, had his majority at St. Marylebone cut from 15,399 in 1955 to 14,771. P.P.S. to the Dominions Under-Secretary, 1936-38, visiting East Africa and the Rhodesias during this period. P.P.S. to Secretary for Overseas Trade, 1939. Member of Parliamentary Mission to Africa, 1944.

WOOD, THE HON. RICHARD, re-elected for Bridlington with a majority of 17,391. Second surviving son of Lord Halifax. President of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance; was P.P.S. to various Ministers, 1951-55. Has visited the Federation.

WALL, P. H. B., retained Haltemprice, with a majority of 16,352, just over 1,000 more than in 1955. Chairman of the Mediterranean group of the Conservative Commonwealth 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 took a prominent part in colonial debates. Has visited the Federation and East Africa.

WISE, A. R., who defeated Mr. James Johnson, the former Labour member and candidate for Rugby, had a majority of 470 in a four-cornered fight. Formerly employed by Foreign Office and War Office, and is now a business consultant. Was an assistant D.C. in Kenya, 1923-25.

## LABOUR

ALBU, A. H., was returned for Edmondton with a majority of 461; cut from 1,211 in 1955. Has visited East Africa. Member of the executive of the Fabian Society.

BROCKWAY, PENNER, just held Eton and Slough by 88 votes; in 1955 his majority was 2,443. Prominent Labour spokesman on colonial subjects. Chairman, Movement for Colonial Freedom, vice-chairman, British Asian and Overseas Socialist Fellowship. Has visited East Africa.

CASTLE, MRS. BARBARA, one of the few Labour candidates to increase her majority, retained Blackburn by 2,866; in 1955 she held the seat by 489. Takes a prominent part in colonial debates, and has visited East Africa and the Federation. This year's chairman of the Labour Party.

CALECOMAN, L. I., had his majority slashed at Cardiff South East from 3,240 to 868. Principal Labour speaker on colonial affairs in the last Parliament. Visited the Federation as a member of the 1957 C.P.A. delegation.

## Former Minister

CREECH JONES, A., dropped about 250 votes at Wakefield on his 1955 majority of 9,745. Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1946-50. Chairman of Fabian Colonial Bureau, 1940-45. A vice-president of the Royal Commonwealth Society and serves on the council of the Royal African Society. Has visited East and Central, and West Africa. Has taken a prominent part in colonial debates.

DE FREITAS, C. S., retained Lincoln by 2,289, a substantially reduced majority. Has visited the Rhodesias.

DUGDALE, JOHN, whose majority at West Bromwich fell from 10,020 to 6,893, was Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, 1950-51, when he visited East Africa. Frequently speaks in colonial debates.

FOOT, DINGLE, held Ipswich by 3,235 in a three-cornered fight; at a by-election in 1957 his majority was 7,373, again in a three-cornered fight. Takes a prominent part in colonial affairs, particularly on the legal and constitutional side. Has visited East and Central Africa. Has been called to the Northern Rhodesian Bar.

GORDON, WALKER, PATRICK, retained Swethwick by 3,544, almost half his 1955 majority. Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1947, and Secretary of State, 1950-51. Attended Victoria Falls Conference on closer union in Central Africa.

GRIFFITHS, JAMES, retained his old seat at Llanelly with a majority of 24,497—up from 23,381 in 1955. Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1950-51. Has twice visited East and Central Africa; attended the Victoria Falls Conference. Was Minister of National Insurance, 1945-50.



HALE, C. L., increased his majority at Oldham West from 3,899 to 4,119. A frequent speaker in debates on colonial affairs. Has visited Kenya.

HYND, J. B., whose majority fell by just over 1,000 to 18,372 at the Attercliffe division of Sheffield, led a parliamentary delegation to East Africa in 1948, and often speaks in colonial debates. Held office in the Labour Government.

MARQUAND, H. A., raised his majority by 1,000 to 11,026 at Middlesbrough East, Labour Minister of Pensions and of Health; Secretary of Overseas Trade, 1945-47. Has visited East Africa and the Rhodesias.

MAYHEW, C., held Woolwich East with a majority of 9,715. Has visited East, Central and West Africa for the B.B.C. Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1946-50.

PLUMMER, Sir Leslie, had his majority cut at Deptford from 11,453 to 8,188. Chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, 1947-50 when it was responsible for the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika.

DOCTOR, W. T., who was returned by Eccles with a reduced majority of 1,986, was P.P.S. to Mr. Creech-Jones when Colonial Secretary, and visited East Africa with him.

SKEFFINGTON, A. M., retained Hayes and Harlington, but his majority was down from 6,148 in 1955 to 4,152 in a four-cornered fight. Member of the C.P.A. delegation to East Africa, 1948. Is interested in colonial development.

SNOW, J. W., who held Lichfield and Tamworth by 1,550, was with the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., in India and East Africa, 1930-37. Junior Minister in the Labour Government.

SORENSEN, R. W., whose majority at Leyton fell from 8,204 to 3,949, frequently speaks on colonial and commonwealth topics. A former vice-chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau. Member of a number of C.P.A. delegations.

STONEHOUSE, J., has his majority of 12,236 almost halved at Wednesbury in a three-cornered fight. Former manager of a co-operative in Uganda. Has visited the Federation, and was expelled last March after being declared a prohibited immigrant.

WHITE, MRS. ERENE, held East Fife with only 75 votes as against 2,274 in 1955. Visited East and Central Africa with the C.P.A. delegation in 1954. Specially interested in Commonwealth and colonial affairs.

### DEFEATED FORMER MEMBERS

#### Conservative

MAIFLAND, THE HON. PATRICK, lost his seat at Lanark, which he had held since 1951, by 540 votes in a straight fight with Labour. Writes on Commonwealth affairs, and frequently participated in colonial debates in the last Parliament. One of the Suez "rebels".

#### Labour

BOTTOMLEY, A. G., who had held Rochester and Chatham since 1945, lost the seat to the Conservatives by 1,023 votes. His majority in 1955 was 2,447. Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominions, 1946-47; Secretary for Overseas Trade, 1947-51; member of special Parliamentary Commission to Kenya, 1954.

COLDRIK, W., defeated at Bristol-North East by the Conservative candidate by 2,684 votes. Visited the Rhodesias with a Parliamentary delegation in 1951. Former chairman of the Co-operative Party.

HOBSON, C. R., lost to the Conservatives at Wembley by 170 votes; his majority in 1955 was 3,403. Has visited East Africa and is specially interested in colonial affairs. Member of Council of Joint East and Central African Board.

JOHNSON, JAMES, lost Rugby by 470 votes to a former assistant D.C. in Kenya standing as a Conservative. He held the seat in 1955 with a majority of 1,378.

### DEFEATED CANDIDATE

LEMKIN, JAMES, who stood for the Conservatives at Chesterfield, is a former chairman of the Bow Group. Has visited East and Central Africa and specializes in colonial and housing problems.

## White Highlands Proposals

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS on land tenure in the White Highlands were published in a sessional paper tabled in the Legislative Council last Tuesday. The Chief Secretary, Mr. W. F. Coultts, told the council last May that the proposals would be put forward as soon as possible. Government's policy, he declared then, was "to ensure that the basis of tenure, and management of agricultural land will be similar throughout Kenya, regardless of race and tribe, as far as local, economic, and ecological factors will permit".

## Rhodesian Comment on Election

### Europeans "Jubilant" Africans Disappointed

MOST EUROPEANS in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were jubilant at the news of the Conservatives' electoral victory, reports the Salisbury correspondent of *The Times*. On the contrary, most politically conscious Africans were disappointed by the result.

Commenting on the outcome, the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, is reported to have said: "It is tragic that the concept is growing that there is one party in Britain that favours the European in this country, and another that favours the African." Sir Roy stated that he had not found very much difference between Conservatives and Socialists in office; both were committed to the advancement politically of backward people in colonial territories. But the existence of this belief emphasized, in the Prime Minister's view, the need to take colonial problems out of the cockpit of party politics in the United Kingdom.

Sir Roy said that one of his main concerns, if Labour had won had been the disillusionment that would have been felt by Africans in Nyasaland, for as a responsible government, Labour would not have been able to fulfill, in the manner Africans would have expected, the promises made.

On balance, Sir Roy felt, there would be a greater confidence in the Federation overseas as a result of the Conservatives' victory.

With reference to the constitutional review, which is to be held in 1960, Sir Roy welcomed the election result, because it meant that his Government would continue to deal with the same Government with which preparatory arrangements had been made.

Mr. Winston Field, leader of the opposition Dominion Party, said that a Labour victory at the polls would have been "complete disaster" for the Federation, because of the wild utterances of some of the Labour Party's leaders.

The Salisbury *Evening Standard* commented that the danger of the election lay in Africans' disappointment at Labour's defeat, unless it could be demonstrated to them that this was groundless. "The Conservatives' victory could in the long term . . . increase tension between black and white here."

The *Northern News* wrote: "The number of Europeans leaving this country for political or economic reasons will now drop. The Conservative victory is undoubtedly beneficial to the Federation because of that party's more level-headed approach to our problems."

## New Tanganyika M.L.Cs.

### Government Majority of Three

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT has announced the appointment of 15 men and one woman as nominated members of the Legislative Council.

They are Mr. M. K. Bargash, Mr. J. K. Chande, Mr. W. E. M. Dawson, Mr. C. J. W. Houghton, Mr. G. N. Houry, Mr. Amir Y. A. Karimjee, Mr. A. L. Le Maitre, Chief H. M. Engusha, Mr. D. B. K. Makwaia, Chief J. N. Maruma, Chief C. Masanja, Mr. R. C. J. Maslin, Mr. A. Mwanjasa, Mr. A. H. K. Teipar, Chief Humbi Ziota II, and Mrs. Bertha Kingori.

As Mr. Amir Karimjee is unable to attend the forthcoming meeting of the council, Mrs. Joan Davis has been appointed a temporary nominated member to take his place.

When the Legislative Council assembles for the opening of the 35th Session on October 20, there will be 16 nominated members, 12 Ministers on the Government benches, and 25 elected members on the representative side of the House. This gives the Government a majority of three, although the elected representative members in the House will outnumber the officials and nominated members since five of the Ministers sitting on the Government side will be elected representative members.

Only one of the 16 Nominated Members appointed, Mr. Teipar, has not previously served on the Council. Only one of the nominated members is an official, Mr. Dawson being the Solicitor-General; Chief Engusha, another of those named, holds the office of Deputy Speaker.



## United Party Demands General Election

### Backing of 60% to 70% of Europeans

GROUP CAPTAIN L. R. BRIGGS, leader of the recently-formed United Party in Kenya, claimed in a speech in Nanyuki last week that it already has the support of between 60% and 70% of the Europeans in the Colony.

In the course of his address, the first since he became leader of the United Party, he said:

"The morale of the European community as a whole has been lowered by the continuous preaching of a policy of fear and inferiority. For seven years we have listened to repetition of the propaganda 'How can 60,000 Europeans stand up against six million Africans?' Nothing could have given greater encouragement to the African extremists or more effectively lowered the morale of the Europeans.

"European knowledge, experience, skill, and capital provide the only hope for Kenya's continued progress. How, therefore, can six million mostly backward Africans get on without us?

### 'The Trojan Horse'

"You cannot blame the African for making ever-increasing demands when they have been encouraged to do so by the fear of numbers propagated by some of our own people. The 'Trojan horse', the New Kenya Group, is carrying the softening up process of the Europeans a stage further.

"It is of paramount importance that Kenya should have a general election before the constitutional round-table conference takes place next year.

"At the last general election, together with other members of the Independent Group—some of whom are now members of the New Kenya Group—I stood for the progressive devolution of powers and finance to local government.

"The policy statement of the United Party, which is an expansion of that principle, was hailed in a very good leading article in the well-known and influential London weekly newspaper EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA as 'a novel approach to Kenya's problems'.

"The New Kenya Group and the Kenya National Party both advocate constitutional advance on the conventional lines of Parliamentary democracy, though the timing and methods may differ.

"We of the United Party, on the other hand, believe that Parliamentary democracy works satisfactorily only in those advanced countries which have undergone a long period of evolutionary experience. This is entirely lacking in Africa, and you have only to look at the Sudan and Ghana, both much more politically mature countries than Kenya, to realize that the inevitable result is the destruction of democracy and the loss of freedom. A great many moderate people of all races realize this, and are looking for an alternative that will meet the just aspirations and remove the fears of all races.

### Local Government Bodies

"In the initial phase of our plan we visualize the transfer of powers and finance to local government bodies. The objective is twofold: to enable the people to exercise ever-increasing power over their own affairs in their own areas, and to provide a real training ground for the production of experienced and responsible leaders of the different races. We believe that, as in other walks of life, experience must be gained first in the lower levels rather than at the top. During the first phase the existing Constitution should continue except for minor changes.

"For the second phase, after the devolution of powers to local governments—and that would take some time—we propose that the Central Government, which would be small, should be composed of members of the Colonial Civil Service, although some could be selected from outside when special qualifications are required.

"The Government would be advised by an Advisory Council of representatives of all races, elected on the existing system of communal rolls, by local government bodies acting as electoral colleges, or by a combination of the two methods.

"Today the Legislative Council consists of 88 members which makes the membership in relation to the population

approximately 30% higher than in the House of Commons! This very expensive arrangement is partly due to the need for the Government to maintain a majority by means of nominated members in order to govern. This expense is also unnecessary, for Legislative Council is, by reason of the permanent Government majority, in practice an advisory body.

"The changes we propose would bring very substantial financial economies and remove the heat of competitive politics from the central government to the local government field, where it would not generate the same racial tensions.

"It is not suggested that the proposed form of central Government should remain unchanged for all time; but it would provide for stable and tolerant government for a long period and until members of all races have had sufficient experience of responsibility at lower levels to enable them to gain the confidence of all.

"We are opposed to the artificial integration of the races and to the enforced breaking down of the land barriers, for, apart from other cogent reasons, that would exacerbate those racial tensions which we wish to eliminate.

"We are also opposed to the forced integration of the races by means of multi-racial schools, which, apart from other objections, would be an infringement of the freedom of parents to decide how their children should be brought up.

"Our policy discriminates against no race. It provides for the representation of all races in the central Government, the Advisory Council, and in local governments—which shows what mischievous nonsense it is for people to charge us with extremism, *apartheid*, or isolationism. We do not propose forced isolationism. We merely advocate a way of living together, with freedom for all races to live the sort of life they wish.

### No Racial Discrimination

"My reaction on reading the first instalment of the long-awaited 'detailed' policy statement of the New Kenya Group was one of astonishment that its production could have occupied the time of so many able people for over five months. It is not detailed, and the high-sounding principles enunciated are open to so many interpretations that a further detailed policy will be required to clarify the real intentions of the current edition.

"The omission of reference to the qualified common roll, which has been publicly advocated by members of the group, including the leader, taken in conjunction with its proposal that 'some of the existing racial seats in Legislative Council should be converted to non-racial seats, whereby members answerable to all races are returned to the Council', and the group's opposition to an appeal to the country, makes it clear that the intention is to try to force through a qualified common roll before our next general election.

"If you want to know how this works, look at Tanganyika, where the Europeans returned in the recent elections were returned on Nyerere's policy.

"The qualified common roll is the first and irrevocable step towards the African totalitarian State which the New Kenya Group condemns elsewhere in its statement.

"The group's policy on the Highlands shows that all the European elected members of the Legislature who are members of the group have altered their previous attitude, and in most cases gone back on their election pledges.

"Their proposal is to open the Highlands to all races, subject only to the dictates of good farming and the control of sub-division. There is nothing to prevent a hardened ex-Mau Mau murderer, a known stock thief, or any other category of bad neighbour from moving in if he is a good farmer.

### Warnings Justified

"The warnings I tried to give you five months ago as to the real intentions of the New Kenya Group have been more than justified. The group has left itself no scope for negotiation at the constitutional conference, and I should have thought that a very unwise course for so many people of ability to adopt. Incidentally, if the conference takes place it will be the third revision of the Constitution within six years.

"A vital need for all of us is for a general election to be held prior to the constitutional conference, not after it. It seems clear that the New Kenya Group, possibly in collaboration with the Government, wish to alter the franchise before the general election takes place next year, and the change would be towards the common roll.

"In the view of the United Party it would be very wrong for this to happen. It could be interpreted as a manoeuvre to rig the 1968 general election in such a way as to deprive the Europeans of effective representation and to silence the authentic voice of their community.

"It would in any case be extremely wrong and entirely

contrary to democratic traditions for the Government to attempt to force through a new Constitution on the eve of a general election here, especially as two main parties have emerged since the last election, both involving the Europeans, while many of the European elected members have abandoned the principles on which they stood; and the United Party now probably has the support of 60% to 70% of the Europeans. I have already made representations on behalf of the United Party, which is ready to go to the country at any time.

But unless great pressure is brought to bear on all the New Kenya Group to bring them into line with us on this vital matter of principle, expediency may triumph over principle, and we may well find ourselves facing the next general election with the pass already sold, and with no future for the European in Kenya, any more than he appears to have one in Tanganyika today.

It is late, but it is not too late if the European electors will act now.

*Letter to the Editor*

**Reply from Mr. R. N. Donaldson M.L.C.**

**Viewpoint of Some Tanganyika Europeans**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Your comments on the East African High Commission in your issue of September 10 indicate that you have had some second thoughts on the matter and while you are in this mood, I would like to put before you the views of many people whose homes, interests and means of livelihood are located here.

On July 16, 1959, you said of Tanganyika elected members of the Legislative Council that "they had vied with one another in enmity and apparent envy of Kenya and the East Africa High Commission". I suggest with great respect that there is a great deal that you, and consequently some of your readers, could profitably know about this subject which vitally affects Tanganyika politically and economically.

No one living here now doubts that the Government of our Territory must be handed over to its local inhabitants within the next few years. This being accepted, common sense tells us that a workable system must be handed over and that the maximum experience must be accorded those who will have the responsibility of working that system.

It is important to us, therefore, to keep ourselves clear of the hatred, the bickering, and the political manoeuvres and fragmentations of Kenya and Uganda to the north and of the Central Africa Federation to the south and, between those territories and ourselves, we want, not a political bridge, but a political firebreak. Our own Territory with its problems is already dangerously large and unwieldy for inexperienced hands to administer.

While we have a common currency, a common tariff, and a common system of taxation with Kenya and while Tanganyika's banks are controlled from Nairobi we can get little closer to self-government than an English county council. We cannot even control the policy of our railways and harbours or even decide where a telephone booth shall be located! To promise to establish self-government in such circumstances would be an imposture and, which is much worse, an imposture which can clearly be seen through.

If one wishes an analogy to this political picture, imagine England with its Treasury and the Bank of England controlled from Amsterdam and its major banks and business houses directed from Geneva. To put it at its mildest, one would hardly expect the Dutch or the Swiss to be materially worse off as the result of such a situation!

After this brief glimpse at the political aspect let us

consider the economic situation involved, beginning with the following comparative table:—

	Tanganyika	Kenya
Population	8,916,000	6,351,000
Imports (External to E.A.)	£33,568,000	£60,869,000
Exports (External to E.A.)	£43,828,000	£33,224,000
Imports from Kenya	£6,681,000	
Imports from Tanganyika		£1,526,000
Income Tax Receipts	£4,283,000	£10,900,000
Gross domestic product	£168,600,000	£174,900,000
Percentage of gross domestic product attributable to agriculture, mining and quarrying	58.8%	39.8%
Percentage of gross domestic product attributable to commerce, finance, manufacturing	4%	28.5%
European population in 1913 (in German times)	5,336	4,000 (cir.)
European population in 1948 (after 29 years of British rule)	10,000	29,000

There are no figures of Tanganyika's invisible imports from Kenya, the United Kingdom, and India, but foreign interest and dividend payments, pensions, leave pay, cash remittances, top-ranking managerial costs, including the High Commission and including trade commissions and local business office profits regularly remitted to Nairobi, probably amount to another £5m. or £7m.

The consequent prosperity of Kenya and poverty of Tanganyika are in glaring contrast for all to see who move between the two territories.

Even local statements of account of some of the leading business firms are remitted to and fro over distances of up to 700 miles from accounts departments operating the ledgers from Nairobi. The vital spare-parts problem, which could largely be solved by a cheap air-freighter service, is postponed to Nairobi decisions and hindered by a Kenya-controlled Customs Service charging duty on landed costs calculated to include the air-freight. Meanwhile a spare-parts distribution system is operated from Nairobi, and doubtless the heavy losses on accumulations of obsolete spares must be paid for by Tanganyika consumers who are not permitted to develop the more efficient service that cheap air freightage from Europe could almost certainly bring.

It should be realized that a good proportion of Tanganyika exports are for hard currency and that her imports from Kenya are mainly of dairy produce and light industrial products which she can and ought to produce for herself. As it is she is condemned largely to plantation production, the most primitive and lowest of organized economic levels, have only subsistence agriculture and slavery. Now nearly every undeveloped tropical country must go through the primitive plantation stage and should do so willingly as the price of its future development, provided a fair share of the profits of that enterprise and toil goes back into its economy, gradually to prepare the way for less primitive living conditions. In Tanganyika's case a disproportionate share of the proceeds of the exports produced by our great exertions have been and are increasingly being diverted to Kenya, partly to capital development there and partly to lop-sided luxury expense accounts of top-income earners.

I personally estimate that if the average gainful reward for an equal given measure of human labour were expressed in units over the following countries it would appear as follows:—

	Units
Tanganyika	1
Kenya	2
U.K.	10
U.S.A.	15

That is the true effect of underdevelopment.

Is it surprising that we feel a little sad when we see that the new Imperial military garrisons are to be stationed in Kenya and that the £20m. new oil refinery is also to be located there?

This letter is not an attack on business efficiency methods or upon capitalism generally. No such feelings on any serious scale yet exist in Tanganyika so far as I know. It is, however, in the interest of the large business organizations that they should be aware of local feeling in Tanganyika on these matters, since it is assuredly those who here and now give us the fairest deal from every point of view who will command the future confidence of those into whose charge our destiny will soon be entrusted.

Instead of dismissing Tanganyika Legislature Council debates with contempt, it would be wiser to regard them as valuable navigational aids into the future for political and business observers alike, especially on subjects in which a considerable element of unanimity appears.



This would also save you from rushing into such errors of accuracy, understanding, and good manners as your diatribe (I can call it no less) of July 9 entitled "Prisoners, Not Spokesmen" in which you absurdly state that all the 10 European elected members have accepted the leadership of T.A.N.U. and err so far as to assume that the duty of European members is to be communal representatives when, in fact, all enlightened thought is trying to break down communal standpoints and to look at the Territory and its people as a whole with, nevertheless, a lively regard for the provinces they happen to represent. The best antidotes to the evil of communal alignments, based on greed and fear, are provincial and local loyalties designed to promote the welfare of all.

Your use of quotations from extremist publications as a stick to belabour the elected members of Legislature is about as sensible and as equitable as it would be for an American editor to quote some vulgarism from a Fleet Street tabloid as evidence of the true policy of Mr. Macmillan.

Meanwhile the Kenya controversy can be summed up in some such slogan as Roads or Butter? Do we want roads for Tanganyika or Kenya-butter at 3s. 6d cents per lb.?

Tanga. Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory. R. N. DONALDSON

[We do not understand why Mr. Donaldson should think that we have had second thoughts about the High Commission. Nothing in the leading article of September 10 seems to us to conflict with the opinions on the subject previously expressed by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Our correspondent's policy for Tanganyika is that of isolation, which we consider an extremely bad prescription. Indeed, he would apparently divide Tanganyika into two or more units, for he describes the Territory as "dangerously large and unwieldy" to administer. His election address, which almost suggested self-government for the Tanga Province, made the same point; we criticized it in some detail at the time. While he wants or at any rate wanted, fragmentation of Tanganyika, he denounces "fragmentations of Kenya and Uganda to the north and of the Central African Federation to the south" — as if they were such fragmentations; they are not.

Tanga's M.L.C. is, so far as we recall, the first person anywhere in East Africa to suggest that self-government would be an "imposture" while sterling remains the currency of all the territories. Does he imagine that a separate currency for Tanganyika which was not linked with sterling would have any standing in the world?

The rest of the letter has little relevance to the question of the High Commission; it merely epitomizes some of the facts which have made Kenya the natural headquarters for East African businesses, including the High Commission, which eschews inter-territorial political affairs and concentrates on the organization of inter-territorial functions such as research and communications. The strategic reserve is based on Kenya for very obvious reasons, and the oil refinery is to be built at Mombasa for equally discernible and sensible purposes; it would have been irrational to site either in Tanganyika.

The Notes By The Way of July 9 which Mr. Donaldson mentions drew attention to a diatribe published by the Tanganyika African National Union which likened British administration of Tanganyika to "a tick clutching on to a sow", accused British officials of governing by lies, and referred to Africans "feeding the foreigners after making the swollen-headed with pride of power and after making amends for the poverty of Britain". There were other similar extravagances, ending with the words: "Tomorrow they will go hungry. Today is theirs, but tomorrow is ours. Today on top. Tomorrow beneath. Freedom!"

The comment in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA said (in part): "It is remarkable that any Europeans and Asians can continue in alliance with an African nationalist body which entertains and expresses such sentiments. Yet the ten European and ten Asian elected members of the Legislature are content to ignore this kind of vilification and accept the leadership of T.A.N.U. Some at any rate of the European politicians entered the alliance in the naive but genuine expectation that they might exercise a moderating influence? Can they still not see the folly of that hope? If they are prepared to accept continuing defamation of British rule without effective protest they must quickly forfeit the respect of all races. Europeans in Tanganyika are already saying: 'We have now no representation in the Legislature. The European non-official members are the prisoners of T.A.N.U., not spokesmen for their community...'

T.A.N.U. can purr semi-patriotically at times, but it is much more prone to snarl racialistically, and all history shows that in such cases it is wise not to give the benefit of the doubt to the speaker or movement with two voices. Had that simple rule of prudence been followed in Europe in the thirties Hitler's plots would have been scotched. So would Kenyatta's have been in Kenya in the immediate post-war period."

Nothing in Mr. Donaldson's letter shows cause for a word of those Notes to be changed. We agree with him on the importance of promoting local loyalties (provided "local" is not too narrowly and selfishly defined); but will he deny that the official organ of T.A.N.U. has repeatedly published matter more likely to set race against race than to promote inter-racial harmony? What does he think of its latest pronouncement, published in our issue of October 17?

We do not quote such passages "as a stick to belabour the elected members", but in order that the public may know what is being widely circulated in Tanganyika — not by "extremist publications", as our correspondent alleges, but by the official publication of T.A.N.U., whose president, Mr. Julius Nyerere, is the elected leader of all the non-official elected members, European, African, and Asian, in the Tanganyika Legislature. So far as we are aware, not one of them has publicly asked for the withdrawal and discontinuance of scurrilous allegations in *Sauti ya Tanu*. Is there no limit to their indulgence? — Ed. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.]

## Devlin Report and Party Politics

### Comments by Church Leaders

CANON G. W. BROOMFIELD, general secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, writes in the current issue of its magazine:—

"It is a tragedy that the report of the Devlin Commission became a subject of party political controversy. It may have been partly a result of the unfortunate wording of certain passages, which inevitably put the Nyasaland and United Kingdom Governments on the defensive.

"One was the reference to Nyasaland as a 'police state... where it is unwise to express any but the most restrained criticism of Government policy', with the implication that Africans are afraid only of the Government and that it is dangerous for any of them to criticize it. It is a great pity that this passage did not put equal emphasis on the Africans' fear of one another — of which there is abundant evidence elsewhere in the report — and on the fact that Africans not connected with the Congress (nor with its policy of violence), like Mr. Wellington Chirwa, retain and use their liberty to criticize as they think fit.

### Policy of Violence

"Again, the statement 'We have not found any detailed plan for massacre and assassination', taken by itself, and frequently quoted by itself, appeared to be a categorical denial of the Government's contention. But when it is read in the light of other parts of the report the operative word appears to be 'detailed', for the Commission reached the conclusion that a policy of violence was adopted by the Congress leaders, and had no doubt that there was also a great deal of talk about beating and killing.

"Whether or not detailed plans were drawn up, or could be proved to have existed, seems to be a matter of minor importance. The situation according to the report seems to have been substantially as the Government had described it, and the Commission came to the conclusion that the Government (of Nyasaland) had to act or to abdicate, and that it had to resort to emergency powers."

"When allowance is made for points of this kind, it seems to me that we ought all to be able to reach agreement on the basis of the report. If this could happen, all concerned would be in a far better position to work towards an agreed policy for the future — to the great advantage of Nyasaland and the Federation.

In the course of the controversy references have been made in the Press to the Bishop of Nyasaland's conviction that there was a 'plot', but he has seldom if ever been quoted in



full. What he wrote on the subject in his *Diocesan Chronicle* (April 1959) was as follows:

"But while there is to my mind no doubt of the existence and reality of the plot, I am equally sure, from such knowledge as I have of the Africans in Nyasaland and from their reactions to the publication of the news of the plot, that the whole idea of assassination is abhorrent to the vast majority of them, and that it was not known even to the great majority of members of Congress.

"To them Congress until it was proscribed by Government was a perfectly legal organization pledged to forward self-government for the Africans in Nyasaland by every legitimate means, and it was completely possible for a Christian to be a member of it and remain loyal to God and Church and State. If I were an African, I should almost certainly have been a member of it. Even now, though the organization has been suppressed and its leaders detained, the ideas for which it originally stood can neither be suppressed nor detained, and all that is positive and constructive in the rightful aspirations of the Africans as voiced by Congress must be given a full hearing and as far as is in any way possible satisfied.

"That Congress gave a wrong twist to those aspirations last year when it decided on the use of violence, infimidation and assassination cannot be questioned, and the action taken by the Governor to meet the emergency was the only course open to him to safeguard the lives of many of the inhabitants of the Protectorate, African and European, for whom he is responsible, and to secure the reign of law and order.

"Nothing but harm can be done by the attempt of friends of the African in England and elsewhere to ignore that fact and to assume as an axiom that if any conflict arises between the races the whole blame must always rest with the European."

"The Bishop has always been a staunch champion of the Africans, but not only of the Africans. He takes a strong line when matters of principle are involved, and independently of any political affiliation states what he believes to be true and just."

## Kenya Whites Like Election Results African and Asian Leaders More Guarded

THE GENERAL REACTION of Europeans in Kenya to the Conservatives' victory in the general election has been one of profound relief according to the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*. Asian and African politicians on the other hand have expressed the view that the result will make no difference to the constitutional conference on the Colony which is to be held next year, since both Labour and Conservatives have broadly the same attitude to Kenya. Some, including Mr. T. Mboya, have remarked however that the election has demonstrated how little weight colonial issues carry with the British voter.

The most cheered of the Kenya political groups by the election result has been the United Party led by Group Captain L. R. Briggs. Also encouraged by increased support among the European community, especially in the upcountry areas, the party is campaigning vigorously on the theme that the Colony's general election must be brought forward and held before the constitutional conference.

A resolution to this effect was passed by 100 farmers at Nyeri last week-end after an address by Group Captain Briggs who believes that Britain's swing to the right may be repeated among Kenya Europeans at the next poll.

The New Kenya Group is still hard at work filling in details of the broad policy they have previously outlined. For three days last week members of the group were wrestling with the tricky problem of education. No report of their conclusions has so far been published.

At a meeting at Gilgil, near Nakuru, last week-end Mr. R. S. Alexander, who in the absence of Mr. M. Blundell and of the chairman, Mr. W. B. Havelock, is the leading European member of the New Kenya Group, expressly referred to claims alleged to have been made by the United Party that Mr. Lennox-Boyd had said that the British Government would approve and apply their policy in Kenya providing that it had the support of an overwhelming majority of Europeans in the colony. Mr. Alexander said that it was "necessary to silence a mischievous and misleading story that is circulating freely among the European community," and added that it was "a gross distortion".

## Sir E. Baring's Governorship

### "One of the Most Controversial in Colonial History"

SIR EVELYN BARING'S governorship of Kenya was reviewed last week in *Matters of Moment* in this publication. Now *The Times* has dealt with the same topic in a leading article, which says (in part):—

"The retirement of Sir Evelyn Baring brings to an end one of the most controversial governorships in the history of the Colonial Empire. Essentially a liberal, a diplomatist, and a banker, he was called upon to repress a rebellion, to rule as an autocrat, and to subordinate the economic requirements of the country which he governed to military priorities. He remains the sole example of a British colonial governor in contemporary times who has applied a policy of repression and brought it to a successful conclusion.

"Sir Evelyn took up office under the most inauspicious conditions, when the pass was already lost. During the critical months of Mau Mau in 1952, when the hard-core cadres were engaged in turning it into a mass movement, there was an interregnum. In a matter of weeks he toured the country, shook up the administration, and sent for troops. He then embarked on a four-year campaign to end the trouble.

"During this period there constantly raged over his head, and behind his back, a controversy as to whether he should not be replaced by a 'strong man'. General Templer had revolutionized the situation in Malaya, though the emergency there persists to this day on a reduced scale. When a similar threat arose in Cyprus Lord Harding was appointed to replace a colonial governor.

"In the event Sir Evelyn Baring was left to cope in his own way. He governed through a junta consisting of the deputy governor, the military commander, and the majority leader of the European settler community. His methods could be infuriating to subordinates, but his high intelligence, his capacity for political manoeuvre, and his fundamental strength of character won through. Nobody could take longer to arrive at a decision and nobody could be more ruthless in carrying it out, once arrived at.

"He was faced with the intransigence of the settlers; but he never made the mistake that at one time the French made in Algeria. He set his face against lynch law, put the settlers into uniform, and thereby harnessed them into controlled effort. Sometimes this policy broke down, but on the whole it worked.

"The district commissioners, the Army, and the police all approached the Mau Mau question with different attitudes. In the early days they fought like cat and dog. Gradually he induced a habit of giving all help to the military within the bounds of the policy laid down. He was lucky in having two military commanders in succession with political sense and liberal tendencies.

### Great Insight

"He showed great insight in his dealings with the Africans. He never subscribed to the theory that Mau Mau was a national revolution, and he quickly isolated the Kikuyu from the other tribes. He saw also that in the long run only the Kikuyu could regenerate the Kikuyu. In all such movements as Mau Mau there are men of conviction at each end of the spectrum, but the vast mass in between is biddable. By firmness, combined with economic and political progressiveness, he gradually swung this middle mass over from the Mau Mau to the loyalists. More than anything else, 'villagization' sounded the death knell of the Mau Mau. This was a technique copied from Malaya. By gathering the Kikuyu into protected villages he separated them from the forest gangs which it was then possible to hunt down by military and intelligence means alone.

"During all this period Sir Evelyn Baring, with the help of his Minister of Finance, Sir Ernest Vasey, managed to keep the economy buoyant. Large sums of money were either borrowed on the London market or wheedled out of the Treasury as grants. The opportunity of the emergency was seized upon to revolutionize African agriculture under the Swynnerton plan. Things were done which could never have been done under normal conditions. Whatever else happens, this achievement is left as a permanent benefit to the Africans of Kenya, particularly, paradoxically enough, the Kikuyu.

"In advancing the political situation Sir Evelyn Baring has been much less successful. Basically, the trouble is that Kenya has for years been trying to work transitional Constitutions without any agreement about the destination to be reached. This is an unworkable proposition.

"Sir Evelyn Baring's governorship, with its great successes and some disasters, has been a negation of the cult of personality."

# PERSONALIA

LORD TREFGARNE has left for the United States.

MR. W. F. RENDALL, M.P. for Ndola in the Federal Parliament, is in London.

MR. L. D. A. BARON, Under-Secretary to the Kenya Treasury, is in England.

MR. C. P. CHENEVIX-TRENCH, a district officer in Kenya, is on leave in the United Kingdom.

THE REV. W. J. TYLER, chaplain in Beira of the Seamen's Mission, is returning to Australia.

SIR ANGUS GILLIAN, a former Civil Secretary in the Sudan, has just celebrated his 74th birthday.

MR. T. G. ASKWITH, Commissioner for Community Development in Kenya, has arrived in England.

MR. JUSTICE E. A. J. EDMONDS, a puisne judge in Kenya, is in this country for about another month.

SIR DONALD SINCLAIR, Chief Justice in Kenya, has left England for East Africa at the termination of his leave.

A new book by PROFESSOR W. M. MACMILLAN, entitled "The Road To Self-Rule", is due for publication shortly.

MR. R. TATTEN-BROWN, a senior district commissioner, is about to return to Kenya on the conclusion of his leave.

MR. A. B. TANNAHILL, Under-Secretary for African Affairs in Kenya, left London last week on his return to the Colony.

SIR KENNETH O'CONNOR, president of the Court of Appeal in East Africa, will leave London for Nairobi early next month.

A book entitled "Dawn in Nyasaland", by MR. GUY CLUTTON-BROCK, is due for publication in London a month hence.

DR. A. J. M. CATHRO, DR. G. J. G. KEYS, and DR. R. Y. TAYLOR, medical officers in Kenya, are in this country on long leave.

MR. C. F. ATKINS, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of African Affairs in Kenya, has left the United Kingdom for Nairobi.

MR. W. S. FINDLAY has been appointed a director of De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd., with MR. W. H. FERRAR as his alternate.

MR. J. G. C. CHESWORTH, for nearly 20 years secretary of the Houston Line (London), Ltd., is to retire, after 46 years' service with the company.

In consequence of his appointment as Governor of Southern Rhodesia, the HON. H. V. GIBBS has resigned from the Rhodesian board of Barclays Bank, Ltd.

SIR STEPHEN and LADY KING-HALL will revisit South Central and East Africa early next year. They plan to leave London Airport for the Cape on December 28.

MRS. MURIEL ROSIN, the only woman who sits in the Federal Parliament, and DR. ROSIN, her husband, who practises in Salisbury, are visiting the United Kingdom.

MR. J. V. M. SHIELDS, O.C., a former Attorney-General in Aden, has been appointed lecturer in criminology and criminal law at Edinburgh University.

THE REV. G. J. J. McDONALD, a tutor at Buwalsi College in the Diocese of the Upper Nile, has been appointed priest in charge of St. Mark's, Dallam, Liverpool.

THE REV. R. P. WOODS, vicar of Ingham with Cammeringham and Fillingham, Lincolnshire, is to become principal of Changani Mission, Matabeleland, Southern Rhodesia.

CANON ERICA SABITA is to be the new Bishop of Toro-Bunyoro-Mboga, Uganda. He is at present working with the Bishop of Bradford for two months, and in the early part of next year is to join the Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich to gain further pastoral experience.

MR. A. C. MARAMA, a senior African civil servant in Nyasaland, has been appointed a Co-operative Societies Officer, the first African to hold this post in the Protectorate.

MR. and MRS. W. A. GODLONTON are outward passengers for Southern Rhodesia and MR. and MRS. R. A. NICHOLSON for Northern Rhodesia in the R.M.S. PENDENNIS CASTLE.

MR. A. G. RIDLEY, Director of Information in Uganda since 1956, and MRS. RIDLEY and their three children, who have been on leave in this country, will fly back to Uganda next week.

MR. A. J. NEVILLE, Assistant Director of Public Relations in Tanganyika, is on holiday in this country. So is MR. H. W. C. NEWLANDS, Assistant Director of Veterinary Services in the Territory.

MRS. IRENE M. ATKINSON has become the first woman in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to hold a blasting licence. She is secretary-director of Cooke's Quarries and Limeworks, Ltd., Lusaka.

SIR SHENTON THOMAS was 80 on Saturday. When he was Governor of Nyasaland he scored a century in a cricket match. No other Governor in an East or Central African territory has achieved the feat.

MR. C. R. V. BELL, Director of Education, MR. J. F. GRIFFITHS, Deputy Director of Public Works, and MR. W. J. W. BURTON, Commissioner of Prisons, are among Uganda officials now on leave in this country.

THE REV. JAMES POTTS, who has been a curate in Brighouse, Yorkshire, for the past two years, will shortly leave to join the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in the Diocese of Masas, Tanganyika Territory.

MR. HARRY F. OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Anglo-American group of companies, and MRS. OPPENHEIMER will be the guests of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club at dinner in London next Tuesday. LORD ROBINS will preside.

MR. J. R. FARQUHARSON, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, who is on leave in this country, is to address a special meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce at 2.30 p.m. next Wednesday.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner in London for East Africa, and LADY KIRBY gave a reception at East Africa House, Great Cumberland Place, London, yesterday evening for SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor-designate of Kenya, and LADY RENISON.

MR. R. W. DELL, of the foreign trade section of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has been appointed Trade Commissioner for the Federation in the United Kingdom. He replaces MR. A. W. LOVATT, who has returned to the Federation.

At least four of the 16 Scottish peers selected by their fellows to sit in the House of Lords during the next Parliamentary session are keenly interested in East and Central African affairs, namely LORD BURFORD OF BURLEIGH, LORD FAIRFAX OF CAMERON, LORD PERTH, and LORD POLWARTH.

Visitors from Rhodesia now in England include MR. & MRS. J. ARGANI, MAJOR O. M. ATKINSON, MR. & MRS. E. F. BAYLEY, MR. F. B. COOK, MR. & MRS. D. CAMPBELL, MR. L. S. DAVIES, MR. D. J. DALTON, MR. E. GODDARD, MR. N. R. G. GRIMSTON, MR. R. C. D. HULLEY, MR. & MRS. J. LUNN, MR. C. N. SMITH, DR. I. SZCKS, COLONEL & MRS. L. C. TREHERNE, MR. J. TURNBULL, and MR. G. P. WILLIAMS.

## Accommodation

FURLOUGH accommodation. Summer and winter. Comfortable, well-appointed guest house in picturesque Lyme Regis. Warmth assured. Excellent cuisine. H. & C. Brochure on request. "Northington", "Coverdale", Woodmead Road, Lyme Regis.



MR. JOHN RIDDOCH left London by air on Tuesday to return to Kenya.

MR. and MRS. D. R. SCORER sailed from London on Tuesday in the CITY OF PORT ELIZABETH.

MR. and MRS. E. BELART will fly back to Nairobi on October 28 after their holiday in Switzerland and England.

SIR THOMAS and LADY CHEGWIDDEN and MISS CHEGWIDDEN left London Airport on Saturday for Salisbury.

MR. C. R. MELVILLE, assistant general manager of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has retired. Also retiring are MR. W. S. CANDY, head of the freight department, MR. C. S. CLARK, chief cashier, MR. S. E. GOOD, head of the stores department, and MR. F. A. WESG, head of the sea administration department. MR. CHRISTOPHER MANEY, deputy manager of the Southampton office, has also retired, after 48 years' service with the company.

## East Africans Lunch in Bournemouth

THE THIRD EAST AFRICAN LUNCHEON to be held in Bournemouth had an attendance of 112, most of them former residents in East Africa, but some still resident and now on leave.

Mr. J. K. Shepherd, who has organized these functions, will be glad to hear from anyone interested who would wish to attend future luncheons, which will be held on the first Saturday in October. His address is Park Road, 13 Beechwood Avenue, Bournemouth.

Those present at this year's reunion were:—

Mr. & Mrs. Baynham, Dr., Mrs. & Miss Black, Mr. & Mrs. Birch, Mr. & Mrs. Brasnet, Miss Balch, Mr., Mrs. & Miss Bissett, Cdr. & Mrs. Burnett, Mr. & Mrs. Chesswas, Mr. & Mrs. Caddick, Mr. & Mrs. Carter, Miss Cafe, Mr. & Mrs. Chard, Mr. & Mrs. Cronley, Dr., Mr. & Mr. Davies, Mr. & Mrs. Donald, Mr. McDermot Elliot, Mr. & Mrs. Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. Gardener, Mr., Mrs. & the Misses Gallatly, Mr. & Mrs. Gladwell, Mr. & Mrs. Heaton, Mr., Mrs. & Miss Hoppood, Miss Ibbis, Miss Harding, Mr. & Mrs. Hodgson, Dr. & Mrs. Hennessy, Mr. & Mrs. Jardine,

Sir Arthur & Lady Kirby, Dr. & Mrs. Lewis, Mr. & Miss Lewis, Miss Lane, Mr. & Mrs. Lingham-Lees, Mr. & Mrs. Lawless, Mr. & Mrs. Lattin, Mrs. Lowe, Mr. & Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Miller, Miss Bagot, the Rev. & Mrs. Campbell-Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. Nicklin, Mrs. Overton, Mr. & Mrs. Ousley, Mr. & Mrs. Peskett, Mr. Preston, Mr. & Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Jansen-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Simmons, Mr. Davidson, Mr. & Mrs. Snoxall, Mr. & Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Sadler, Mr. & Mrs. Whyte, Mr. & Mrs. Wilson, Miss Williams, and Mr. & Mrs. Wilson and the Misses Wilson.

## East African Shippers' Association

MR. L. V. BANFIELD, of Tracey Blagden, Ltd., has been elected chairman of the East African Shippers' Association at the 19th annual general meeting, and Mr. G. F. Gibbons, of Whiteaway, Bickley & Bell, Ltd., a deputy chairman. The other members of the committee are Messrs. D. G. Bryson (Blackwood, Bryson & Co., Ltd.), T. W. Curtis (British Markitex, Ltd.), G. F. Du May (A. G. Kidston & Parker, Ltd.), and J. L. Goodwin (Ellis, Chapman, Ltd.).

## Silver Plaque Presentation

LIEUT. COLONEL F. D. SLATER, commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, has presented a silver plaque to the newly amalgamated regiment which is to be known as the Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment. Since 1954 the Northern Rhodesia Regiment has been allied with the Queen's Royal Regiment, which is to amalgamate this month with the East Surrey Regiment.

## Obituary

### Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald

MR. THOMAS FITZGERALD, the first head of an East African Government department, has died in London at the age of 80.

Educated in Dublin and at King's College, London, he entered the British Post Office as a second division clerk in 1899. In 1908 he transferred to the Malayan Post Office, and in 1920 he was appointed deputy Postmaster-General, Kenya and Uganda. Two years later he was promoted Postmaster-General, and in January, 1933, he became Postmaster-General of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, the first head of a combined East African department.

Many notable changes in the Post Office in the East African territories were made during Mr. Fitzgerald's terms of office, including the complete amalgamation of the Kenya and Uganda postal and telegraph services, the establishing of the Kenya radio, telegraph service with the United Kingdom, the inauguration of the Kenya broadcasting service, the installation of the Nairobi automatic exchange, and the extension of the Kenya-Uganda amalgamation arrangement to Tanganyika in 1933. He retired in 1935.

Mr. Fitzgerald was a member of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission, 1938, and after employment in the Ministry of Supply during the second world war, inquired into official salaries in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1946. Subsequently he was a member of the East African Salaries Commission, and also inquired into official salaries in the High Commission Territories in South Africa and in the Seychelles.

He was awarded the C.M.G. in 1935.

### Mr. Oswald Pirow

MR. OSWALD PIROW, Q.C., who died suddenly in Pretoria at the beginning of this week at the age of 68, was born in South Africa; the son of a German doctor practising in the Transvaal. He was so pro-German that between the wars he was nicknamed "Little Hitler". Throughout the Union he preached the doctrine of the grant of Tanganyika Territory to Germany, and when he was Minister of Defence in South Africa in the thirties he discussed that matter in Berlin and Rome with Hitler and Mussolini, before doing so in London. He opposed South Africa's entry into the war against Nazism. First elected to the Union Parliament in 1924, he was at once made Minister of Justice by General Hertzog.

### Mr. G. H. Swynnerton

MR. GERALD HENRY SWYNNERTON, Game Warden of Tanganyika Territory since 1950, has died suddenly in Morogoro at the age of 45. A son of the late C. F. M. Swynnerton, sometime a farmer in Southern Rhodesia and later Director of Tsetse Control in Tanganyika, he was educated at Hertford College, Oxford, and then studied mammology at the British Museum and the Zoological Museum in Berlin. Appointed a game ranger in Tanganyika in 1939, he served in the Forces from 1940 to 1943, and became senior game ranger in 1948. He is survived by Mrs. Swynnerton, three sons, and a daughter. A brother is Director of Agriculture in Kenya.

MR. HERBERT BROOKS BROWNING has died in Que. Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 75.

## New Kenya Group Policy

### Future Threatened by African Extremists

THE NEW KENYA GROUP, having recently met in conference, has issued a statement which says, *inter alia*:

"Kenya's over-riding need is for security — security for individual life and property; security so that men and women of all races can live and bring up their families in accordance with their beliefs, traditions and standards; security against intimidation; and security against influences which depress our economic and investment potential.

"Members of the New Kenya Group joined together in the belief that the control of H.M. Government was still required in Kenya; that in addition to the Africans, the Arab, European, Muslim and Indian communities were part of the country by long-established right and contribution to its well-being; and that the African people should increasingly become full associates in the responsibilities of the Colony as education and capacity spread. The Group reaffirms these three principles and stands for the moderate and progressive policies which will bring people of all races together.

"We believe, however, that the whole future of Kenya is threatened by the intransigence of extremist African leaders. These elements are not prepared to consider any moderate and progressive policy; they are in fact solely intent upon racial domination.

"Under the type of regime which would emerge from such domination, neither the freedom of the individual nor the rights of property, particularly of minority races or tribes, would be protected. Moreover, such a regime would increasingly become authoritarian.

"The New Kenya Group considers that none of the

aims which it stands for can be achieved by negotiation with movements dedicated to racial domination.

"Accordingly, at any constitutional conference that may be convened, the Group will stand for the aims to which it is pledged, and is not prepared to enter into any discussions for constitutional changes based on a universal suffrage on a common electoral roll for all the people of Kenya in the conditions of today.

"The conditions of confidence and security under which, economically progressive and politically liberal policies can be preserved will exist only if men and women of all races join together in the task of creating a modern country wherein they may enjoy security and increasing prosperity."

After referring to the decision of the conference to form a political party, the statement thus defines the Group's land policy:

"Apart from the skills and labours of her people, Kenya's only source of primary wealth is the land. For this reason alone we believe that land must come to be regarded as a natural asset, which must be used to maximum potential in the national interest and properly conserved, rather than as a local or tribal possession.

"The sanctity of individual property must be maintained, and that land transactions take place only on the principle of willing buyer and willing seller, subject to our views on controls below.

#### Development of Opportunity

"This attitude is in accordance with our principle of development of opportunity; moreover, it recognizes that land ownership is one of the major fields in which all races may develop the common interest which we regard as being of such importance to future harmonious relationships.

"We recognize that fears exist both among Africans and Europeans in regard to possibilities of exploitation or fragmentation, or even expropriation. Proper safeguards are required to allay these fears.

"Here we should state clearly our attitude in regard to land transfers between persons of different races or tribe.

"Firstly, we believe that the Highlands should be opened to competent farmers of any race, subject to the dictates of good farming and the control of sub-division, which should be permitted only on account of what is presently regarded as an economic unit. This control follows existing practice.

"Secondly, we believe that African lands which may be classified as smallholdings should not be transferred outside the African people except for commercial, industrial, or public purposes which are considered likely to benefit the local community.

"Thirdly, we believe that any African farm which is farmed on individual title and is comparable to similar farms held by Europeans should wherever possible enjoy advantages similar to those given to farms in the scheduled areas, and in regard to transfers should be treated on a similar basis to European farms in the Highlands. (In all African areas safeguards to protect the people from exploitation already exist).

"Fourthly, we believe that unenclosed tribal areas should continue to be regarded as the property of the people concerned, but should be saleable or available for lease if the tribe so wishes through the Land Control Board. In this way a people or tribe may be enabled voluntarily to sell land surplus to their requirements in order to finance their own economic and cultural development.

#### Investment in Land

"Lastly, land required for industrial purposes both in the European and African areas should be available to members of all races who wish to invest in the industrial development of our country without the safeguards and controls which may be necessary for agricultural purposes. Such land can be made available by outright sale, lease, or excision from the agricultural area as circumstances in each case dictate.

"The machinery which we would propose for land control in the Highlands should conform closely to that already set up in African areas, *i.e.*, district boards. These boards would be charged with ensuring that applicants for land had the necessary knowledge and capital; that the unit is economic for the purpose intended; that no subdivisions leading to un-economic fragmentation take place; and that leases are for a period not detrimental to the interests of good husbandry. There should also be a board of appeal.

"We consider that owners of leasehold agricultural land, whether on 99 or 999 years Crown leases, should have the right to convert to freehold tenure, thus bringing all agricultural land in individual ownership in the Colony on to the same basis."

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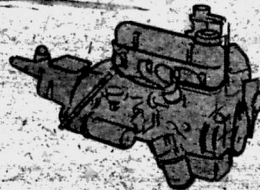
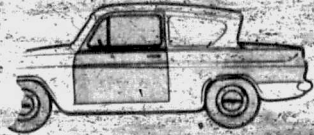
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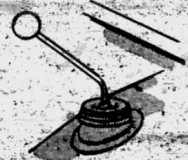
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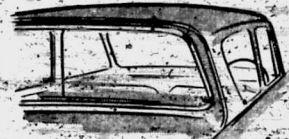
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## More Uganda Societies Banned

### African Advocate Detained in Kampala

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT last week proscribed the newly-formed Uganda League two days after its formation. Also proscribed were the Uganda Freedom Union and the Uganda Underground Movement.

The Protectorate Government has arrested Mr. Godfrey Binaiisa, an African advocate in Kampala, under the Deportation Ordinance. He has been remanded in custody until November 3, when an inquiry will be held to determine whether he is to be rusticated to another part of Uganda. The order for his arrest stated that he had been conducting himself in such a way as to be a danger to peace and good order in the Protectorate.

Mr. Binaiisa had been subjected to an order restricting his movements for some time. He has been closely associated with the Uganda Freedom Movement and its successors and has defended several of their leading members in court when they were charged with boycott offences or when inquiries have been held under the deportation ordinance.

Last week he announced that he had formed the Uganda League dedicated to achieving self-government for Uganda in 1960. Among its organizers were several of the former supporters of the Uganda Freedom Union, whose officers all resigned last week.

### In Favour of Boycott

The Kampala correspondent of *The Times* reported that Mr. Binaiisa has on several occasions spoken strongly in favour of the boycott against Asian traders but has publicly dissociated himself from the violence and intimidation that have gone with it. At the Press conference announcing the formation of his new party he said that it would try to bring intimidation and violence to an end, provided the Government lifts restrictions on individuals immediately and gives everyone the liberty to organize without showing bias for favour to selected organizations.

After the proscription of the Uganda League, the Uganda Freedom Union, and the Uganda Underground Movement, it was stated that the Government believed that the latter two had played a leading part in advocating the continuance of the boycott of non-African goods and must therefore accept their share of responsibility for the violence that had resulted. The Uganda League was believed to have the same aims and policies as the Uganda Freedom Union and other earlier organizations which had been declared unlawful.

The Government also announced that it is to reduce, by £250,000, or about one quarter, the grants which it had originally hoped to pay to the Kabaka's Government in respect of recurrent expenditures during the present financial year. This is because of the continued loss of revenue caused by the trade boycott in Buganda.

"We in the West tend to forget that Russia is already the greatest Colonial Power in the world today, and has an empire consisting of 50 nationalities. The Soviet Union was the only nation that extended her borders at the end of the last war at the expense of 10 countries, as well as creating a satellite system of 11 nations round her boundaries." — *Time and Tide*.

## The Young Conservative View

CROSSBOW, the quarterly journal of the Bow Group of Young Conservatives, says in its current issue:—

"Our responsibility is, first, to bring the territories of the Commonwealth to self-government or to an association where internal affairs become solely the local prerogative; secondly, to keep the Commonwealth united; and, thirdly, to assist in promoting economic expansion by helping the members of the Commonwealth to find capital and assistance wherever they can do so to their greatest advantage.

"The most striking political advances will come in Africa. We look forward to granting independence to the multi-racial States of Kenya and Tanganyika and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. But before we can do this we must be sure of certain conditions.

"There must be leaders of all races able to share in the Government. Such leaders must have the consent of a majority of those whose education, property, and position qualify them to vote on a common roll. These qualifications must not be placed so high that Africans are excluded from power. Africans at large must support independence; and there must be an efficient civil service open to all races.

"In Rhodesia we are determined that the Federation be given a chance to continue after 1960; but these conditions must exist. We shall suggest that African affairs, police, and residual matters are left as the prerogative of the territorial Governments."

### Nyasaland M.L.C. Resigns

THE REV. ANDREW DARWIN KAYIRA has resigned from the Nyasaland Legislative Council following the burning of his home at Karonga, Northern Province, two days after his appointment. Arson has been suspected. Mr. Kayira was in his house with his wife and children when the fire started. He managed to rescue most of his property. Mr. Kayira, who is 43; is the minister in charge of the Church of Central Africa at Karonga, the scene of some of the most violent rioting in the disturbances earlier this year. He was one of four Africans appointed by the Governor to give the Africans a nominal majority in the Legislative Council.

### Federation's "No 10"

A NEW OFFICIAL residence is to be built for the Federal Prime Minister at a cost of about £30,000. The house will stand in five acres of ground off Chancellor Avenue, Salisbury, near Government House, the residence of the Governor-General of the Federation. At present Sir Roy and Lady Welensky live in their own single-storey house in Greendale, about seven miles from Salisbury's city centre. A spokesman for the Ministry of Works has said that the present official house (which had not been used for some time) was unsuitable for entertaining. "The new residence will have three main functions," said the spokesman. "It will provide a house for the Prime Minister of the Federation, it will be a suitable venue for the entertaining of V.I.P. guests, and it will be adequate for public functions."

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## Dar es Salaam Municipal Council

### First Elections in New Year

DAR ES SALAAM will go to the polls on January 8, 1960, in its first elections for the 24 seats on the municipal council.

At present the council consists entirely of nominated members. Originally it was proposed that 12 members should be elected in the New Year, the remaining 12 to be nominated, but the Government has now decided that the entire council should be elected. The elections will be for two councillors to represent each of the 12 wards into which the municipality was divided by legislation earlier this year.

The 24 councillors will be elected for a period of three years, but in order to maintain continuity on the council half the councillors, to be chosen by lot, will be required to retire after 18 months. Fresh elections will then be held for 12 seats, and retiring councillors who wish to seek re-election will be eligible to do so. Thereafter elections will take place for half the number of the council every 18 months. The last day for nomination of candidates will be December 24.

In order to qualify for a vote in the elections voters must be aged 21 or over; must have resided in the municipality for six out of the 12 months immediately preceding registration; and must own or occupy premises within the municipality of a net annual value of not less than £16.

There are at present six vacancies on the Council, and as an interim measure the government has appointed the following to fill these seats: Mr. K. R. Bagdelleh, Mrs. C. A. Bransgrove, Mr. R. R. Jaffer, Mr. C. C. Krell, Mr. S. Mhando, and Mr. L. V. Thompson.

The council was established in 1949 when Dar es Salaam was declared a municipality. The council has a gross annual income of £760,000. There is an executive, administrative and technical staff of 130 headed by the Town Clerk, and a labour force of 11,000. The area of the municipality covers 32 square miles.

## Colonial Police Medal Award Tanganyika Stock Theft Officer

THE COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY has been awarded to Mr. Johannes Jurgens Bekker, a 27-year-old stock theft preventive officer of the Tanganyika Police.

The citation describes how a man for whom Mr. Bekker had been searching fired at him with a revolver when discovered. Mr. Bekker withdrew, but subsequently found the man again, still holding the revolver. When called, the man turned and pointed the gun at Mr. Bekker, who stood his ground, and then, carrying on a conversation, advanced slowly towards the man.

When Mr. Bekker was ten yards away the man acted as though he were going to fire. Mr. Bekker shouted at him loudly to drop the gun. After a momentary hesitation the man threw the revolver away, whereupon Mr. Bekker ran forward and overpowered him.

The citation concludes: "Mr. Bekker's action in advancing deliberately on the man threatening him with a revolver at close range, having already been fired on twice, displayed the highest order of courage and devotion to duty."

## Dr. Leakey and the "Missing Link"

### Lecture to British Academy

DR. L. S. B. LEAKEY last week gave a lecture entitled "The First Men" in the rooms of the British Academy, in which he described the recent discovery in the Olduvai gorge in Tanganyika of a hitherto unknown primate by Mrs. Leakey, which he had named *Zinjanthropus boisei*. Dr. Leakey said that he believed this creature to be a bridge between the already known *Australopithecines* and *Homo*, that a fibula of the same creature had been identified on the same site, and that a full description of *Zinjanthropus* would be appearing in *Nature*.

Dr. Leakey said that the Olduvai gorge was discovered in what was then German East Africa by a German entomologist in 1911. He himself had visited it almost every year since 1931.

During the years 1952-58 he had concentrated upon living floors of the earliest stages of Chellean culture, but this year he and Mrs. Leakey decided to concentrate on the lowest Lacustrine bed at this site, in which had been found pebble tools of a simple pre-Chellean culture that had now been recognized as existing from Portugal to South Africa and right across Africa. It was the oldest well-defined human culture known. Their aim had been to find and explore actual living floors of the makers of those primitive tools.

### Skull Fragments Found

The actual discovery was made by Mrs. Leakey on July 17 when she was working slowly up the slope of the lowest bed on the side of the gorge. She found first a fragment of human temporal bone, and a little above it saw a tooth sticking out of the rock. She at once called Dr. Leakey, who was in camp sick, who rushed to the site.

They began by screening the serec below the find, to discover further pieces of skull eroded out from above. Then they started where the tooth was, and found they had a nearly complete skull. Altogether 450 fragments had been collected. It lay on a well-defined land surface which had been used, at that point, as a camp site by the makers of the Oldowan culture. This land surface was on top of clay, and was now crushed to a thickness of only two inches by very hard rock which had formed above it.

From this living floor they also recovered Oldowan stone tools, a hammer stone and many waste flakes, as well as bones of the animals the men who occupied this camp site had fed on. The animal bones, unlike the skull, had all been deliberately broken up.

The teeth of the skull showed that *Zinjanthropus* was still mainly vegetarian; he was only just going over to a carnivorous diet, and was not a good hunter.

The new skull, said Dr. Leakey, represented a true stone-tool-making man. In certain respects he resembled the "near-men" *Australopithecus* and *Paranthropus* from South Africa, and he included him for convenience in the sub-family *Australopithecinae*. But in many ways this skull was completely unlike the other two genera, and was more like *Homo*. Its "facial architecture" was quite different and Dr. Leakey demonstrated by means of lantern slides its principal characteristics, the very long face, the large mastoids, the curious shape of the nasal opening, and others.

The great importance of the discovery was that it gave us a skull which from its geological age and from its morphology could lead direct to *Homo*.

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## More Police in Nyasaland

### £700,000 Programme of Expansion

THE GOVERNMENT OF NYASALAND is to recruit more than 1,000 policemen of all ranks, open new stations, and improve communications, in an expansion programme which will cost £700,000. Police strength at Karonga is to be more than doubled, and a new station is to be opened at Fort Hill. Both centres were scenes of disturbances which contributed to the declaration of a state of emergency throughout the territory in March.

At two other centres where there was violence, Deep Bay and Kapora, larger police posts are to be established. All the posts are to be linked by radio telephone. The police post in the Mlanje district — where tea estates were threatened and Indian stores looted — is to be converted to a full station.

In a report on the declaration of the state of emergency, the Devlin commission stated that Nyasaland had fewer police per head of the population than either Northern Rhodesia or Southern Rhodesia. The £700,000 that is being spent on the expansion programme was allotted in the recent Nyasaland budget.

## Race Prejudice

"RACIAL PREJUDICE breeds racial hatred; racial hatred breeds hysteria and racial conflict. Social equality as between governor and governed — the equality of the railway train, the hotel, the school, the restaurant — may be more important than the transfer of political power. If racial prejudice can be eliminated — and constant pressure from home may be needed to secure this — tolerance and good will may work to produce the steady, unhindered political progress that is in the real interest of all. The lesson is inescapable: it has not yet been learned" — Mr. Hugh Toye, in "The Springing Tiger".

## Oxford University Africa Society

MR. DAVID WHITEHEAD, of Northern Rhodesia, who is now at Trinity College, has been elected president of Oxford University Africa Society for the Michaelmas term. Mr. Keith Kirkman (Southern Rhodesia and C.C.C.) is the secretary. Mr. Yash Ghai (Kenya and Queen's) organizing secretary, and Messrs. Mambo Makoko (Tanganyika and Ruskin), and Gordon Hanson (Kenya and Lincoln) are publicity agents. One of the eight members of the committee hails from East Africa, namely, Mr. Nasor Malik (Zanzibar and the Institute for Commonwealth Studies).

## Southern Rhodesian Detainees

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA REVIEW JOURNAL has now completed its hearings and recommended that eight Southern Rhodesian Africans, detained under the provisions of the Preventive Detention Act, should be released. Three others had already been released, Patrick Matimba, who is now living in Holland, Kgagana Nkwa, who was deported to Bechuanaland, and Amos Mazondani, who was released because he was seriously ill. Of the remainder who were originally detained, 50 have been served with a restriction order and 39 continue in detention.

## What Africans Think

THE RT. REV. C. E. STUART, who was Bishop of Uganda from 1934 to 1953, and who has just spent six weeks in that Protectorate, sent to the Conservative chairman in Mr. Lennox-Boyd's constituency during the election a letter which contained these words: "Mr. Lennox-Boyd is the best Colonial Secretary we have had all my time, and the majority of the Africans know it and trust him. They know that he wants to help them to go forward in every way. I am quite certain that it would be a tragedy for Africans if he were not to continue as Colonial Secretary".

## Release Jomo Kenyatta Demand

### Kenya National Party Delegation's Plea

A DEPUTATION from the Kenya National Party has had an interview with Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor of Kenya, and appealed to him to bring the state of emergency in the Colony to an end.

One of the deputation, Mr. R. Ngala, is reported to have said afterwards that "the Governor listened very carefully to what we had to say and indicated that he would discuss the request with his successor and with the Colonial Secretary in London".

During the interview the deputation urged that Jomo Kenyatta, as well as other detainees confined under emergency regulations, should be released immediately and that the former Senior Chief Koinage should be allowed to return to his home.

The deputation, consisting of one European elected member and four Africans, also asked that persons against whom restriction orders had been made should be freed.

## News Items in Brief

The Legislative Council of Tanganyika will reassemble on October 20.

Matabeleland Cricket Association has refused an application for affiliation from the Bulawayo Indian Cricket Union.

A Nyasaland African has been arrested and remanded in custody by the Ncheu magistrate on a charge of murdering Claude Ambrose Cardew at Ncheu last month.

Dar es Salaam Municipal Council, which now consists of nominated members, will have only elected members from January next, when there will be elections for 24 seats.

Investigations into the deaths of 25 Africans in a resettlement area in the Zambezi Valley have indicated that they died after eating a relish made from a plant related to deadly nightshade.

The diocese of Uganda has just launched a fortnightly newspaper, *New Day*. Its editor is an English journalist, Mr. Norman Hart, who is co-operating with African members of the Church.

Mr. Michael Malcolm Louis Hodges, a 27-year-old Coldstream Guardsman, died of burns received last week when he was trapped in a blazing mortar platoon store at Gilgil camp, 70 miles from Nairobi.

Fourteen Africans, including five women, are shortly to leave Northern Rhodesia for study courses in Britain. Funds to send one of the women were raised by voluntary subscription among the people of Balovale.

The largest veld fire in the history of Southern Rhodesia last week swept along a 25-mile wide path, driving herds of elephant, lion, and other big game before it. At one time the mining village of Penhalonga was threatened. Many acres of ranch land were burnt.

Fifty-six hard-core Mau Mau detainees at Manyani camp, Kenya, went on hunger strike last week, but were reported to be taking their meals normally after 24 hours. The hunger-strikers were protesting at the segregation of 26 trouble-makers in the camp earlier in the week.

The Nyasaland Government has approved the capital expenditure of £18,400 to set up a new flue-cured tobacco demonstration farm at Makoka, 13 miles from Zomba. The farm will test the latest methods of tobacco production recommended by the Tobacco Research Council.

Reversing their previous decision, the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations have announced that supplies of the East African stamps overprinted "official" for the use of Government departments in Tanganyika, are to be made available to collectors in unused condition.

The Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage, has opened a new radio network linking 21 tea estates in the Cholo and Mlanje districts in the Protectorate's Southern Province. The radios are two-way sets enabling the estates to contact each other and four police stations within the area.

A 19-year-old Beaconsfield boy, Barry Leslie, has flown to Kenya for voluntary service under a British Council of Churches project. Hitherto those accepted for such work, usually for a year, have been boys leaving public schools. This year applications were invited from those who had passed the highest standard of the Duke of Edinburgh's award scheme.



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## Industry, Commerce and Agriculture

### Chance to Solve Coffee Problem

#### Euro-African Ideas Offer Best Hope

REMEDIES for the international coffee situation—in which the outstanding factor is the very heavy stock held by Brazil—should be sought first among consumers and potential consumers of the beverage, says the current market letter of Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Co., Ltd.

Since the question is of great importance to African coffee growers, we quote the following salient passages:—

"Export quotas around which present plans revolve, offer alone no prospect of a permanent solution because they deal with the symptoms of a condition, not with the causes. The system has not bred confidence. Brazil, Colombia, and the Ivory Coast, the three biggest producers with surpluses at the end of last season, may well have to exercise self-discipline and may well be entitled to special consideration in return, but the genuine sacrifices they make should not be classed alongside the steps taken by producers too numerous to mention and too small to be individually of consequence to the success of the operation as a whole.

#### New Spirit Required

The emergency requires a new spirit and a new law—one which legislates with much more effect than the mere calculation of export figures can ever do. It requires universal acknowledgment of the existence of a wider problem, the need of deeper study, and more radical solutions.

"It may be as necessary for Africa to learn to live at peace for a year or two with Latin American formulae as for Latin America to agree to co-operate faithfully with Africa's proposals, and for both groups to study each others' systems for a time within a framework capable of holding both together while the next steps are jointly worked out. A deep-rooted illness may not be curable in one treatment.

"For Brazil's I.B.C. to be selling past-expiry coffees on a sliding price calculated well below the spot quotation of other coffees is a clever way of selling coffee and good business for the buyers; and it provides an excellent example of the need for a world coffee agreement. Being non-commercial, it must succeed against free trading methods unless curbed by counter-measures which destroy that freedom which alone enables it to function. It is a move which casts doubt upon the nature of Brazil's intentions, for it offers an explanation for the fact that no co-operation has been forthcoming during the past 12 months for meetings of the study group.

"That nothing is done to curb these sales reflects upon the ability of Europe and Africa either to recognize their danger or to produce good strong counter-propositions to Latin American plans. It also reflects upon the absence in world coffee councils of the consumer countries who permit the recent Brazilian sales technique. This can be described as a form of dumping which as a trade practice is not universally permitted.

"The blame for these transactions, in fact, lies less with Brazil than with those towards whom they are directed. Brazil may well feel her position threatened by Common Market or Little Seven proposals, and precious little has been done to reassure her. She makes hay while the sun shines. Brazil is organized. Colombia is organized. Fedecame is organized. No one elsewhere can expect to do as well as they do until they get as well organized.

#### Consumer Solution

"That a solution should now be sought first at the consuming end of the industry rests on the belief that there is a large potential increase in coffee imports in Europe if tariffs were removed, in the U.S.A. if brewing strength were increased, and in producing countries themselves if the necessary steps were taken. Without the substantiation of these facts and their widespread recognition, and proper and adequate means taken on behalf of the industry as a whole, no improvement is likely.

"But if such measures were taken the chance of improvement is not so hopeless or so far off as hitherto has seemed likely. There is less danger in the actual situation than in a general ignorance of it and in the absence of the necessary international machinery to study and meet it.

"There may be a long way to go from Latin American solutions to Euro-African ideas, but the latter offer the best hope of a solution provided someone can be found to translate aims into action, principle into practice, and good will into good sense.

"What appears necessary is the association of coffee consumers alongside producers as the two main components of the study group, as in the International Rubber Study Group. The study group would then no longer be one sector within the industry representing 'party interests' but a club composed of all concerned, formed to study each other's interests and draw up plans on the basis of co-operation and thorough knowledge. All are invited to join, but membership is optional, not compulsory. Members enjoy preferential treatment from each other, whether importers or exporters.

"Exporters of coffee are mostly importers of manufactured goods and vice versa, so that all have an interest in the success of the club. Clubs are found in every country in the world and on the whole work pretty well, particularly when they embrace a wide membership. The membership of this one should be second only to the United Nations in the international character of its membership. No one will underestimate the difficulties which it will face.

"The coffee world is aware of its problem and should give it its entire confidence and support. Other commodities have been well served by such groups. For coffee the formula was outlined last year, but too vaguely. Here is another chance.

### Cheap Colonial Air Fares

#### Light on Government Thinking

THE PROBLEM of the proposed cheap flights by independent airlines to the colonies, including East Africa, is mentioned in the report of the Air Transport Advisory Council for 1958-59 (H.M.S.O., 4s. 6d.).

Four independent companies had submitted 27 applications for colonial coach services at fares half the present lowest fares and for the most part below the comparable sea fares. The report states:—

"These very low fares were proposed to be achieved by the employment of modern long-range aircraft operating at restricted frequencies and high load factors. Under the terms of reference, colonial coach services are required to be of such a nature as to generate a new class of passenger traffic without material diversion from normal scheduled services and for this purpose must provide a lower class of service than normal scheduled services as well as being operated at fares low enough to ensure dependence on the new class of traffic. These applications necessitated a number of sessions involving prolonged discussion and consideration which were not completed by the end of the period now under review.

Commenting on this, the air correspondent of *The Guardian* wrote:—

"If, as this suggests, the council has been instructed to consider these applications under the established terms of reference, it is difficult to see how any favourable decision could have been reached. Conditions in the aircraft would have to be savage and brutal to stop the average tourist-class passenger from paying £250 return to Hongkong instead of £400. The discussions must have been very prolonged indeed if someone was trying to prove that there would be no material diversion from normal scheduled services.

The report makes no mention of the general British undertaking not to undercut established international fares on colonial routes. As long as this exists the proposed fares will be impossible to implement. Mr. Harold Watkinson, by saying that if international fares did not come down Britain might reconsider her position.

### Commercial Sale of Frozen Fish

#### American's Venture in Tanganyika

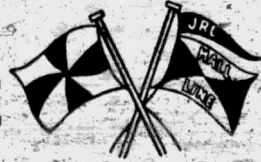
THE PROMOTION OF LARGE-SCALE commercial sales of frozen fish is being attempted by Mr. Frank Ellston, an American, who has been fishing on a commercial scale in Tanganyika for some years. He proposes to anchor a five-ton refrigerated barge about 25 miles from Tanga and operate a fishing unit from it. The unit will also purchase fish from local African fishermen, which will enable them to fish further afield. Fast-moving tenders will then ferry the frozen fish back to Tanga.

Mr. Ellston is satisfied that he can maintain a steady supply of frozen fish at 1s. per lb. free on rail at Tanga. One sisal estate has already shown interest in the scheme, for fish may prove a nutritious and welcome change of diet for the large Jabon forces on the sisal estate in the Province. Mr. Ellston has had wide experience of fishing on a large scale, having worked for many years off the United States coast in semi-tropical waters.



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Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
†PARRAMATTA	Oct. 31		Nov. 10
HALL VESSEL		Dec. 3	Dec. 11

\*Mosel Bay with or without transhipment. †Mauritius

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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
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PARRAMATTA	Oct. 31		Nov. 10

\*Beira cargo by special arrangement.

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**Branches:**

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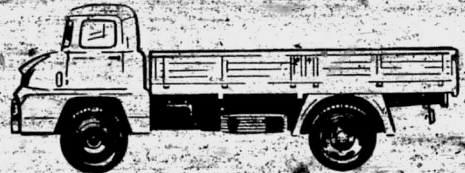
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IN TANGANYIKA

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THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

**RIDDOCH MOTORS**  
LIMITED

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## Television in Federation

### Details of Contracting Company

MORE DETAILS have been announced of the company, Rhodesian Television (Pvt.), Ltd., which is to provide a television service in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland under a 15-year agreement with the Federal Broadcasting Corporation.

The initial capital of R.T.V. will consist of £110,000 in ordinary shares of 2s. each and loan capital, which has already been arranged, amounting to £157,000. There are also plans to make R.T.V. a public company and to raise an additional £40,000 by an issue in the Federation of 400,000 shares of 2s. each.

The initial participants in the company will be:	
Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.	£40,000
International Television (Pvt.), Ltd.	15,000
Philips Rhodesian (Pvt.), Ltd.	10,000
Mr. F. d'Enis and Associates	10,000
Local companies of the Lonrho group	10,000
Northern African Trust, Ltd.	10,000
Mr. R. H. Thomson	5,000
African Finance Corporation, Ltd.	5,000
Roslin Investment Trust (Pvt.), Ltd.	5,000

Initial issued capital ..... £110,000

### Board of Directors

The board of directors will consist of Sir Andrew Strachan (chairman) and Messrs. T. P. M. Cochran, W. H. McClelland, L. E. A. Slater, C. I. Jacobs, F. B. d'Enis, E. C. Blatt, E. H. Cameron-McClure and J. A. Smidt. The shareholders in International Television (Pvt.), Ltd., will be Davenport and Meyer (pty.), Ltd., of Johannesburg, various directors of that company and Mr. R. H. Thomson.

The directors of International Television will be Messrs. Blatt, Cameron-McClure, Roy Thomson, Frank Lamping, Richard L. Meyer and J. Lavine.

Mr. Davenport and Mr. Meyer are the commercial managers of Lourenço Marques radio. Mr. Thomson is chairman of Scottish Television, Ltd. (one of the British I.T.A. programme contractors), the Northern Broadcasting Co., Ltd., of Canada, and the Scotsman Publications, Ltd., of Edinburgh.

International Television, Ltd., is being formed to undertake the programme and commercial operations of R.T.V. Sole responsibility for the contract with the F.B.C. will be assumed by R.T.V., whose general manager (still to be appointed) will answer directly to the board of that company.

The offer by R.T.V. on which the contract will be based meets all the points laid down by the Government last May as "essential features of any arrangement into which the Corporation might enter". Finance to buy the transmitters, associated buildings and installations will be advanced to the F.B.C. by R.T.V., who will also provide the corporation with the funds to repay the loan and to operate the transmitters. In addition R.T.V. will pay the corporation an annual fee. Under the agreement to be negotiated with the F.B.C., R.T.V. will hand over its studios and other assets to the corporation free of charge at the end of the contractual period. R.T.V. expects to be able to launch the service "nine months from the date of the signing of the contract".

### First Service in Salisbury

The service will begin in Salisbury, but in accordance with the Government requirements for "progressive geographical coverage", R.T.V. plan to extend the service to Bulawayo in the second year and the Copperbelt in the third year.

Further extensions will be the subject of consultations with the Corporation and will depend on the economic factor. The choice of the transmitting equipment will be a matter for the F.B.C., which will also lay down certain requirements in the case of the studio equipment to be used and owned by the programme contractor.

Initially programmes will be transmitted for about four hours a day, probably from 6 to 10 p.m. In addition there may be broadcasts to schools, for which the contractor is required to make time available. Overseas programmes material will be bought in the open market under the supervision of one of the directors of International Television, Mr. Frank Lamping, who lives in London.

R.T.V. will have to meet a Government requirement that "a minimum percentage of material originated in the Federation must be incorporated in the programmes from the beginning, with provision for a progressive increase". The F.B.C. has satisfied itself that R.T.V., in close co-operation with the corporation, will provide "a full and impartial

service of news both from abroad and within the Federation", as required by the Government.

Advertising material will be limited to 10% of programme time in a day, representing an average of six minutes in an hour. In accordance with the Broadcasting Act, viewers' licence fees will accrue to the F.B.C., which will fix them with the approval of the Minister of Home Affairs.

## Alex, Lawrie & Co. Report

### Trading Profit Increased by £40,000

ALEX LAWRIE & CO., LTD., report a group profit of £166,842 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £121,112 in the previous year. Income from investments adds £48,094. Depreciation of fixed assets absorbs £18,681 and taxation £101,198, leaving the profit carried down at £96,968 (£53,920).

General reserve receives £40,250 (£30,221), dividends, less tax, absorb £58,648 (£56,465), and the carry-forward is £62,933 (£64,863).

During the year the earnings of Kettles-Roy and Tysons, Ltd., in East Africa almost reached the expense level, and the net comparative loss was reduced by over £53,000 to £5,660. The chairman reports that trading conditions in East Africa continued to be difficult, and the year started off discouragingly. In Nyasaland considerable progress was made in developing tea estates, and after the disastrous drought of 1957-58, conditions greatly improved.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £120,000 in 6% preference shares of £1 and £728,000 ordinary shares of £1. Capital reserves are £299,235, revenue reserves and surplus £380,814, and the reserve for future taxation £45,500. Current liabilities are £222,723; fixed assets £38,660; interest in subsidiary companies £728,735; investments, £675,637; unsecured loan £19,000, and current assets £338,316.

The directors are Messrs. G. W. Gemmill (chairman), G. A. Rainey, L. F. Manton, and H. G. Sinclair. Meeting, London, October 28.

## Talks on New Trade Agreement

### Meeting between Federal and Union Officials

EXPLORATORY TALKS took place in Pretoria recently between officials of the South African and Federal Governments on a possible trade agreement to come into effect next July, when the present pact comes to an end.

The Federation, which gave the required 12 months notice last June to terminate the five-year agreement, sent a five-man delegation headed by Mr. G. H. Thompson, Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs. The Union delegation of 12 was led by Mr. H. R. Kotzenburg, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Industries.

The talks which lasted two days had as their main objective the defining of areas of agreement and disagreement. The Federal Government ended the existing agreement on the grounds that it gave advantages to Union exporters which had the effect of retarding Federal industrial expansion, and Rhodesians have not disguised their intention of obtaining substantial concessions.

The balance of trade is in the Union's favour to the extent of about £40m. annually, with Union exports increasing while imports from the Federation have steadily fallen.

South African commercial and industrial leaders have conceded that some adjustments will have to be made, but are worried by requests from the Federal industry for protection against Union goods.

## Not Joining Coffee Scheme

KENYA, UGANDA, and TANGANYIKA have decided not to take part in the coffee marketing agreement arranged by the Latin American producing countries. The French and Portuguese African territories have decided to support the plan, which calls for restrictions on exports. The British East African territories consider that they can find markets for their total coffee output whatever Brazil and the other Latin American States may do.



## Federal Research Council

### Sir R. Prain First Chairman

AN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL has been established in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The chairman is Sir Ronald Prain, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, who will sit with 13 members, four representatives of the Federal and three territorial Governments, two representatives of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, five independent members, one representative of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, and a prominent businessman.

Following the withdrawal of the food farmer's income tax rebate, the Federal Minister of Finance in his budget statement last year announced that he had come to an agreement with the Rhodesia N.F.U. that he would provide over a period of three years a sum of £750,000 for the purposes of agricultural research. There were certain conditions attached to this agreement, one of which was that not more than £150,000 could be withdrawn in any one year.

The other members of the council are: Mr. G. Ellman-Brown, Professor A. G. Davis, Dr. P. J. Du Toit, Dr. B. S. Ellis, Mr. A. Jacha, Mr. R. W. Kottlewail, Mr. J. W. Mills, Mr. I. Neas, Mr. A. N. Prentice, Dr. C. J. I. Rose, Dr. E. W. Russell, Mr. C. G. Tracey, and Mr. K. Worthington.

### Bank Dispute

A PARTIAL STRIKE took place earlier this week among the European staff of the Cecil Square branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., in Salisbury, as a protest against the engagement of an African clerk at a salary of £18 per month on the African inquiry counter. The position had formerly been filled by a European woman who was paid £35 a month. The manager of the branch told a European staff meeting that the bank proposed to employ five more Africans as clerks, and he refused to guarantee that the number would not exceed five. Eight members of the European staff have resigned.

### Nile Talks Resumed

FORMAL TALKS began in Cairo last week-end between representatives of the Egyptian and Sudanese Governments to try and secure agreement on the distribution of the Nile waters. At the first session it was agreed that two joint sub-committees should be established, one to study the Nile waters issue, and the other to deal with other economic and financial problems. Among the topics which the latter sub-committee is expected to review is the resumption of normal trade between Sudan and Egypt, which has been virtually at a standstill because of the United Arab Republic's refusal to settle accounts in anything but Egyptian pounds.

### Mining Progress Reports

**Falcon Mines (September)**—Dalny: 20,350 tons milled, 3,855 oz. gold produced, working profit £12,159. Sumac and Bayhorse: working profit £470. Working profit does not include additional revenue for July, which totalled £993 for all three mines.

**Globe and Phoenix Gold (August)**—6,000 tons of ore treated, yielding 3,067 oz. of gold, and a profit of £21,089.

**Globe and Phoenix Gold (September)**—5,600 tons of ore treated, 2,912 oz. of gold produced, profit £21,064.

**The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd. (September)**—3,600 long tons of lead and 7,650 long tons of zinc. Output for the quarter ended June 30: 3,600 long tons of lead and 7,300 long tons of zinc.

**Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.**—359,733 tons of coal during September, compared with 346,508 tons during the previous month. Coke production 18,384 tons (17,347).

"The underdeveloped countries' chief hope, and ours, lies in our considering their necessities before our own comfort. We do not expect to find these sentiments in any election manifesto". —Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Co., Ltd. in their monthly market letter.

## Commercial Brevities

**Ndola Copper Refineries, Ltd.**, have recommended a dividend of 3½%, less Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland income tax, for the year ended June 30 last.

**Stewart and Lloyds (South Africa), Ltd.**, is to maintain the ordinary dividend at 20%, payable on December 20. After provision for taxation, group net profits for the year ended June 30 were £735,418.

**Shimura Kako Chemical Processing Co., Ltd.**, has signed a contract with Anglovaal, Ltd., the owners of Trojan Nickel Mine, Ltd., to erect a £1m. nickel smelting and refining plant at Bindura, Southern Rhodesia. Work will begin next year, and 30 Japanese engineers are to supervise construction. The entire output will be exported to Japan.

Following discussions with the Nairobi district grocers' association, the chairman of the Kenya Dairy Board has announced that the new retail price of Kenya Co-operative Creameries butter in Nairobi should not exceed 3s. 60 cents a lb. This means that the exact increase of 20 cents on the wholesale price recently announced will be passed to the consumer.

Two hundred and thirty companies were registered in Kenya during 1958. The nominal capital of these new companies, together with the increase in nominal capital of companies already registered, was £4,691,000. Both show a substantial decrease on the corresponding figures for 1957, when 341 companies were registered with a nominal capital of £11,462,292.

At last week's London auctions, 4,076 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 6.02d. per lb., compared with 6,083 packages averaging 3s. 3.26d. per lb. in the previous year. Total sales to date are 347,425 packages averaging 3s. 1.26d. per lb., compared with 270,665 packages averaging 3s. 5.00d. per lb. in the previous year. The highest price received, 5s. 10d., was for a consignment from Tanganyika.

During the tobacco sales season which ended on October 1, 191,281,067 lb. of flue-cured tobacco leaf from Southern Rhodesia and north-west Northern Rhodesia were sold on the Salisbury auction floors for £27,450,920. Both the crop and the proceeds were records. The average price was 34.44d. per lb. In addition, 1,681,543 lb. of flue-cured tobacco from the eastern area of Northern Rhodesia were sold for £17,311, an average price of 25.37d. per lb.

The first flight by a Britannia 317 aircraft operated by Hunting-Clan Air Transport, Ltd., on air troop transport operation, recently left London Airport for Aden. Hunting-Clan Air Transport was awarded last July a new long-term contract by the Air Ministry for the transport of service personnel and their families to and from Aden, East Africa, and Cyprus. The first flight by a Britannia to Nairobi leaves London Airport on October 17 and is scheduled to take only 15 hours, with one stop at Benina.

### Sisal Outputs for September

**Dwa Plantations, Ltd.**—208 tons of sisal and tow, making 1,599 tons for the first nine months, compared with 1,172 tons in the same period of 1958.

**Messrs. Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.**—1,409 tons of sisal and tow, making 3,952 tons for the period July/September, 1959.

### Diamonds Scarcer

A POSSIBLE SHORTAGE of newly mined diamonds in 20 to 25 years' time was forecast by Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., when he addressed the London Rotary Club last week on the economics of the diamond industry. "Unless there are big new diamond discoveries in the world, the diamond trade will become very small indeed", Mr. Oppenheimer said, adding that new discoveries might well be made. "It has happened before". Mr. Oppenheimer stressed that the gem side of the industry was a great deal more stable than that of the industrial stones. The growth of industrial diamonds had not brought the greater stability to the industry that had been expected.

## MINING

## Rhodesian Selection Group Results

## Substantial Increase in Profits

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., report a group profit, subject to taxation, of £7,264,042 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £4,875,126 in the previous year. Taxation based on the profit for the year amounted to £2,401,742 (£1,404,154), leaving a group profit of £4,862,300 (£3,470,972).

The minority shareholders' proportion of the profits of subsidiaries amounted to £1,736,062 (£1,192,727), leaving a group profit attributable to the Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., of £3,126,238 (£2,278,245).

Adding adjustments for taxation and interest for previous years, less minority shareholders' proportion, of £9,709 (£115,805) the amount attributable to Rhodesian Selection Trust was £3,135,947 (£2,394,050); and after retaining £1,463,260 (£1,437,435) in the accounts of subsidiaries, the net profits in the accounts of the parent company was £1,672,687 (£956,615).

General reserve received £150,000; the interim dividend of 4d. per share, subject to federal taxation and territorial surcharge, £471,241, and the recommended final dividend, subject to tax and surcharge £1,060,292 (£706,858). The carry-forward is £34,950 (£44,900).

## Mufulira Copper Mines

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., report a profit, subject to a provision for replacements and taxation, of £7,574,418 for the year ended June 30, 1959, compared with £4,908,033 in the previous year. Taxation amounted to £2,410,000 (£1,430,000), and provision for replacements was £1,200,000 (£750,000).

Adding balance brought forward and adjustment for taxation from previous years, the total credited to the Appropriation account was £4,051,530 (£2,928,566). General reserve received £1,300,000 (£1,250,000), interim dividend of 1s. 9d., subject to federal tax and territorial surcharge, absorbed £867,706 (£330,555), and the recommended final dividend of 3s. 9d., less

tax and surcharge, £1,859,370 (£1,280,899). The carry-forward is £24,454 (£67,112).

Production of new copper totalled 88,056 long tons (92,904), and sales of copper were 87,521 (88,847).

## Chibuluma Mines

CHIBULUMA MINES, LTD., report a profit, subject to taxation and provisions for replacements, of £1,344,676 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,351,773 during the previous year.

Replacements absorbed £200,000 (same), and there was no provision for taxation (£200) because accumulated allowances for capital redemption exceeded the trading profits. The balance brought forward and taxation adjustments brought the total to the credit of the appropriation account to £1,163,687 (£1,168,811). General reserve receives £1,150,000 (same), leaving a carry-forward of £13,687 (£18,811).

No dividend is recommended by the directors, as available profits have been transferred to reserve, principally to make provision for repayments in respect of the loan from the General Services Administration of the United States Government.

Production of new copper during the year totalled £19,235 long tons, against 27,177 long tons in the previous year, and sales of copper were 19,073 long tons (27,210).

## Roan Antelope Copper Mines

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., report a profit, subject to taxation and to provisions for obsolescence and replacements of £5,959,485 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £2,971,879 in the previous year. Taxation amounted to £1,910,000 (£870,000), and replacements totalled £1,100,000 (£650,000), leaving a net profit of £2,949,485 (£1,451,879).

Balance brought forward and taxation adjustment adds 103,830 and £5,000 respectively, making a total to the credit of the appropriation account of £3,058,315 (£1,621,812). Loan stock redemption reserves receives £50,287, and general reserve £1,300,000. The interim dividend of 3d. per unit, less federal income tax and territorial surcharge, absorbs £505,557 (£168,519), and the recommended final dividend of 7d. per unit, £1,179,634 (£674,077), less tax and surcharge. The carry-forward is £22,837 (£103,830).

Production of new copper increased during the year, 80,873 long tons against 79,931 long tons, as did copper sales, 80,617 long tons compared with 77,444 long tons.

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associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
1957	2	1,904	1,500,000
1958	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000
1958	20	90,404	355,881,000

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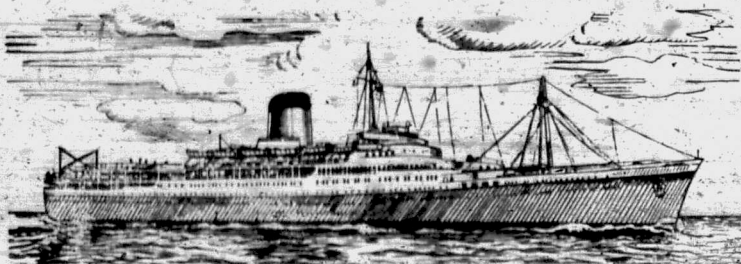
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†EDINBURGH CASTLE	Oct. 29
*WINCHESTER CASTLE	Nov. 5
†CAPE TOWN CASTLE	Nov. 12
*STIRLING CASTLE	Nov. 19
†PRETORIA CASTLE	Nov. 26

\* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas.

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Sailing London Rotterdam	
*WARWICK CASTLE	Oct. 22
†DURBAN CASTLE	Nov. 2 Nov. 3
*KENYA CASTLE	Nov. 13
*BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE	Nov. 26 Nov. 27

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Designed to gin all seed cotton varieties with "woolly" type seed

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**LINT DELIVERY:** The machine can be arranged for the whole of the ginned cotton from both rollers to be collected from any one side of the machine, as desired.

**BEARINGS:** All main operating parts are fitted with ball and roller bearings.

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**ADAPTABILITY:** Easily adapted to automatic lint and cotton seed conveyance.

Further details of this machine, or descriptive literature covering the complete range of Platts cotton ginning machinery, is readily available on request.

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

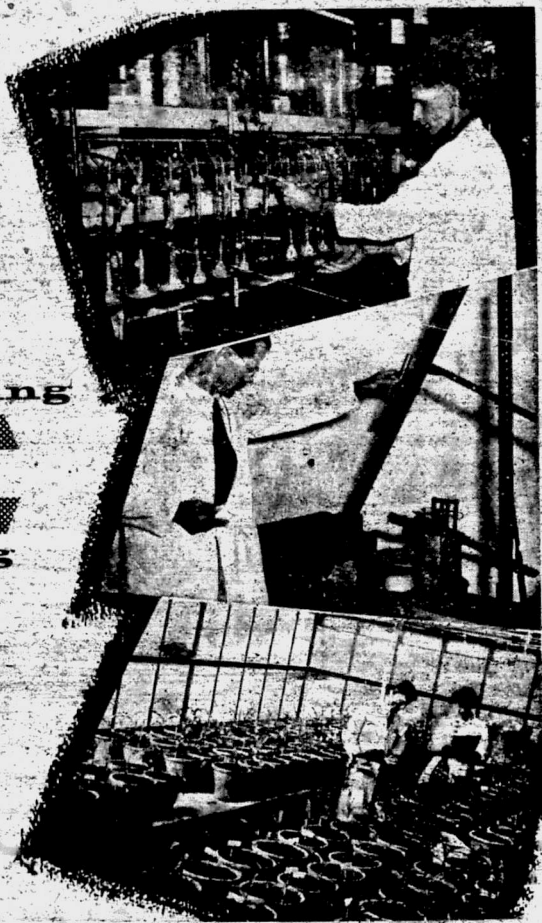
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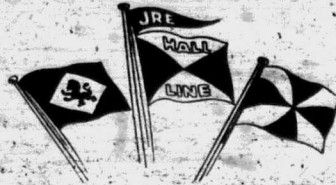
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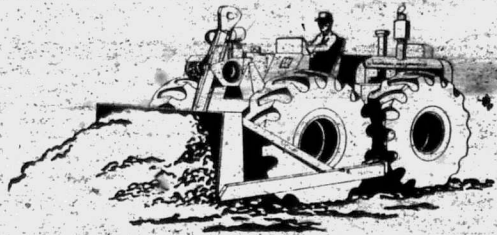
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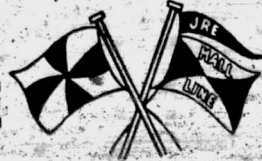
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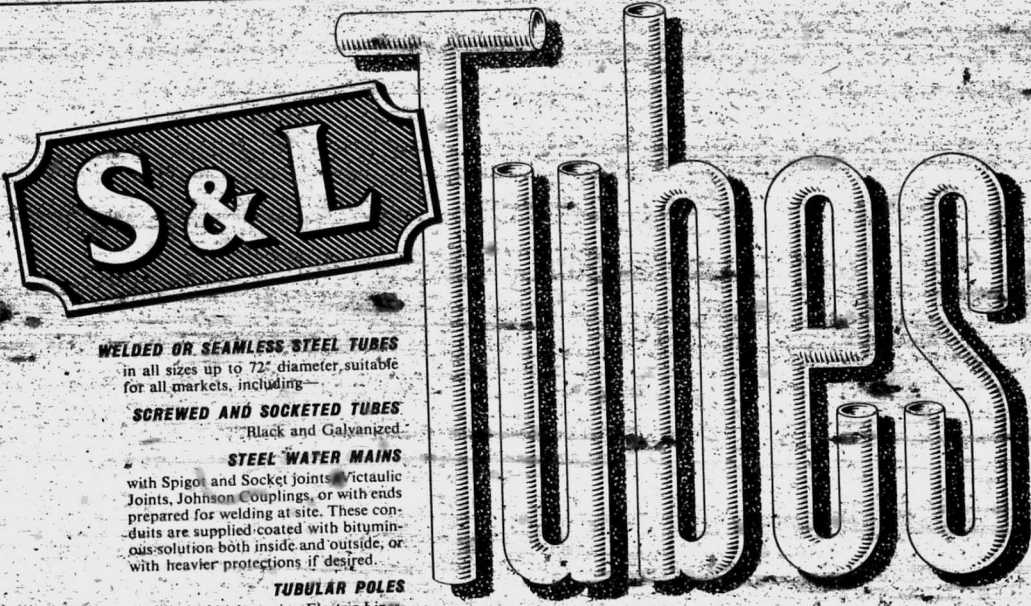
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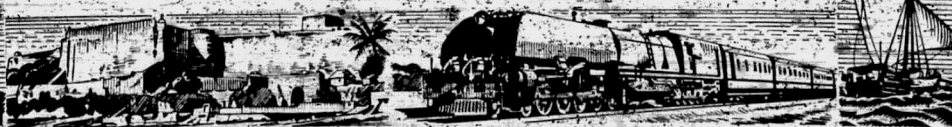


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE MOST EXPLOSIVE ISSUE** in Kenya has for many years been that of the so-called White Highlands — white because H.M. Government in the United Kingdom decided in the early days of British settlement that the area in question, being practically devoid of African population and climatically suitable for European farming, should be reserved for that purpose. Repeated assurances in that sense by Ministers in the United Kingdom and senior officials in Kenya have unquestionably influenced thousands of men and women of our race to decide to live and work in that Colony, and the suggestion from any quarter that there should be a change in the official policy has consequently been denounced as involving a breach of faith. Over a long period the Government of India, vociferously supported by Socialist speakers and writers in this country, pressed for Asiatics to be allowed to buy agricultural land in the Highlands; but when they had the responsibility of office none of the Labour Governments in Great Britain was prepared to interfere with the existing practice. Indeed, they gave good reasons for its continuance. As time passed politically-minded Kikuyu campaigned for the "return" of the Highlands to their tribe, though they knew that there could be no question of "return", for, except in isolated localities (for the loss of which they have been generously compensated), the Kikuyu had never lived in the area owing to their fear of raids by the Masai, East Africa's most warlike tribe, who held the Kikuyu in especial contempt.

The Government of Kenya, with the cordial assent of Her Majesty's Government, has now resolved that development and good

husbandry; not race, shall be the criterion for the ownership and occupation of land in the Highlands. There has, of course, been an immediate outcry against the decision, which should not have surprised anyone, for the matter has long been a common topic of discussion. Had there been no Mau Mau rebellion in 1952, what was announced at the very end of Sir Evelyn Baring's seven years' governorship might have been undertaken half a decade earlier. The removal of racial barriers was strongly recommended more than three years ago by the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa, and although the opportunity offered by their report was cast away, many Europeans in Kenya, including an increasing number of farmers, have recognized that that course was inevitable if there was to be inter-racial harmony and a future for European agriculture. The few European elected members in the Legislature who have given utterance to these thoughts have, unfortunately, lacked fortitude; instead of meeting criticism boldly, they retreated into silence or ambiguities. None would accept the unpopular task of battling for the understanding and support of the white farming community. After long dithering the New Kenya Group has just declared its conviction that "the Highlands should be opened to competent farmers of any race, subject to the dictates of good farming and the control of subdivision, which should be permitted only on account of what is presently regarded as an economic unit". That last clause well illustrates the ambiguity and timidity of what purports to be moderate settler leadership. What is the meaning of "only on account of" in that context? If it means only to the extent of, it nullifies the rest of the sentence, for nobody can imagine that "what is presently regarded as an economic unit" can

always be so regarded. Probably not one of the European farmers who are known to be willing to accommodate African agriculturists of proven competence would expect him to take over "what is presently regarded as an economic unit", which means a relatively large acreage. If that is supposed to be the meaning of the statement by the New Kenya Group, led by Mr. Blundell, it conflicts with his own proposal when he was Minister of Agriculture; then he spoke of Africans being capable of farming twenty, thirty, or forty-acre plots in the Highlands.

"Change is inescapable in a changing world, and it is deplorable that the arguments for this particular change should not have been put to the settler community again and again before publication

#### **Change Inescapable in A Changing World.**

of the White Paper. Here was a

conspicuous case for a carefully planned and consistently conducted campaign of enlightenment, made the more necessary by the hesitancy and vacillation of the European politicians. Surely the European Ministers should have toured the country to explain what was intended. But it would have been better for the elected members representing farming constituencies to accept the inevitable, take counsel with their followers, and submit a plan of their own to the Government (of which a number of them are members). While thus gaining credit for a generous initiative, they would have deprived the extremist African nationalists and the left-wing critics in the United Kingdom of their chief weapon. That approach has been urged over a considerable period, but, unhappily, none of those in a position to act had the courage, even though they knew, as we do, of prominent settlers in the Highlands who have made no secret in private conversation of their willingness to lease land to Africans capable of farming it well. The least sign of determined leadership by the politicians would have persuaded some of these landowners to state their intentions and their reasons in public; and their names would have exerted great influence. It is lamentable that this elementary but very practical encouragement has not been used. In fact, scarcely anything was done to prepare the way for last week's statement and so reduce the sense of betrayal and anger.

A little forethought, a few simple arguments, and evidence of conviction and resolution would have diluted both

emotions (though they could not have been eradicated). Kenya's settlers are not so obtuse that they could not

have been persuaded that change was inexorable. All of them expected that a Socialist Government in the United Kingdom, if returned at the recent general election, would quickly order this particular change. Moreover, all but the most impercipient concede that what was entirely reasonable when the African population of Kenya was less than half its present density, and when no African had any agricultural or business competence, cannot for ever remain justifiable in the judgment of local Europeans or Africans or of the outside world. It would have been so easy to invite the farmers to face the fact that Kenya, which has now some six million Africans, will have double the number twenty-five years hence and perhaps twenty-five million fifty years hence (when their children will still be active) and that there are rather fewer than five thousand Europeans now engaged in farming in the Highlands (out of a total European population in the Colony of about sixty-five thousands). How could the present land barriers be maintained in perpetuity in such circumstances? The only question was how and when they should be removed. That should have been emphasized to the landowners in the Highlands, who should have been told also that the break with the past is not the ukase of the Colonial Office but the decision of Kenya's multi-racial Council of Ministers (evidently unanimous, since there has been no resignation). Because it failed to take these steps we consider that the Government has contributed to the violence of the opposition which has already been expressed and which must be expected to grow.

It will be said that the announcement should not have been made on the last day but one of Sir Evelyn Baring's governorship, which happened to coincide with Mr. Lennox-Boyd's resignation as

#### **Announcement Had To Be Made Now.**

Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is certainly regrettable that they should not still be in office during the controversy which lies ahead, but we consider that they have nevertheless taken the right course. Admittedly, the decision would have been better announced some months ago, and doubtless that would have been done if better progress had been made in the evolution of a multi-racial political party and if the Africans who have split with the extremist Odinga-Mboya faction had



done so earlier; when all the African elected members were boycotting the Legislature was certainly not the time for a move which they could and would have claimed as due to their obduracy. In practice, therefore, what had to be decided by the Council of Ministers — not just by Sir Evelyn Baring — was whether to publish the Sessional Paper on the eve of his departure or to leave matters in abeyance. Further delay could offer no advantages but involved obvious political risks; and inaction now would have meant its continuance for at least a year, until Sir Patrick Remison, the new Governor, had sufficiently acquainted himself with the country to be able to lend his full backing to the new policy. He leaves London Airport today for Nairobi, and, unfortunately, inherits a first-class rumpus; but better that, we repeat, than continued procrastination.

Since a conference concerning constitutional changes is to be held early next year, it is wholly reasonable of the United Party in Kenya to demand a general election in the meantime in order that the European elected members of the Legislative Council who speak for the settler community shall demonstrably represent its views. That would not be the case if those who were elected several years ago in quite different circumstances were to be delegates without having been put to the test. Mr. Blundell and Group Captain Briggs, who lead the conflicting parties, have both publicly claimed the support of about seventy per cent of the European electorate in the Highlands; that dispute should be settled by an election, which would be constitutionally much more satisfactory than the private referendum which, in default of an election, the United Party will take. The official announcement promising a constitutional conference stated explicitly that it would be held in 1960 if the general atmosphere then seemed favourable. It would not be so deemed by many of the farming community, probably a majority of them, if they were not allowed to express their opinion through the ballot-box. From their standpoint the constitutional conference is comparable to the international summit meeting; and as Mr. Macmillan insisted in this country that a general election was necessary to decide who should represent Great Britain at that gathering, so Kenya Europeans may fairly demand that they should have a similar right to select their representatives. A further potent argument for an election beforehand

is the possibility that the constitutional conference may provide for Kenya to have a non-official as Chief Minister; there ought to be no question of the avoidance of an election for the purpose or with the result of sparing any present member of the Council of Ministers who may have ambitions for that office the risk of being unseated meantime. We can think of no convincing argument against an election, but there are a number in its favour. If an election endorsed the official policy, the Government would be immensely strengthened; if the European vote were adverse, the policy, since it concerns the whole country and its future, not merely the present attitude of European landowners, need not be jettisoned, but, without injury to the principle at issue, the Government might consider it right to make concessions in details.

In particular, an overwhelming vote in the Highlands against the plan would bring into the forefront of discussion the question of compensation for those farmers who might prefer to leave the Colony. It would be a tragedy for Kenya, and especially for the Africans, if there were a stampede of settlers from the country, for that would destroy what has been built in the last fifty years by a European population of courage, initiative, capability, and refusal to be defeated by many adverse factors. If this invaluable and irreplaceable contribution to the country's existence were properly publicized, together with the solemn assurance that there was to be no question of swamping the Highlands, but merely of the admission of thoroughly qualified non-European farmers, it is highly likely that few of the settlers, and they not the best and most vigorous, would contract out. Because any offer of compensation would weaken the will to remain and make adjustments (which would be necessary, only gradually), any Government would be loth to make it. The authorities should, however, encourage landowners to take a realistic view of the situation. What would wreck land values would not be the admission of really good African farmers to the present European preserve, but their seemingly perpetual exclusion, for that would so feed the flames of nationalism that investment in Kenya would virtually cease and land would become unsaleable. There is hope in inter-racial partnership. There is none in racialism, whether in regard to land or politics.

# Mr. Iain Macleod Now Secretary of State for the Colonies

## British Press Approves of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Successor: "Liberal and Dynamic"

MR. MACMILLAN'S NEW CABINET has still 19 members, but he has made nine changes, mainly by switching Ministers to new posts.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd having expressed a wish to retire, has been succeeded by Mr. Iain Macleod, aged 45, previously Minister of Labour and National Service.

Lord Home continues as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Leader of the House of Lords, and he also becomes Lord President of the Council.

Eight members of the Cabinet have visited East or Central Africa or had direct political concern with the territories, namely, Mr. Macmillan, Prime Minister; Mr. R. A. Butler, Home Secretary and Leader of the House of Commons; Lord Home; Mr. Duncan Sandys, Minister of Aviation; Lord Kilmuir, Lord Chancellor; Mr. John Maclay, Secretary of State for Scotland, and previously Minister of State for Colonial Affairs; Mr. John Hare, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, and Minister of State for Colonial Affairs from December, 1955, to October, 1956; and Dr. Charles Hill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has visited the Sudan.

Press comments on the selection of Mr. Macleod as Secretary of State for the Colonies have been generally favourable.

The *Times* described him as one of the most influential members of the Government, recalled that throughout his political career he had been closely associated with Mr. Butler, and added:

### Political Courage

Mr. Macleod has shown great political courage and a sense of high public duty in taking the Colonies. One of the most surely rising politicians, he goes to a Ministry which by its very nature must slowly shrink. Yet it threatens to do so in no quiet, natural, or gracefully expiring way. The problems are numerous. They are immediate. They are fraught with danger. They are open to no easy solutions.

The Central African Federation, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, the Horn of Africa, Aden, Malta, the West Indies Federation—whether the new Minister looks east or west, he faces likely trouble. Fortunately he seems as well-equipped as anybody in the Government to meet it. He is progressive. He is level-headed. He has mental and physical stamina. He carries great weight with his colleagues.

Whatever the fortunes of some of his policies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd will be remembered as one of the most remarkable Colonial Secretaries Britain has had. His devotion to the Colonies was passionate. Mr. Macleod is as like a man as any—and the possible candidates must have been few—to carry through the broadly agreed national policy where other races within the Commonwealth are concerned.

A leading article in the *Financial Times* expressed the view that Mr. Macleod's "liberalism and firmness make him perhaps more likely than any other Minister to overcome the most difficult [colonial] decisions which confront the Government".

The *Daily Telegraph* said:—

"Both sides of industry may well deplore the promotion of the patient, far-sighted, and unflappable Mr. Macleod; but these are just the qualities which fit him outstandingly for the Colonial Office."

The *Guardian's* leading article contained these words:—

"Outstanding among the changes is the departure of Mr. Lennox-Boyd and his replacement at the Colonial Office of Mr. Macleod. Mr. Lennox-Boyd has been a good—and, indeed, a dedicated—Colonial Secretary; the disastrous policies in Cyprus and Central Africa were not initiated by him, and the blame for what has happened there rests with the entire Cabinet.

Mr. Macleod has emerged during the election as an influential man of ideas in the Conservative Party. He is able and ambitious. He will face an early test of his political courage at the Colonial Office, for the first task that awaits him is to chart a new course in Nyasaland, and this can hardly begin without the release of Dr. Banda. If that comes, many

things will be forgiven the new Government by former critics. Its political correspondent wrote:—

Mr. Macleod made his party name as an effective opponent of Mr. Bevan's, but he is much more than that. He works like a slave; he will use the traditional pragmatism of his party to the limit; he is alert; he knows all about the aspirations of the Capricorn Society; and he wants to make his name in any department of which he is given charge."

The *Daily Mail* commented:—

"One of the most vital posts in the coming years will be that of Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Macleod, by his drive, energy, and talents, has shown himself well fitted for it. Mr. Lennox-Boyd will be difficult to follow. He has been an outstanding Colonial Secretary, who will always be associated with great constitutional developments overseas."

### Tory Brain

Mr. Macleod is one of the shrewdest political brains in the Tory Party. As Colonial Secretary he is going to have one of the roughest and toughest jobs in the Government during the next five years, dealing with the surging national aspirations of Africans. He is one step nearer No. 10 Downing Street."

Having recalled that Mr. Macleod helped Mr. Butler to produce "Right Road for Britain" for the Conservatives in 1949, and described him as a dedicated reformer, the *News Chronicle* said:—

The Cabinet re-shuffle is, hopefully, liberal. Mr. Butler regains the authority needed to keep the backwoodsmen at bay and to push forward progressive reforms. With Mr. Macleod to look after the Colonies and Mr. Maulding as President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Butler keeps intact the team which was responsible for Conservative rethinking in 1949. Mr. Macleod will not be remembered as a great Minister of Labour, but his qualities as a tough but understanding negotiator are rightly to be welcomed in his new post.

A less complimentary opinion was voiced by the *Daily Express*—which now describes itself as "the paper that catches the excitement of politics." It stated:—

"Mr. Macleod wins promotion to a hot seat. His record at the Ministry of Labour has not given satisfaction to everybody. His handling of the newspaper strike was widely criticized.

"In facing the problems that are boiling up in Africa, he will need all his resolution and more statesmanship than he has exhibited so far."

The Socialist *New Statesman* hoped that Mr. Macleod, a moderate, will amend, if not reverse, recent disastrous policies in Africa.

In the view of the *Economist*:—"the most liberal and dynamic of the available Conservatives has been thrown into a breach where in the next 18 months, in which the future of Central Africa will be decided, liberalism and dynamism are going to be needed as never before."

Sir Roy Welensky said:—"I am sorry to see Mr. Lennox-Boyd go. He was one of the great Secretaries of State, and he had had a gruelling time, which was beginning to affect his health."

## An Exchange of Letters

THE LETTERS exchanged last week between Mr. Lennox-Boyd and Mr. Macmillan have been released for publication.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies wrote on October 13:—

"Dear Prime Minister.—I very greatly value your wish that I should remain in my present position in the new Government. You have known for some time that for family reasons I did not want to continue to hold high office very much longer, and I feel with much regret that I must ask you to release me.

"This has not been an easy decision to make, for the Colonial Office has always been the one great office of State that I wish to hold. Indeed, I regard the Colonial Secretaryship as one of the most important posts in the world.

"For some years, however, I have known that the time would come when I would feel compelled to accept a major responsibility in the family business and other activities with their widespread interests and commitments to employees and others, not only in England but in various parts of the world.



"I have up to now felt that it would have been wrong of me to press these personal considerations on you. They are, however, even more compelling now than before, and as you are in the process of forming a new Government I think that this is the appropriate moment when I must consider these other obligations.

"I am proud to have served as Secretary of State for the Colonies for over five years, and I am very grateful to you personally for the support and encouragement that you have given me at all times.

"You know how warmly I support the policy of the Government, and I will help in any way I can from the back benches. I have no intention of imposing a sudden by-election on my constituents, who have just given me the largest majority we have ever had in the 28 years that I have been proud to represent them.

"I rejoice that the general election has shown that the confidence which I and all your colleagues have in your leadership is shared by our fellow citizens.

Yours ever,

Alan Lennox-Boyd

On the following day the Prime Minister replied:—

"Dear Alan,—I was indeed sorry to receive your letter and to learn of the decision which you have made. At the same time I fully understand the compelling family reasons which have led you to take this step, and I have for some time known that it was only your strong sense of patriotism which held you in office. I must therefore accept your decision, although with very great regret.

"You have now been Secretary of State for the Colonies for some five years. During this time you have served the peoples of the colonial territories with conspicuous loyalty, devotion, and understanding. I know how many ties of friendship you have formed and how deeply your inspiring leadership will be missed.

"I can only say how grateful I and my colleagues are to you for all that you have done; I am indeed glad that you are not leaving the House of Commons, and so will still be able to give your service to your country and your help to us in the Government.

Yours ever,

Harold Macmillan

## Racial Land Barriers To Be Progressively Removed in Kenya

### Government's Proposals for Admission of Non-Europeans to the "White Highlands"

IT IS THE DECLARED POLICY of the Government to ensure that the basis of tenure and management of agricultural land will be similar throughout Kenya, regardless of race or tribe, as far as local economic and agronomic factors will permit.

Under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, agricultural land outside the Native lands might be held in freehold or under a 99-year lease. Under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, agricultural land is leased for a term of 999 years. All land at the Coast registered under the Land Titles Ordinance is held in freehold.

Although transactions in agricultural land outside the boundaries of the Highlands are liable to control in certain circumstances, this power has rarely had to be exercised. Transactions in land within the Highlands are, however, strictly controlled by the Land Control Ordinance and the Crown Lands Ordinance.

Subject to any special or general directions of the Governor made after consultation with the Highlands Board, which was established by the Kenya (Highlands) Order in Council, 1939, the Land Control Board has power to consent to any land transactions specified in section 7 of the Land Control Ordinance or to refuse its consent on grounds detailed in §12. The board has power, in respect of any transaction relating to land, to tender advice to the Governor in connection with the exercise of his powers under section 82 of the Crown Lands Ordinance. Section 88 provides that the consent of the Governor to dealings in land in the Highlands is necessary, and the Governor may give his consent or refuse it at his discretion.

The board has power to impose, when giving its consent to a transfer of land by sale or gift, specific conditions that improvements of a nature and to a minimum value specified should be effected on the land within a specified time.

The transactions specified in section 7 cover the sale, lease, assignment or mortgage of, and the acquisition of, rights, title or interest in land in the Highlands, as well as the transfer of shares in companies possessing an interest in such land. Gifts of land by testamentary disposition and transactions made by or in favour of the Crown are excluded from the board's control. Equitable mortgages with certain specified bodies may also be effected without the consent of the board.

\* These passages are taken from *Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1958-59, entitled "Land Tenure and Control Outside the Native Lands"* (published at its cost by the Government Printer, Nairobi).

The grounds on which the board may refuse its consent to a transaction are when (a) in its opinion the applicant already has sufficient land or interest therein or sufficient shares in the company in question; or (b) the area of the land is thought to be likely to prove uneconomic for the purpose for which it is intended; or (c) the terms and conditions upon which the sale is to take place are onerous.

Under the Kenya (Highlands) Order in Council, 1939, the Governor is required to consult the Highlands Board and seek its advice on all matters relating to the disposition of land within the Highlands; accordingly, recommendations from the Land Control Board are considered also by the Highlands Board, who submit their views on the proposed transaction to the Governor.

The Highlands Board consists of the Chief Secretary as president, the Commissioner of Lands as vice-president, four European elected members of Legislative Council appointed by a majority of the European elected members, and one person nominated by the Governor.

In addition to its right to be consulted by the Governor on the matters described above, the board is given the primary function of protecting the interests of the inhabitants of the Highlands in the land situated in the Highlands, and in particular is required to make representations to the Governor when, in its opinion, anything in relation to the administration, management, development or control of the land in the Highlands is not in the best interests of the inhabitants of the Highlands.

### Speculative Transactions

Its consent is required, for example, before the boundaries of the Highlands can be altered, or where the Governor can set aside Crown land in the Highlands as a Native reserve or a temporary Native reserve; or issue a permit to a tribe to occupy Crown land which is in the Highlands and adjacent to a Native land unit.

Although many of the matters referred for the advice of the board have concerned proposed transfers of land from Europeans to non-Europeans, transfers of shares in companies holding land from Europeans to non-Europeans, and the use of land involving occupation by non-Europeans (other than farm labourers), for example, for community and religious centres, the board has also advised the Governor to withhold his consent to suspected speculative transactions in land between parties of the same race.

In considering such matters the board has frequently been confronted with transactions with racial implications, and in most, though not in all, cases this factor has weighed heavily in the formulation of its advice to the Governor.

While the Governor is not bound by law to accept the advice submitted by the Highlands Board, unless its consent is required in respect of matters specifically prescribed by law,

it will be apparent that if the Governor rejects that advice his decision in a particular case will be regarded as indicative of a change in the board policy, pursued up to that time, of the reservation of land in the Highlands for Europeans ownership and occupation.

The proposals set out in §§ 29 to 58 will ensure that the determining considerations governing the ownership or occupation of land in the Highlands will be those of the economic use of land, sound agricultural development, and good husbandry only, and not race.

**Conversion of Leasehold to Freehold Tenure.**—It is proposed, in pursuance of the general policy stated in § 1, that where land is leased for agricultural purposes for a term of 999 years, or for a term of 99 years and approval by Government has been given for conversion to 999 years, the lessee will be given the option of converting from leasehold to freehold. The new title will, in accordance with English practice, be unencumbered with restrictions other than in respect of third party rights legally created and subsisting at the time of conversion, e.g. a charge on the land or a land preservation order. The new title will, however, be subject to existing overriding interests, e.g. rights of way and wayleaves, and it will be restricted by law to agricultural user only.

Government recognizes that the conversion of a leasehold title into freehold results in the disposal for all time of an asset from which it would otherwise derive a regular source of annual income. It is considered that the capital sum which it is reasonable for the Crown to expect to receive in consideration of the abandonment of such anticipated revenue should be a sum amounting to 20 years' rent, such sum being paid either in a lump sum or over a period of 10 years, provided that at any time the lessee may pay the balance of the purchase money. During any period in which payment of the freehold price by instalments is being made, rent will continue to be payable, but at half the prevailing rate.

#### Option to Convert

The rental on which conversion will be based will be 1% on the unimproved value of the land as established in the year 1900. The option to convert will be exercisable only for three years, beginning on January 1, 1961.

(29) **Control of Subdivision and Land Transactions.**—The Commissioner of Lands, by virtue of powers delegated to him by the Governor, gives or withholds his consent to subdivisional proposals in respect of leasehold agricultural land. These powers will cease to be exercised, and the control of subdivisional proposals in respect of leasehold and freehold agricultural land will be carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture where subdivisions into areas of 100 acres or more are proposed, and by the Ministry of Local Government and Town Planning and planning authorities in the case of subdivisions below 100 acres. Subdivisions into areas of between 20 and 99 acres will, however, require the consent also of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Land Control Ordinance now applies only to the Highlands. The machinery of control will apply to agricultural land in the Highlands, but not at present to other agricultural areas.

The Land Control (Native Lands) Ordinance, 1959, establishes divisional and provincial boards for the control of transactions in land in the Native lands, the title to which is registered under the Native Lands Registration Ordinance. It is proposed that the Highlands Board and the Land Control Board shall be replaced by divisional and regional boards for the purpose of controlling land transactions.

#### Advisory Board

A Central Land Advisory Board will be responsible for advising the Governor on the overall land policy to be applied throughout the Colony. It will not be concerned with the individual land transactions examined by the divisional and regional boards, except insofar as its advice, or that of certain of its members may be sought by the Governor in respect of appeals made to him.

(33) An application for consent to a land transaction will be considered in the first instance by a divisional board, which will have power to give or refuse its consent for certain specified reasons (see § 39), which would not include power to refuse consent to a transaction on the ground of the race of the proposed transferee. Appeal against a refusal by a divisional board will lie to a regional board, whose decision will be final in all cases except where the transaction is between persons of different races, when there will be a final right of appeal to the Governor.

For the purpose of considering proposed transfers of freehold between persons of different races it is proposed to establish a Land Trust Corporation, which will not be concerned with applications for approval of leases. Transfer of freehold title between persons of different races will be permitted in certain circumstances. Where these circumstances do not exist it is proposed that, if the intending vendor and purchaser so desire, the title to the land will be conveyed to the corporation, which will act as a repository of the freehold

interest and itself grant a long-term lease of the land, at a peppercorn rental, to the intending purchaser.

The Native Lands Trust Board will continue to act as the repository of title in the Native lands where land is not held in individual ownership, and its functions under the Native Lands Trust Ordinance will remain unchanged except insofar as they may be taken over by the Central Land Advisory Board. It will, however, be re-constituted to provide a parallel to the Land Trust Corporation. It will act in the same manner as the corporation in respect of transfers of the freehold title to land between persons of different races.

A divisional board will be composed of a district commissioner and an agricultural or veterinary officer, with seven other persons appointed by the Minister for Lands and selected from a panel of 12 names submitted by the agricultural committee of committees functioning in the area of jurisdiction of the board, after consultation with their sub-committee. Each divisional board will elect its own chairman; five members will form a quorum.

(39) The functions of a divisional board will be—  
(a) to give its consent, subject to any direction of the Governor as to classes of cases in which consent is to be withheld, to transactions in land;

#### First Refusal

(b) to refuse to give its consent to transactions in land when in its opinion (1) the applicant already has sufficient land or interest therein; or (2) the area of land is such as to be unlikely to prove economic for the intended purpose; or (3) the terms and conditions of the proposed transaction are onerous; or (4) the information before the board, including any proposals for development submitted by the applicant, indicates that the proposed transferee is unlikely, for any reason, to be a good farmer of the holding;

(c) to examine and refer for decision to the regional board any application;

(d) to advise on such matters relating to transactions in land or transfers of shares as may be referred to it.

The giving of consent will be final and absolute, and no appeal, for example by a third party, will be possible.

In the event of a divisional board refusing to give its consent to a transaction, it will inform the applicant, in writing, of the reasons for its refusal. An appeal will lie to a regional board.

A regional board will consist of not more than four persons appointed by the Minister for Lands in his discretion and seven persons appointed by him from a panel submitted by the Board of Agriculture of 12 names of persons acquainted with conditions in the area of jurisdiction of the board. Each regional board will elect its own chairman, and in no case will a member of a regional board be a member of a divisional board also. Seven members of the board will form a quorum.

#### Final Decision

The decision of a regional board will be final and conclusive, save in cases where the parties to a proposed transaction are of different races, when there will be an appeal to the Governor.

As in the case of divisional boards, a regional board will be required to give its decision on any application within 60 days of receipt.

**Central Land Advisory Board.**—The Central Land Advisory Board will be composed of one-third Africans, one-third Asians (including Arab representation), and one-third Europeans, with the Ministry responsible for lands as chairman and the Commissioner of Lands as deputy chairman. The members, who will not be members of divisional or regional boards or members of the public service, will be appointed by the Governor.

The declared objective of the Government is the progressive disappearance of racial land barriers. Bearing this in mind, the general functions of the board will be to advise the Governor on all land policy. It will exercise this function in relation to all land in the Colony, not only to the land which is the immediate concern of this Sessional Paper.

A particular function of the board will be to advise the Governor, at his request, in relation to appeals made to him. The Governor will be free to consult any member or members as he sees fit, but he will be required to obtain the advice of those members of the board who belong to the same races as the parties concerned in the appeal.

(49) **Inter-racial Transfers of Freehold.**—It is not intended that there should be any prohibition in law on the transfer of freehold from a person of one race to a person of another race.

If a landowner wishes to transfer his freehold interest to a person of another race, he will have first to obtain consent through the control machinery already described. The proposed transaction will then be considered by a Land Trust Corporation. Its members, nominated by the Governor, will consist of a chairman, who will be a Government official, two European constituency elected members, and two Europeans, one African and one Asian who are not members of the public

(Continued on page 180)



Letter to the Editor**Making Amends to Kenya Settlers****Should Compensation be Offered?**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR,—I fear that the White Paper laid before the Kenya Legislative Council on the subject of land in the Highlands will cause considerable bitterness.

The views which follow are my own, and in no way to be construed as the opinion of "Convention" of which I have the honour to be chairman. Let me say this: as chairman of "Convention" and in that capacity I am impartial, but I did make it clear at the time of my election to that office that I reserved the right to express my personal views when necessary. These my personal views therefore commit no body of opinion at all.

The White Highlands have been a bone of contention for many years. As I have said, the proposals just announced in the Press add to the bitterness among Europeans, but this can be eased if H.M. Government take active steps to make some amends for, if not the breaking of past promises, then for misleading European settlers by what can only be classed as implied assurances verging on promises.

The settler community have been encouraged over many years to invest in the Highlands and have been given to understand that, in the interests of all, land within the Highlands cannot be alienated to other races. Further, the European has been induced to come to Kenya on the understanding that the Government of the Colony would be predominantly European under the overall control of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom. The Soldier Settler Scheme embarked on after the 1914-18 war was taken as an earnest desire of the Home Government to create and maintain a European community in Kenya which would be of value to Kenya, to the African, and to the Commonwealth. Today sees Kenya entering into the second, third, and even fourth generation of people who have developed the land and provided soldiers proud to serve the Crown in both world wars and against the Mau Mau rebellion.

Past failure of the Administration to govern the African and instil discipline in that community has led not only to Mau Mau (a deplorable revolution which should have been nipped in the bud), but to excessive nationalism extravagantly advocated by immature African politicians.

This nationalism has been encouraged by certain elements in the Opposition in the Mother of Parliaments, mainly by persons who have no real knowledge of Africa or the Africans capability, and it would appear that under this pressure the Government have succumbed to the extremists and are now conniving to throw away those Europeans who have in all sincerity believed that they could expect protection from H.M. Government.

It is never possible to put back the clock, and as the tendency to self-government of African territories by Africans is developed, so must one expect that within the foreseeable future East Africa will be wholly African governed.

One has seen vague statements of the necessity to safeguard minorities, but who is going to be lulled into a sense of security by such, since it would appear that previous assurances of former Secretaries of State are worthless? Be that as it may, there is yet one method by which H.M. Government can make amends, and that is by making an offer to the settler community on the following lines: that the settlers be given the choice of accepting a Government offer of selling their farms to Government at any time between January 1, 1961,

and December 31, 1965, at a fair valuation of land plus development thereof, plus improvements permanent and temporary, plus (and this is important) a substantial (say 33%) proportion of such valuation by way of compensation: the valuation to be made by a valuer appointed by the Government together with a nominee of the settler, and in the event of dispute the question to go to arbitration presided over by a High Court judge advised by an independent assessor, the cost thereof to be apportioned by such judge.

If the settler refuses such offer, then by such refusal he stays on his land which shall be made freehold to him and his heirs, and he agrees to take his chance with whatever the future shall hold.

Thus would Government be enabled to redeem in some measure the effects of past assurances given to the settler over a long period of time.

In any case, it is of the utmost importance that before the White Paper is debated in the Legislature, and before the proposed Constitutional Conference takes place, there should be a general election in Kenya to enable the electorate to decide whom they wish to represent them on both of these vital issues.

Oriental Club,

London, W.1.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE NICOL.

[The White Paper is discussed in a leading article in this issue.]

**Sir E. Baring Returns Home****Land Problem Raises "Strong Feelings"**

SIR EVELYN BARING, former Governor of Kenya, and Lady Baring, arrived back in the United Kingdom by air from East Africa last week-end. They were met at the airport by Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary in the last Government. Sir Evelyn, who strained his heart when rescuing a girl from drowning, has been ordered to rest for two months.

Sir Evelyn said at the airport that Kenya had recovered remarkably quickly from the Mau Mau eruption. He felt that while Kenya was a dangerous and violent country, there was a hope for a peaceful future.

Referring to the Hola camp tragedy, Sir Evelyn said: "We all agree it was a disaster. It is worth remembering that 70,000 detainees from the camps are now back in ordinary life."

Before leaving Nairobi, Sir Evelyn said that with courage, imagination, and patience the Colony had "a great future. People must concentrate on putting right certain things that are wrong" for "if these are not right, they may prevent the successful working together of a gradually increasing number of men of all communities."

Sir Evelyn admitted that the land problem raised very strong feelings, but he hoped the Government's "very definite ideas" on this subject would be studied carefully with an eye to the future.

**Faith in Tanganyika**

MR. W. D. LEAD, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, speaking last Saturday at the annual dinner in Tanga, said: "Our association neither consists of nor is directed by a parcel of reactionary blimps. A number of us, although belonging to what are termed the immigrant races, are second or third generation Tanganyikans. Our fathers had faith in Tanganyika, and we wish to continue in that faith. Our fortunes, and those of our children, are inextricably bound up with those of Tanganyika. We shall not fail in our willingness to co-operate with all who genuinely seek the advancement, moral, political or economic, of the people of Tanganyika."

# PERSONALIA

MR. J. H. S. TRANTER is revisiting East Africa. A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of LORD WATERPARK.

COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON will fly back to Uganda this week.

LORD DE SAUMAREZ is on his way by sea to the Union and Rhodesia.

DR. J. T. TWOMEY, a medical officer, has left Somaliland on transfer to Uganda.

MR. G. P. FULLER, of Mbeya, leaves London Airport today to return to Tanganyika.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation, was 45 last Saturday.

MR. IAIN MACLEOD took the oath of office as Secretary of State for the Colonies on Monday.

MR. ARTHUR HOPE-JONES, Kenya's Minister for Commerce and Industry, has arrived in London from Nairobi.

MR. D. S. DAVIES and MR. J. S. RUMROLD, Crown counsel in Kenya, have been promoted senior Crown counsel.

DR. MAX YERGAN is due in London tomorrow from New York. He will be away from the United States for about two months.

DR. I. W. MACKICHAN, Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika, has been appointed Director of Medical Services in Zanzibar.

MR. T. D. H. MORRIS of the Survey Department in Uganda, is to become Commissioner of Lands in the British Solomon Islands.

MR. JOHN H. CARTER, formerly of the staff of Central African Airways, is now sales manager in Southern Rhodesia for Airwork, Ltd.

MR. MARK BARRINGTON-WARD, lately editor of the *Uganda Argus*, sailed from Mombasa for England yesterday in the British-India liner KENYA.

MR. D. A. MCKEE, managing director of Leopold Walford (Central Africa), Ltd., is the first Rhodesian-born president of the Ndola Chamber of Commerce.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika, told the Legislative Council on Tuesday that a general election will be held in the Territory next September.

DR. CLEMENT CHESTERMAN spoke in last Sunday's B.B.C. Good Cause appeal on behalf of medical missions in Africa. Donations may be sent to him at 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1.

SIR GODFREY RHODES has relinquished his executive directorship of the East Africa Bag and Cordage Co., Ltd. MR. GODFREY PIKES, for many years the general manager, is now managing director.

MR. J. A. K. LESLIE, Commissioner for Social Development in Tanganyika, MR. S. M. TAYLOR, Commissioner for Commerce and Industry, and MR. C. I. MEEK, an administrative officer, have all been promoted to the rank of Permanent Secretary.

MR. CHARLES A. MALE, since 1955 managing director in Nyasaland of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., has been appointed managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd. He will take up his duties in Nakuru next February.

DR. W. S. BRUSTOWE, head of the central staff department of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and MR. M. A. S. DALAL, of Air India International, are to address the Overseas Discussion Group of the Royal Commonwealth Society on the evening of October 29 on "How far should responsible office in British firms operating in Commonwealth countries be held by British employees and how far by nationals of the country concerned?" AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR JOHN WHITWORTH JONES will preside.

A biography of COLONEL EWART GROGAN, written by MR. NORMAN WYMER, his nephew, has been published in London under the title "The Man from the Cape".

SIR ROBERT BARLOW, chairman of the Metal Box Co., Ltd., is outward-bound for the Cape in the ATHLONE CASTLE. He will visit the Federation and East Africa.

MR. GEORGE L. HINDLEY, resident director in Rhodesia of Dunford, Hall & Partners, Ltd., has resigned from that company and set up in business on his own account in Salisbury.

The Anglo-Ethiopian Society, of which MR. N. E. MUSTOE, O.C., is chairman, last week entertained to dinner MR. DENIS WRIGHT, H.M. Ambassador-designate in Ethiopia, and MRS. WRIGHT.

MR. WILLIAM HARPER, M.P., has been elected Southern Rhodesian president of the Dominion Party in place of MR. S. E. AITKEN-CADE, M.P. The party's Federal leader is MR. WINSTON FIELD.

MR. J. GRANVILLE SOUIERS, of Edgware, Middlesex, author, lecturer, and film producer, who served throughout the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war and was then in business in Tanganyika for several years, left £76,238, on which duty of £32,343 has been paid.

MR. J. R. BLACKWOOD MORRIS, who has been appointed a director of Leyland Albion Motors, Ltd., was the first chairman of its Central African subsidiary and is managing director of its South African company, with headquarters in Johannesburg. He is also on the board of Zambezi Coachworks, Ltd.

## Reception for Kenya's New Governor

THE COMMISSIONER FOR EAST AFRICA and Lady Kirby gave a reception at East Africa House, London, last week for Sir Patrick Renison, Governor-designate of Kenya, and Lady Renison.

Those who accepted invitations were:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Able, Joan Lady Althorham, Mr. & Mrs. Julian Amery, Mr. & Mrs. Babington Smith, Mr. P. R. O. Bally, Mr. & Mrs. E. Belart, Mr. & Mrs. Bennett, Mr. F. Bennett, M.P., Mrs. & Mrs. W. H. Billington, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Blackland, Mr. & Mrs. K. G. Bradley, Mr. & Mrs. B. Braine, Mr. P. Broadbent, Miss Broadbent, Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Brook, Sir Roger Chance, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Clarke, Col. & Mrs. Mervyn Cowie, Mr. R. W. E. and Miss L. Craddock, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Cusack, Mr. P. Deane, Mr. & Mrs. H. Deschampsneuf, Col. & Mrs. Dobie, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. L. Dove, Mr. W. Du Buisson.

Mr. H. P. Eagleton, Mr. S. Everett, Mrs. A. Fawcus, Sir Ronald & Lady German, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. C. Gill, Sir Stuart & Lady Gillett, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Gordon, Mr. & Mrs. H. Griffin-Smith, Dr. Mary Harris, Mr. W. B. Havelock, Mrs. Hope-Jones, Mr. & Miss Hughes, Sir Bruce & Lady Hutti, Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clark, Mr. Holroyd, Lord Inchcape, Mr. F. S. Joelson.

Mr. Kelly, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Keenlyside, Mr. & Mrs. W. Kerr, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. M. Knox, the Hon. L. J. & Mrs. Leathers, the Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. K. K. Lokhandwala, Mr. & Mrs. W. O. Lugton, Sir Stephen & Lady Luke, Mr. B. F. Macdonald, Sir John & Lady Macpherson, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Malcolm, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Martin, Mr. L. A. Mathias, Mr. S. Maynes, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McDonough, Miss B. Mercy, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Michie, Mr. & Mrs. W. B. L. Monson, Mr. M. G. Mulli, Mr. J. P. Mullarty, Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Mundy.

Mr. A. S. P. Neish, Mr. E. M. K. Ngatombi, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Nicholson, Mr. George Norton, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Norton, Mr. K. Nsubuga, Mr. K. H. Osmond, the Earl & Countess of Perth, Sir Charles & the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, Sir Hilton Poynton, Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Reid, Mr. & Mrs. W. Rendell, Sir Gilbert & Lady Rennie, Mr. & Mrs. G. Roberts, Sir Roland Robinson, M.P., Mr. G. E. Rolfe, Mr. G. Rybot, Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Samways, Miss E. Sangster, Mr. B. Sharpe, Mr. J. M. Sim, Mr. E. C. Sortwell, Sir Robert & Lady Stapledon, Mr. D. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Taylor, Lord & Lady Twinning, Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Wall, Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Webb, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. F. Wilks, Dr. & Mrs. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Wollen, Sir Richard Woodley, and Sir Newham & Lady Worley.



## Lord Ogmores Rejoins Liberals — Queen Mother for Federation

LORD OGMORE, one of Labour's leading spokesmen on Colonial and Commonwealth affairs in the House of Lords, decided last week-end to rejoin the Liberal Party, the party of his youth, and to sit with the Liberal peers. Lord Ogmores said that he made up his mind when he saw the need to build up a "progressive alternative Government embracing the present resurgence of radical anti-Tory sentiment, but without being limited by class alignment".

Liberal Party headquarters published five reasons why Lord Ogmores went over to the Liberals. One of them professed his "inability to support the Conservative party because of its traditional, unchanged, nationalistic attitude to world affairs — especially in Central Africa".

Lord Ogmores was raised to the peerage in 1950. As Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams, he practised law in Malaya from 1929 to 1934. Capturing Croydon South for Labour in 1945, he was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1947-50, and for Commonwealth Relations, from 1950 to 1951, during which time he visited East Africa. He was leader of the United Kingdom delegation and chairman of the African Defence Facilities Conference in Nairobi in 1951.

### Mr. Griffiths Resigns

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, who is 69, has resigned the deputy Leadership of the Labour Party, which he assumed on Mr. Gaitskell's leadership in December, 1957. In a letter to Mr. Gaitskell he said that he wished to give younger members of the party their chance. Mr. Griffiths has represented Llanelli since 1936. From 1945 to 1950 he was Minister of National Insurance. He became Secretary of State for the Colonies when Mr. Arthur Creech Jones lost his seat in the 1950 general election. Mr. Griffiths has twice visited East and Central Africa and attended the Victoria Falls Conference. Since he left office he has taken a prominent but not leading rôle in Colonial debates and affairs generally.

### Sir Ernest Vasey

SIR ERNEST VASEY last week resigned as Finance Minister in Kenya, a post he had held since 1952. He stated that he would take a rest, sort out his private affairs, which he had been forced to neglect for the past seven and a half years, and commit his thoughts on politics and economics to paper. He intends to make a lecture tour of Kenya schools.

### Federal Party Officers

SIR ROY WELNSKY was re-elected president, and Mr. J. M. Caldicott and Sir Malcolm vice-presidents, at the recent federal congress of the United Federal Party. The first holders of the new offices of Honorary vice-presidents are Lord Malvern and the retiring chairman, Mr. T. P. Cochrane. The new chairman is Colonel N. S. Ferris.

### Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club

THE RHODESIA AND NYASALAND CLUB held a dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday in honour of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Oppenheimer. Lord Malvern was in the chair, and the president of the Club, Sir Gilbert Rennie, the Federal High Commissioner, was also present. A full report will appear next week.

MR. H. L. HUDSON, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education in Buganda, has left for Nyasaland on appointment as Deputy Director of Education (Administration).

### Opening the Kariba Dam

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, will visit the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for about two weeks during the second half of next May, it was announced from Clarence House last Monday. The principal purpose of her visit will be to open the Kariba dam.

The Queen Mother would also take the opportunity of spending a short time in each of the constituent states of the Federation. She is expected to fly both ways. She visited the Federation in 1953 with Princess Margaret, and again in 1957, when she opened the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury.

The Queen Mother will be opening the first stage of the south bank power station. This contains three turbines, to which two more will be added in 1961.

Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, has commented: "I know the whole country will share my pleasure in the fact that the Queen Mother has seen fit to accept the invitation extended to her to come to the Federation to open the Kariba project."

Mr. Stanlake Samkange, junior vice-president of the Central Africa Party, is reported to have said that Africans will be "beating their drums of joy and welcome" when the Queen Mother visits the Federation.

### Commendation for Brave Conduct

#### Sir E. Baring and Captain A. T. A. Ritchie

SIR EVELYN BARING, lately Governor of Kenya, was awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct for his part in rescuing a girl from drowning. The award also goes to Captain Archibald Thomas Ayres Ritchie for his part in the same incident.

Sir Evelyn Baring went to the help of two Indian girls in difficulties 150 yards from the shore at Malindi, and managed to bring one of them to safety. The other girl was drowned.

When he was 20 yards from the shore, Sir Evelyn, who is 55, became exhausted and Captain Ritchie dived into the sea and brought him, and the girl ashore. Captain Ritchie, a former chief game warden in Kenya, is 70.

### Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd

THE QUEEN gave an audience to Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd on Monday when he delivered up the Seals of Office and took leave upon relinquishing his appointment as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Lennox-Boyd also rejoined the board of the Guinness Company on Monday, and has been appointed an executive director. He is now taking a short holiday in Italy. Mr. W. F. Coultis, the Acting Governor of Kenya, cabled Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, following his resignation as Colonial Secretary: "On relinquishing the post which you have held with such distinction for the past five years, the people and Government of Kenya send to you and your wife our best wishes for the future. We will always remember with gratitude the sympathetic manner in which you have dealt with our many and varied problems."

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Kenya's new Governor, and Lady Renison, leave London by air today for Nairobi.

## Obituary

### Canon William J. Rampley

THE REV. CANON WILLIAM JOSEPH RAMPLEY has died in East Africa in his sleep at the age of 77.

Born in Babraham, Cambridgeshire, he was educated in Thetford, Norfolk, and London, and in 1905 married Miss Susannah Mary Rose. In 1913 he was one of five missionaries to go to East Africa under the late C. T. Studd, an England cricketer, for the Africa Inland Mission; it amused him to recall that in the first cricket match played in Nairobi after their arrival he scored more runs than Studd.

During the 1914-18 war Rampley served in "German East" in the East African Carrier Corps, and on demobilization joined the Church Missionary Society. He studied at the London College of Divinity, was ordained in 1920, and was engaged in pastoral work in Kenya until 1932, when he was appointed vicar of St. John's, Highbury, London. In 1935 he returned to the C.M.S. for service in Uganda, and in 1943 he was appointed a canon in the Upper Nile Diocese. He retired to the United Kingdom late in 1948, but soon returned to Kenya to live at Naiyasha. He spoke four African languages well, was at one time a crack rifle shot, and he was the author of "The Golden Cloud of Witness" and "Matthew Wellington: Sole Surviving Link with Livingstone".

Rampley had special knowledge of the Kikuyu, and a couple of years after the outbreak of the Mau Mau Rebellion he was closely concerned in the formation by a group of loyal Kikuyu of the Torchbearer society. They well realized the risk they were taking, and nine of the early members had soon been hacked to pieces with bush-knives by Mau Mau terrorists. Soon afterwards an attempt was made to poison Rampley.

Mrs. Rampley and their two daughters are still in East Africa. One is married to Dr. R. S. Bunny and the other to Dr. G. B. Wright.

### Major-General T. W. Rees

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS WYNFORD REES, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C., who died suddenly in London last Thursday, was in charge of the convoy of tractors and other agricultural implements sent by the Colonial Development Corporation from Limbe to northern Nyasaland in 1949. The job, which was done competently and quickly, became notorious in East Africa because of the puerile publicity about it which was circulated by the C.D.C. Major-General Rees had an excellent record in the last war.

MR. JOHN LLOYD ROBERTS, O.B.E., first and only chairman of the advisory board to the Southern Rhodesian Broadcasting Station in the early days of broadcasting in the Colony, has died in Salisbury at the age of 82. A chemist, he settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1918. He was a former president of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce and of the Cambrian Society.

LADY DUNDAS, widow of Sir Charles Dundas, has died in London. He was in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia before being appointed Governor of Uganda. His wife was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. Cox Hay, of New York.

MR. KESHAVJI JETHABHAI CHANDE, chairman and managing director of Chand Industries, Ltd., and a leading member of the Dar es Salaam Lohana community, has died at the age of 59. He went to East Africa in 1927.

## "Kenya Day" Disturbances

### Riot Act Read in Nairobi

THE RIOT ACT was read and riot squads made six baton charges when thousands of Nairobi Africans tried to celebrate "Kenya Day" on Tuesday by demanding the release of nationalist leaders. According to agency messages, police officers wore revolvers for the first time since the end of the Mau Mau campaign.

Six African M.L.C.s were accused of preparing to take part in an unlawful assembly—a banned march to Government House to protest against continued restrictions on Jomo Kenyatta. Five of them were discharged. The sixth, Mr. Tom Mboya, was ordered to sign £100 bond to keep the peace for three months, but with a stay of execution pending appeal.

When a planned barefoot march to Government House was called off, Mr. Mboya had led the five others with a petition calling for the release of detained leaders and the immediate ending of the state of emergency declared seven years ago. Police arrested three of the six on the way because of the nature of the placards they were carrying, but the other three delivered the petition to the Acting Governor, Mr. W. F. Courts, at Government House.

The Riot Act was read in dramatic circumstances after Africans had marched to the Legislative Council forecourt. The crowd kept clear of an armoured control truck after being warned that it was electrified. In the truck's turret were the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr. J. V. Milligan, and a magistrate, Mr. R. Wilkinson, who read the Riot Act. The crowd dispersed without incident.

Earlier, the riot squads had made baton charges to break up crowds blocking the street outside nationalist headquarters. Police also used batons to disperse crowds who escorted Mr. Mboya to his office and back during the lunch-time break in the court hearing, cheering and shouting "Uhuru" (Freedom).

After Mr. Mboya had been released without signing a bond, pending the appeal, he told a crowd of more than 4,000 that the trouble was over, and to go home quietly. They carried him in triumph to the Legislative Council, where he was due to hold a meeting of the fourteen African elected members in an attempt to heal political breaches.

A general call had gone out to Africans throughout the colony to go barefoot, to boycott European-owned buses, not to use bicycles, and not to buy beer or cigarettes on Tuesday. A partial observance of the boycott was reported from Mombasa and Nairobi, while it was almost completely effective at Nakuru.

### Troops Aid Police in Buganda

ON TUESDAY a company of the 4th Bn. K.A.R. moved from Jinja to Masaka, 80 miles south-west of Kampala, to help the police maintain law and order.

The Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford, has declared Mawogola County to be a disturbed area as a result of incidents in which one man was killed and fifteen houses burned down.

The Uganda Government last week published a Bill providing for terms of imprisonment of up to six months for persons publicly encouraging the boycott of non-African goods. The Bill will be introduced into the Legislative Council in November.

Organizers of the boycott campaign—which is causing the Government a serious loss of revenue—have urged Africans not to drink beer or buy from non-African shops because of the delay in granting self-government to the Protectorate.

An official Government statement said that "for more than six months the trade boycott in Uganda has seriously upset the economic life of the Protectorate and has seriously reduced revenues of the Government. It has encouraged the spread of lawlessness through acts of intimidation, including assault, murder and arson."

Many Asian-owned shops in the villages have been closed by the boycott, while buses owned by non-Africans have almost disappeared from the roads. Sales of English-type beer have dwindled, and there has been a substantial reduction in the level of the Asian bazaar trade. To some extent African traders have stepped in to fill the gap, and many wholesalers and importing firms report little change in the total volume of trade.



## Court of Appeal's Ruling

### "Habeas Corpus" Applied to Protectorate

THE COURT OF APPEAL ruled last week in reserved judgments that the jurisdiction of the Court of the Queen's Bench to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* ought not to be limited to colonies or dominions of the Crown, but should extend to territories which could be said to be "under the subjection of the Crown".

The Court allowed the appeal of Mr. Andrew Mwenya, a microscopist, of Northern Rhodesia, from the decision of the Divisional Court, which dismissed his application last July for a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, the District Commissioner of the Mporokoso District and the Colonial Secretary.

Mwenya alleged that restriction orders confining him to the Mporokoso District were invalidly made. The Divisional Court agreed with the respondents' submission that no writ or order of *habeas corpus* could be directed to, or in relation to detention in, a British protectorate. The Divisional Court also held that the Colonial Secretary had not a sufficient degree of control to constitute him a custodian to whom the writ would issue.

Mr. John Foster, Q.C., Mr. Neil Lawson, Q.C., and Mr. Bryan Anns appeared for the applicant; Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Q.C., the Attorney-General and Mr. J. R. Cunningham-Bruce for the Colonial Secretary; Mr. B. J. M. MacKenna, Q.C., and Mr. G. Le Quesne for the Governor and District Commissioner.

### Liberty of British Subject

Reading his judgment, the Master of the Rolls said this was a case affecting the liberty of one who alleged that he was a British subject illegally detained. The Attorney-General had made the point that the Court of Queen's Bench in England had no power or jurisdiction to direct a writ of *habeas corpus* to a protectorate. His Lordship was uneasy about the consequence of this, and the difficulty was enhanced by the fact that the word "protectorate" was not one of recognized or precise meaning.

He took the view that the question should not be determined by reference merely on whether a country bore the label of "protectorate" but on the extent to which the Crown and Parliament had assumed jurisdiction over the affairs—and particularly the internal affairs—of the country.

The Divisional Court, he continued, had based its judgment on the basis of the theory of the indivisibility of sovereignty accepted in England a century ago and which had then influenced the view of the status of protectorates. But it was not, he believed, acceptable now. In modern times the nature of protectorates might vary enormously and might extend to cases where the protecting Power assumed with regard to the protected country a jurisdiction over its internal affairs as well as external relations which was for practical purposes indistinguishable from the power exercised over colonies or conquered countries.

The terms of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Act, 1953, contained no hint of any power or jurisdiction vested elsewhere than in the Crown or in the Crown and Parliament, or of any distinction in jurisdiction between Northern Rhodesia and the other components of the Federation.

He was unable to accept, therefore, that because Northern Rhodesia was a "protectorate", it followed that the Court of Queen's Bench had no power or jurisdiction to make an order of *habeas corpus* in the case of a British subject in that country who was unlawfully or arbitrarily detained there.

### Degree of Power

LORD JUSTICE ROMER, agreeing, said that in a territory in which the Crown had assumed such a degree of power and control that the protected State was to all intents and purposes a British possession and in which the writ, if issued, would certainly be effective in its results, it would be difficult to see why the Sovereign should be deprived of her right to be informed through her High Court as to the validity of the detention of her subjects in that territory.

LORD JUSTICE SELLERS, also agreeing, asked why should this great bulwark of freedom stop short at a territorial boundary. The writ of *habeas corpus* was to be treasured and preserved.

He had waited in vain in the course of the argument on behalf of the Crown to hear an endeavour to support the widest application of the writ or an expression of regret of reluctance that it was felt to be incumbent to point out to the Court such obstacles as might be thought to be in the way of its unfettered use.

It might well be, he added, that it would be against propriety for the writ to issue in this particular case. There appeared to be courts in Northern Rhodesia which could give any redress the applicant deserved and do it more conveniently and expeditiously than here, but he was not prepared to say that the English Courts had no jurisdiction to entertain an application for the writ in respect of an unlawful detention of a British subject in a British protectorate.

Mr. McKenna asked that the Court might give the Crown a few days to consider the judgment and decide whether leave to appeal in the House of Lords should be sought. His request was granted.

## Kanjedza Inquiry Commission

### Most Allegations "Positively Untrue"

THE COMMISSION appointed by the Federal Government to inquire into the conditions at the Kanjedza detention camp in Nyasaland has reported that most of the complaints made by political detainees were "positively untrue".

Allegations that violent or unlawful pressure was brought to bear on the detainees in connexion with interrogation were unfounded, as were allegations that there was a general policy or licence to assault or ill-treat detainees. Neither was there deliberate ill-treatment of detainees on admission to prison.

The detainees' allegations were made to Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C., who represented them before the Devlin Commission. Most of the complaints were not prepared to repeat their allegations before the commission.

The report has been laid before Sir Robert Tredgold, the Acting Governor-General, and will be presented to the Federal Assembly when it meets on November 9.



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## Reactions to Land Proposals Attacks from Africans and Europeans

THERE HAVE BEEN SHARPLY CRITICAL REACTIONS from both the African and European communities in Kenya regarding the Government's proposals for land reform in the Colony.

The United Party, led by Group Captain L. R. Briggs, announced shortly after the sessional paper was published that his party would seek an undertaking from the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, that the paper would not be debated until after the next general election in Kenya. The United Party is urging that this should be held before next year's constitutional conference on the Colony.

Group Captain Briggs also said that if this approach failed, he would petition the Queen. He was also prepared to approach certain Commonwealth Prime Ministers for their support. In his view the sessional paper proposals broke every pledge ever made by the British Government to Europeans who had settled in Kenya — at the British Government's invitation. They would force the integration of the races and discourage further European settlement and investment.

The United Party subsequently announced that it intends to conduct a referendum of all the European farmers in Kenya to find out whether they support or oppose the proposals with regard to the White Highlands. It is estimated that there are 4,000 white farmers in the Colony. To ensure the greatest number of replies, party members will call on each farmer personally.

### "Betrayal of Pledges"

Air Commodore E. L. Howard-Williams, European elected member for Nairobi North, has also said that the proposals betray British pledges given over the last 50 years. He has contended that these pledges were tenable, and that if necessary, he would contest the issue, in the Supreme Court and ultimately before the Privy Council if need be.

Members of the Europeans' Elected Members Organization who support the New Kenya Group, also alleged that the sessional paper's proposals discriminated against Europeans, contrary to Government assurances that land reform in African and European areas would be similar.

A statement issued after the European elected members had discussed the sessional paper said that legislation on African land units empowered divisional boards to refuse consent to land transactions for any reason, while it was proposed that European divisional boards would be able to refuse for only four specified reasons.

One of the statement's signatories, Mr. Reginald Alexander, said that members of African boards would be elected while the Government proposed nomination for European boards. He said that this was contrary to the assurance given by the Government that the members of all boards would be nominated. The statement warned that if legislation conforming to the sessional paper was presented, the Council of State would have to consider "this discrimination".

The statement also expressed deep disappointment that the sessional paper failed to give an explanation on all land questions. It asked for misunderstandings which had arisen to be cleared up by the Government and criticized the presentation of the sessional paper to the public as "clumsy and misleading".

### M.L.C.'s Demand

Demands for the immediate withdrawal of the sessional paper were made by Mr. D. T. Arap Moi, chairman of the African Elected Members' Organization — or at least of eight African members belonging to the Kenya National Party, since the other six members do not accept Mr. Moi's chairmanship. Mr. Moi's statement described the paper as "the most calumnious document that could ever have been drawn up by any responsible Government" and claimed that it would exclude Africans perpetually from the Highlands.

Any Government land policy which did not aim at the acquisition of land in the Highlands for resettlement of the thousands of African landless was "entirely unacceptable" to Africans. The Government should take a more realistic step to satisfy African land hunger.

Mr. Tom Mboya also announced that the African elected members would oppose the paper's proposals on the ground that it failed to meet African demands. He said the Highlands should be opened, and that there should be a comprehensive settlement programme for Africans under which the Government should acquire established farms for Africans and create credit facilities enabling them to pay for and develop the farms.

Subsequently the Kenya Government announced that African land boards will not be empowered to refuse consent to land transactions on racial grounds.

Mr. Mathieson, the Kenya Minister of Lands, also promised that African reserves would be opened for land transactions on the same basis as the White Highlands. At first freehold transfers between races in the African reserves would be allowed only with the unanimous consent of the Native Lands Trust Board or by the proposed Land Trust Corporation. The essential prerequisite is a proprietor willing to sell or lease to a prospective purchaser or tenant.

## Education Policy in Kenya

### New Kenya Group's Proposals

THE NEW KENYA GROUP has published its detailed policy proposals on education in Kenya. The group state that because of the cultural, religious and linguistic differences between the different racial communities in the Colony, the idea of universal non-racial education was generally unacceptable. Hence the group had no intention of altering in any way the present system by which parents are free to send children to schools of their own community.

But the group is aware that there is a demand from the people of all communities for high standard non-racial schools, and considers this should progressively be met by the provision, by the Government or with full Government support, of facilities for such schools. It discloses that the group already has plans well advanced for a private boys' secondary school on a non-racial basis.

The group had also agreed that the Government should establish non-racial boarding schools for higher school certificate classes, one each for boys and girls, and should take over and improve the present non-racial primary school in Nairobi.

### Less Conventional Approach

In the conditions of Africa, education for democracy cannot be imparted solely through normal methods, and so the group calls for a less conventional approach to the problem as a matter of "great urgency". It advocates a programme of education designed for both adults and children through radio, television, cinema, broadsheet, and youth movements.

The objective of the campaign should be to produce good citizens, and it should aim to promote literacy, knowledge of the English language, and factual knowledge and understanding of individual responsibility towards the community in terms of both effort and behaviour.

The group feels that the success of British policy in Kenya may well depend on what can be achieved in the field of education and suggests that the British Government should be strongly pressed for specific aid to implement the measures referred to.

The group also calls for an extension of the principle of grant-aided schools so as to encourage self help and private endeavour in the sphere of both primary and secondary education.

### Llewellyn Memorial Window

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in London, last week attended the consecration service of the new church of St. Michael's by the Bishop of Sherborne. The service included the dedication of the Llewellyn Memorial window, which incorporates the Federation's coat of arms and marks the late Lord Llewellyn's association with the Federation as its first Governor-General.



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## African Industrial Advancement Fragmentation or Rate for the Job?

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT did not wish to see wages for skilled or semi-skilled work decreased. It wanted the level of wages for this work open to people of all races, provided standards would not be lowered. Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, has told Federal Trade Union Congress representatives.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss generally the Government's policy regarding the maintenance of European standards arising from African advancement in industry, and in particular, the fragmentation of jobs and "the standards of living as related to pay and conditions of employment in such jobs as are fragmented".

Sir Edgar said that the policy the Government was following "will lead to more skilled and semi-skilled jobs in this country and a higher proportion in the skilled category than we have at the moment."

"I want the principle adopted that in our industrial relations we can operate on a non-racial basis and that the African with education, skill and training will be able to rise to the level of the European and not pull him down. That is the definite policy of this Government."

Sir Edgar hoped that the trade union movement would become non-racial so that white and black trade unions would be able to present a united front to their employers.

Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, territorial Minister of Labour, said that while there was only a 1.1% increase in the number of Africans in employment in Southern Rhodesia in 1958 over the figure for 1956, there was a 13.4% increase in the number of non-Africans. However, the increase in the national wage bill between 1956 and 1958 was identical for both African and non-African—£15.7m.

The African national wage bill rose from £33.8m. in 1956 to £49.5m. in 1958 and the non-African from £70.4m. to £85.8m.

Mr. Abrahamson was elaborating on facts given by Sir Edgar Whitehead to representatives of the Federal Trade Union Congress, to support his contention that as industry became more mechanized the need for unskilled labour would decrease, and Africans generally would earn more.

In 1951, there were 530,000 Africans employed in Southern Rhodesia. This had risen to 609,000 in 1956 and to 616,000 in 1958. There were about 72,000 non-Africans employed in 1956 and 82,000 in 1958.

### T.U.C. Policy

Mr. Maurice Went, general-secretary of the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union and vice-president of the T.U.C., said that the policy of the T.U.C. on fragmentation "is that no job, whatever it may be, should be such that it becomes a racial job". It was the T.U.C.'s policy to oppose fragmentation of jobs unless fully supported by evidence of improving productivity and efficiency, he said.

"It has been a matter of regret to the T.U.C. that our efforts of assistance to the African generally have not been accepted at all by the Africans. We would welcome any approach to ourselves so that we can assist them in the establishment of trade unions, and assist them in their claims for higher pay."

The T.U.C., he added, believed that no jobs should be purely African or purely European. "We do not think the European can continue to be purely a supervisor of Africans".

Saying there was no future for European permanency in the Federation if the principles of "rate for the job" and "no fragmentation" were set aside, Mr. W. J. Harper, Southern Rhodesia territorial president for the Dominion Party, said that recently the party was pleased to hear the R.R.W.U. was standing by the principles. He said this had been published party policy throughout.

"The Government, in its usual attempt to be 'all things to both Africans and Europeans' has tried to adopt these principles from the Dominion Party—but it will inevitably fail in its action as there is a vital conflict of purpose between these principles and the Government's series of expedients termed the 'policy of partnership'."

"Let us make no bones about it—the principles of 'rate for the job' and 'no fragmentation' were designed to protect the European from unscrupulous use of cheap African labour. There is nothing to be ashamed of in this, if one accepted that Europeans must remain here and that immigrants are necessary for that purpose—and we cannot hope to populate this country with European immigrants of managerial status and wealth only."

"Partnership, on the other hand—or so far as it has

manifested itself—is the antithesis of encouragement of European immigration, since under 'multi-racialism' there will inevitably be the elimination of the European, as the Railways could not be expected to remain a white oasis of labour in a country gradually passing into the hands of a majority, black electorate."

"The R.R.W.U. probably realises that the Government has already shown its hand in having 'two rates for the vote'—I refer to devalued standards of franchise on the special roll; and further that such electoral rates for the vote were adopted in their entirety."

## Dr. Banda's Release Demanded Church of Scotland's Critical Report

A RENEWAL of the Church of Scotland's plea for the release of Dr. Banda and other detainees has been made by the General Assembly's special committee on Central Africa in a report which is to be placed before the Commission of the Assembly today.

The report stresses the committee's conviction that the pressures which came to a head in the outbreaks of last March could well be accounted for by the refusal of the British Government to take into serious consideration the continuous warnings which had been given about the extent of the opposition to federation in Nyasaland.

"We must report that a continuance of the emergency regulations, according to our information from every sector, is not likely to subdue the minds of the African people, or to make them more amenable to further developments in federation."

The committee state that they are convinced that if the Government's insistence on moving towards federation without the consent of Africans continues to be pursued next year, when the Federal constitutional review conference is to be held, an even worse situation must develop.

### For the Record

"We wish to place on record now at this present time that should the situation worsen in this sense, we shall be averse to any interpretation that it has been caused by subversive elements or racial excesses. The committee therefore continue to plead for the release of Dr. Banda, of all personally innocent detainees, and for a more liberal new constitution for Nyasaland before the review takes place."

"Indefinite holding of Dr. Banda and others without bringing them to trial has been condemned by world opinion. It is contrary to British justice and is bound to maintain and increase feelings of distrust."

The report also criticizes the advisory commission, which under the chairmanship of Lord Monckton is to advise the Governments on the constitutional review. "We note that the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and the Federation, both of which are at present controlled by the United Federal Party, will nominate seven out of the 13 Central African members. These members from Central Africa will outnumber any other group."

"We believe that the way in which the advisory commission will set about its work is of the utmost importance. Until a much greater measure of African good will is obtained no commission or inquiry can successfully prepare the ground for the 1960 review conference."

The committee also asks whether the small group of five Africans will be acknowledged as genuine spokesmen for their fellows "when so many of the indigenous political leaders of Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia are still under detention."

"If the commission is to achieve its purpose it must not only listen to, but also carefully weigh, the representations of Africans who are critical of the Government. Its report should be genuinely preparatory and its work should not pre-judge the 1960 review conference."

### Correction

IN OUR ELECTION REPORT last week it was stated that Mr. Denis S. Nairn, the Conservative candidate and former member, was returned for Ayrshire. Labour, in fact, captured the seat.

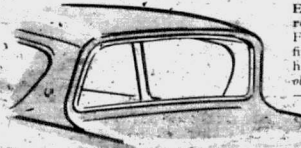


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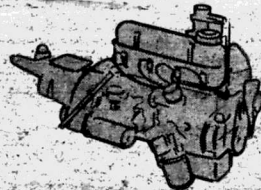
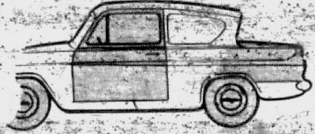
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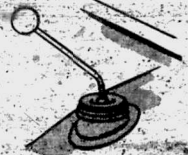
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## Kenya White Paper

(Continued from page 170)

service. It will be empowered to approve an inter-racial transfer of freehold only by unanimous decision.

Where such unanimity is absent, the corporation will be required, as an alternative and subject to the agreement of the parties concerned, to accept a conveyance of the freehold title to itself, and thereafter to grant a 999-year lease, at a peppercorn rental, to the intended purchaser; the necessary payment for the land being made by the purchaser to the vendor. The corporation will thus become the repository of the freehold interest in such cases and will itself be the lessor in law. In the absence, therefore, of the unanimous approval of the members of the corporation, a transfer of freehold from a person of one race to a person of another race will not be possible.

A lease of land by a person of one race to a person of another race will not be examined by or require the consent of the Land Trust Corporation, but will be examined by divisional boards and regional boards if necessary, in the manner described. The procedure outlined in § 49 for the conveyance of a freehold title to, and subsequent grant of a 999-year lease by, the corporation is intended to provide a practical alternative to a freeholder who wishes to transfer his title to a person of another race but whose application does not receive the unanimous consent of the members of the corporation.

### Native Lands

In the Native lands, where the Native Lands Trust Ordinance applies, the Native Lands Trust Board will retain its present powers, and in the area to which the Native Lands Registration Ordinance, 1959, applies, the board will become the owner of land registered in its name and the ultimate body to which registered land without an owner will escheat.

The board will, however, be reconstituted to consist of a chairman who would be a Government official, two African constituency elected members and two Africans, one European and one Asian who are not members of the public service, all nominated by the Governor. The board will be divested of its present advisory function, which will be transferred to the Central Land Advisory Board, but will retain its other functions.

**Succession to Land on Death.**—Transmission of land on the death of a landowner or leaseholder, whether by will or on intestacy, will be subject to the control machinery described in § 33 and to the provisions of § 49 in appropriate circumstances.

**Good Husbandry.**—Obligations relating to development and good husbandry will be imposed under the Agriculture Ordinance, 1955, and not under land control legislation.

Landlord and tenant legislation will be required to regulate more comprehensively the rights and obligations of landlords and tenants in agricultural tenancies, and to improve the position of both parties—the landlord, to recompense him for improvements which he makes and to protect him from bad farming, and the tenant, to give him security of tenure and to provide compensation for disturbance so that he will be encouraged to improve the holding.

The Agriculture Ordinance, 1955, will be amended to give the Minister for Agriculture increased powers to enforce good estate management and good husbandry, as defined in the landlord and tenant legislation. The Agriculture Ordinance will enable the Minister, as a final sanction, to obtain an order

if a person who fails to comply with orders or rules relating to the preservation, utilization, or development of agricultural land. The landlord will have a remedy against a tenant who fails to comply with the requirements of good husbandry by suing through the courts for breach of covenant.

### Municipalities

**Non-agricultural Land.**—The city of Nairobi, municipalities, townships and trading centres are specifically excluded from the Highlands. Although the proposals set out in this Sessional Paper are primarily concerned with agricultural land, it is necessary to consider also land used for non-agricultural purposes in the Highlands.

Transactions in such land now require the consent of the Governor and of the Land Control Board. It is proposed that transactions in non-agricultural land in the Highlands will not be subject to the proposed control machinery. Land which was agricultural but, in respect of which a change of user has been sanctioned will also be excluded from its scope. Control over land utilization in such areas will be effected by the town and country planning legislation.

(59) **Racially Restrictive Covenants.**—In the case of non-agricultural land in urban and peri-urban areas, particularly land used for residential purposes, restrictive covenants or conditions sometimes exist which limit occupation to persons of a particular race. At present when the Crown takes the surrender of land containing such restrictions—for example, when a landowner wishes to proceed with a sub-divisional scheme—the restrictions are re-imposed in the new grants.

Under a policy pursued since June 1, 1958, subject to the exceptions detailed below, all new grants of land in municipalities, townships, and trading centres contain a condition that the grantee shall not impose a restriction against ownership or occupation by members of any particular race. The removal of control from transactions in non-agricultural land will mean that the only remaining deterrent to free inter-racial transfers will be that provided by the existence of a restrictive covenant or condition imposed between private persons.

Government has considered whether all existing racially restrictive covenants or conditions should be rendered unenforceable by the enactment of legislation for this purpose, and has examined also the question of whether the creation in future of such restrictions should be rendered null and void.

### Covenants Not Enforced

It has been decided that legislation to render unenforceable existing racially restrictive covenants or conditions will not be introduced. It is not, however, the intention of the Government to enforce any racially restrictive covenant or condition imposed by it in any grant or lease of Crown land, or to which it may otherwise have become a party, but neither will the Government interfere with the enforcement of any such covenant or condition by any other person who may enjoy the benefit thereof, whether by virtue of a building scheme or otherwise, in cases in which the Government is also a party to that covenant or condition.

Government proposes, however, to take steps to prevent the effective imposition of racially restrictive covenants or conditions by private persons in future.

**New Legislation.**—To carry into effect the proposals set forth in this Paper it will be necessary for the Kenya (Highlands) Order in Council, 1939, and the Kenya (Native Areas) Orders in Council, 1939 to 1958, to be revoked and replaced by a new Order in Council establishing the Central Land Advisory Board and the Land Trust Corporation, continuing the existence of the Native Lands Trust Board, prescribing the composition of these bodies, and conferring upon them their several powers and duties.

Legislation in Kenya will be needed to repeal the Land Control Ordinance and parts 8 and 9 of the Crown Lands Ordinance and replace them by new legislation providing the control machinery. It will be essential at the same time to enact the town and country planning legislation, to regulate more precisely the relationship of landlord and tenant in the case of agricultural tenancies, and to amend the Agriculture Ordinance, 1955.

In addition, legislation will be introduced to prevent the creation of any future restriction against ownership or occupation of the ground of race in assignments or conveyances in respect of land, freehold or leasehold, agricultural or other, including tenancy agreements, except in the case of (a) land already comprised within existing building schemes containing racial restrictions; and (b) grants made in consequence of a surrender of a title containing a racial restriction. This legislation will give it retrospective effect to the date on which this Sessional Paper is laid before the Legislative Council.

An appendix thus defines good husbandry—

### Good Husbandry

A definition of good husbandry, based upon that in the United Kingdom Agricultural Act, 1947, will be included in legislation. It will provide that, in determining whether the occupier of an agricultural unit shall be deemed to fulfil his responsibility to farm it in accordance with the principles of good husbandry regard will be paid, *inter alia*, to the following—

(a) that permanent pasture and ranching land is being properly managed and maintained in a good and clean state, in good fertility, and in good condition;

(b) that the manner in which arable land is being cropped is such as to maintain that land clean and in a good state of cultivation and fertility and in good condition;

(c) that necessary soil conservation measures or practices are being applied and maintained at all times, including when necessary the preservation of vegetation and the planting and maintenance of trees;

(d) that a unit is properly stocked where a system of farming requires the keeping of livestock, and that an efficient standard of management of livestock is maintained where livestock are kept and of breeding where the breeding of livestock is carried out;

(e) that the necessary steps are being taken to secure and maintain crops and livestock free from disease and from infestation by insects and other pests;

(f) that the necessary steps are being taken for the protection and preservation of crops and grassland at all times;

(g) that the necessary work of maintenance and repair is being carried out;

(h) that subletting of the whole or any part of the property without the consent of the landlord be not permitted.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment]



## British Ambassador's Impressions Relations "Normal and Sensible"

DESCRIBING HIS FIRST IMPRESSIONS of Northern Rhodesia in Lusaka recently, Sir George Labouchere, the British Ambassador in Belgium, said that he liked the "essential Britishness of everything, and at the same time I like the colour and beauty of the country". Sir George said that he was immensely impressed with Northern Rhodesian buildings, and he thought race relations appeared to be "normal and sensible".

Sir George, who is touring African colonial territories for the first time, arrived in Northern Rhodesia from the Belgian Congo. His mission is to gain some first-hand knowledge of the political problems confronting African territories. All the colonial powers, he said, were "roughly in the same boat" and all had something to learn from one another.

In the Belgian Congo he had concentrated on seeing something of the services such as schools, hospitals, and welfare centres, and concluded that the Belgian authorities had done great things for the Congolese. Like Britain they had the right to be very proud of their accomplishment on behalf of the colonial peoples.

### Election Results

It would be hypocritical to suggest that conditions in future will be easy, for clearly they will not. They are not going to be easy for any of the nations with colonial interest in Africa. But the Belgians have every intention of finding solutions for difficulties and Governors with whom I spoke are, on the whole, optimistic. They seem to think that approaching elections will result in the choice of sensible and moderate men who will guide the Belgian Congo peoples to what the Belgian Government would like—some form of independence that will allow strong associations with Belgium. I saw no reason why they should not be successful.

It was undoubtedly hard for many Africans, especially those in the rural areas, to realize the responsibilities of independence; most of them thought independence meant owning a motor car, having a radio, and paying fewer taxes. But the desire for independence pervaded the entire African continent, and it was silly to pretend otherwise.

In Sir George's view it would also be wrong to pretend that the coming developments in the Belgian Congo had not created a certain amount of tension. None quite knew what would happen, or what the election would throw up. But intelligent administrators realized the inevitability of change, and their hope was that it would be made with sufficient care and preparation.

## Rioting in the Congo Inter-Tribal Fighting in Kasai

THE SITUATION in the Kasai province of the Belgian Congo continues to cause anxiety. In the region of Mambourg, the chief town, 20 Africans were killed and at least 17 injured in incidents resulting from inter-tribal fighting.

The original inhabitants of the area were the Lutua tribe, but the Baluba settled there after fleeing from slave traders. When the first Europeans arrived the Lutua remained aloof and kept in their villages, while the Baluba, who now represent 60% of the Kasai population, co-operated and found jobs in the administration and in private companies.

Some months ago a confidential report was stolen, and extracts have since been circulated among the Africans. The report advocated the expulsion of some land-owning Baluba and Lutua leaders, but in the extracts which were published only the Baluba leaders were mentioned and this increased the tension between the two tribes. Afterwards a Lutua delegation introduced a complaint that they had been deprived of their ancestral grounds by the Baluba.

Three contingents of the Army and Navy are to leave Belgium early in November for the Congo to reinforce guards on the bases at Kamina, Kitona, and Banate.

Sir J. I. Hulett and Sons, Ltd., have declared a final ordinary dividend of 17½% in respect of the year ended April 30, payable on October 22.

## Constitutional Advance in Congo Internal Self-Government in Four Years

THE BELGIAN CONGO will be internally self-governing within four years. This was announced in a broadcast last week by the Belgian Minister for the Colonies, M. de Schryver.

The object of the Belgian Government's policy in the Congo, the Minister declared, was joint action by Africans and Belgians for independence by stages. The first of these would be in December, when 3,000,000 African voters would elect urban and territorial councils.

In March, 1960, these elected councillors would choose 60% of the members of the new provincial councils, which would have extensive powers over education, public works and other matters. Only 10% of the members would be Government-nominated.

Before the end of 1960, two effective legislative chambers would be created, and from these a central Government for the Congo as a whole would be drawn.

The Minister said it was not the intention of press ready-made formulas upon the Congo. Belgium wished the independence and the institutions of the Congo to correspond to the aspirations of the immense majority of the inhabitants. A frank exchange of views would take place and in April, the Belgian Government intended to seek the advice of the provincial councils with regard to the draft proposals for the central institutions. He suggested that in the Congo Chamber of Representatives there might be about 100 deputies, elected by a proportional representation system, either directly or indirectly.

The first Parliament might remain in office for, at most, four years to draft a constitution to be submitted to the population for approval. Belgium and the Congo, each acting in full independence would then be able to decide through their legislative and executive organs about their common institutions.

An exhibition of French tapestry flown to Salisbury from Paris was recently opened at the Rhodes National Art Gallery by Baron L. de Cabrol, Consul-General of France.

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## Ex-Prisons Officer Extradited Allegations of Forgery in Nairobi

VICTOR CHARLES SHUTER, a former Kenya prisons officer, appeared in court in Nairobi last week within two hours of his arrival from London. He was remanded until today, when he will appear in connexion with allegations of forgery, uttering a false document, obtaining credit cash, credit or goods by false pretences, and theft.

Shuter alleged in the High Court in London last June that the charges had been brought against him because he had sworn an affidavit before leaving Kenya about the ill-treatment of Mau Mau prisoners in detention camps. He was extradited from Britain.

Asked whether he would prefer to have the case heard by a magistrate's court first or by the Supreme Court of Kenya, Shuter said that he could not tell until he was legally represented. He had written from England to the Law Society in Nairobi, and an advocate was being engaged.

## Tanganyika's Biggest Robbery £100,000 Stolen from Currency Store

THE EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD'S STORE at Mwanza, Tanganyika, was raided last week-end and £100,000 stolen. The thieves broke into the building by cutting a hole through a thick reinforced concrete roof.

Their haul was mainly in brand new £5 notes, the remainder, about one quarter, being in used £5 and £1 notes. A hole nine inches by 18 was cut in the roof, and the police believe a child of dwarf was lowered into the store.

The theft, which was the biggest ever in Tanganyika, was discovered by the manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, on whose premises the currency store is situated.

The police immediately set up a road block and warned every police station in East Africa. The town of Mwanza, on the shores of Lake Victoria, was completely sealed off.

## Settler's Death

MR. JOHN HUTSON, the 77-year-old farmer who was seriously injured when he and his 75-year-old wife were attacked by a gang of Africans with bush-knives at their Kenya home last August, has died in a Nairobi hospital. He had been readmitted as a result of a relapse while convalescing with relatives. Mrs. Hutson was also injured in the attack. Five of the nine Africans charged with robbery with violence have been sentenced to prison terms. Three years ago, the Hutson's only son was murdered by an African while he and his wife were taking a moonlight stroll.

The first troping flight to Nairobi by a Tanzania 317 aircraft of Hunting Clan Air Transport, Ltd., left London on Saturday. The company holds the Air Ministry troping contract for transport between London and Cyprus, Aden, and East Africa.

## TASMA

### Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Limited

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

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

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## News Items in Brief

Whipsnade Zoo has received an 11-week-old lioness sent by air as a present from the Kenya Royal National Park.

Europeans and Africans in Bflovale, Northern Rhodesia, raised £500 to allow Mrs. Lavina to accompany her husband to Edinburgh, where he is to take a year's educational course at Moray House.

The number of Roman Catholic schools in Nyasaland is 1,249, not 2,884, as recently stated; that is the total of all primary schools in the Protectorate. The Dutch Reformed Church has 807 and the Church of Scotland 397.

The Kenya emergency regulations have been further relaxed so as to allow the free movement of members of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes within the Rift Valley Province. Movement into and out of the province still requires a permit.

A plaque has been unveiled on what is believed to be Southern Rhodesia's first jacaranda tree. Major H. G. Mundy, a former Southern Rhodesian Secretary for Agriculture, who performed the ceremony, believes that the tree was planted about 1900. It stands in the grounds of a house in Salisbury.

The executive commission of the Presbyterian Church of England, meeting at Church House, London, last week passed resolutions deploring the "continuing imprisonment without trial of Nyasaland Africans" and urged that "for the preservation of human dignity these detainees be released or brought to trial".

As a result of the interest of Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, there are plans to link the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland with Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia. Dalhousie University was founded in 1818 by the ninth Earl of Dalhousie, then Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

The Dominion Party plans to produce its own newspaper within the next six months. Mr. Charles Morgan, organizing secretary of the party, has said that next year was one of the most important in the Federation's history, and it was essential that the Dominion Party had a means of putting over its views to the public.

A group of people of all races in Mauritius has appealed for funds to help them build a centre in which they can enjoy the freedom of talk, contact, and informality, and which will be dedicated to preserving "this tiny ocean island from the darkness of racialism". Donations may be sent to Dr. A. C. Rahman, Stella Clavisque Club, Mauritius, or to Mr. G. J. M. Schilling, Blyth Green, Jourdain & Co., Ltd., Plantation House, Finchurch Street, London, E.C.2.

A new grade in the Civil Service of Northern Rhodesia carries a £615-£1,490 salary scale, with a promotion bar at £1,260. Officers in the grade will be known as executive assistants while on salaries of less than £1,035 and as executive officers when they attained a salary above that. The changes have been made in view of the increasing complexity of Government machinery, and the decentralization of accounting and general executive duties after the introduction of the ministerial form of Government a few months ago.

## Insulation Against Political Danger

### Tanganyika's European Civil Servants

ADDRESSING the Tanganyika European Civil Servants' Association in Dar es Salaam recently, Mr. A. B. Hodgson, Director of Establishments, emphasised the importance of insulating the civil service from any political changes which might affect officers in their position as civil servants.

The service was entitled to expect, he said, that when constitutional advances reached such a stage that the measure of control now exercised over the term of service of overseas officers by the Colonial Secretary was raised, a full statement regarding the position of overseas officers would be made.

Mr. Hodgson continued to believe, whatever political changes may occur in the foreseeable future, the job, which we all came out here to do, and the conditions attached to it, will remain for some considerable time to come with little material alteration.

To this extent, while it is obvious that changes in emphasis of the job itself must occur, the ultimate security of officers may not be in such great danger as some of the more pessimistic members of the service would like to make out.

"I may be accused of being too optimistic in making this forecast but I feel that there is a tendency at present to try to cross bridges which may turn out to be filthy."



*Industry, Commerce and Agriculture*

## Industrial Opportunities in Kenya Greater Than Ever, Says Mr. A. Hope-Jones

THERE IS GREATER OPPORTUNITY for commercial and industrial progress in Kenya today than ever before, says Mr. Arthur Hope-Jones, Minister for Commerce and Industry, in a foreword to the 1959 edition of "Commerce and Industry in Kenya".

His reason for that statement is that further development will now be based on the solid foundation of established industry and of the Government's progressive policy of providing basic services and encouraging free enterprise.

"In the East African market of over 21 million persons (about the same as the combined populations of the Union of South Africa and of the Central African Federation), there exists a vast potential demand for durable and consumer goods as standards of living and purchasing power increase. Opportunities to satisfy the needs of this great market will exist for many years to come. Also, the many industries which have been successfully established already themselves generate the incentive and the justification for further industrial development."

An appendix lists 125 industries already established in the country, ranging alphabetically from acetylene to woollen blankets and textiles.

In order to encourage the orderly establishment and development of new industries to the best advantage of East Africa as a whole, while providing protection to consumers and workers, there is a system of industrial licensing on an inter-territorial basis. Licensing control has, however, so far been limited to 11 items. Those scheduled are cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, cotton blankets, woollen piece goods, woollen blankets, fabric spun or woven from fibres other than those of animal origin or derived from cotton or flax, steel drums, glassware of all types, sheet or window glass, metal window frames, metal door frames, and enamel hollow-ware.

This 109-page brochure, which is available on request from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Nairobi, contains a great deal of information, much of it in tabular form, of value to those engaged in or contemplating industrial operations in Kenya.

## Outlook for Sisal

EAST AFRICA'S SISAL OUTPUT in the first seven months of this year totalled 146,000 tons, more than 7% above the corresponding 1958 figure, and exports for the first six months at 125,000 tons showed a rise of 2%. Hard fibres, which expects prices to remain at or about the present level, writes: "The market has steadied with prices some £15 a ton above the best levels reached last year. This is justified in my view of the increase in demand. World sisal requirements for agricultural twine are still expanding a little each year. This year, however, the exceptionally good grain crops in Europe have meant a better than average offtake. Western European countries imported at least 20,000 tons more sisal in the first half of this year than in the corresponding period of 1958. The United Kingdom's imports rose by 5,000 tons, while imports into Japan were 3,000 tons higher. These increases have more than offset the decline in United States imports."

## More Rhodesian Leaf for Far East Criticism of American Marketing Policy

AN ANNUAL INCREASE of at least 10% in Rhodesian tobacco exports to the Far East is forecast in a report to the Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board by Mr. Ewan Campbell, chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council, who recently returned from a 8,000-mile tour of the Far and Middle East.

"The increase", he said, "will be much greater if research shows the Rhodesian farmer how to produce leaf with the aroma and flavour characteristics sought by cigarette manufacturers."

There seems to be considerable good will towards Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco throughout the Far East. The main factor contributing towards the advance of Rhodesian tobacco in these markets has been the high cost of American tobaccos. From the quality aspect, the Rhodesian crop is still some way behind American flue-cured in flavour, oil content, tensile strength, solidity and filler potential.

Mr. Campbell condemned the American way of competing against Rhodesian tobacco on overseas markets as grossly unfair. Tremendous harm has been done, he said, to the Federation's existing and potential markets by the implementation of the United States policy on the disposal of her surplus agricultural commodities.

"At present stocks of some 600,000,000 lb. flue-cured tobacco and 46,000,000 lb. fire-cured tobacco await disposal in a manner which, to say the least, is grossly unfair to other producing countries", he said.

Mr. Campbell suggested that the Federal Government should make the strongest representations to the United States Government to ensure that the marketing of Federal leaf could be achieved in fair competition on the basis of price, quality and availability.

## Uganda Photographic Survey

FAIREY AIR SURVEYS, LTD., were last week awarded a contract for aerial photography of a 17,200 square miles area of eastern Uganda, in the region of Lake Victoria. It includes the foothills of Mount Elgon and the greater part of Lake Kyoga, a link in the Nile river system between Lake Victoria, the source of the White Nile, and Lake Albert.

The contract, awarded by the Crown Agents, will be supervised by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys.

Fairey Air Surveys propose to use a photographic survey DC 3 aircraft operating at a height of 24,000ft. The photographs will be used to prepare maps required for general development in the territory. As well as small-scale photography from a high altitude, Fairey Air Surveys will be conducting experimental work at larger scales.

## Better Trade Prospects

THE CURRENT EXPORT GUIDE issued by the economic and marketing research unit of the General Electric Co., Ltd., states that the present period is potentially the most favourable situation for British exports during the past three years. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Kenya prospects for 36 product groups of British exports are described as having "improved" in the past three months. In not one of 34 overseas markets under survey have the prospects changed for the worse.



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## Commercial Brevities

Work has begun on a survey for the dredging of the harbour and approaches at Mombasa which will be used by tankers carrying oil to the new £15,000,000 Kenya refinery at Chanamwe. The survey is being carried out by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, which is budgeting for an expenditure of about £1m. on dredging work and on a new jetty. It is hoped to accommodate tankers of up to 70,000 tons.

The Northern Rhodesian Industrial Loans Board has proposed that its functions should be assumed by a more independent body with wider terms of reference. Proposals for changes have been made to the territorial committee for industrial development, recently established by the Northern Rhodesian Government. Loans totalling £151,359 were approved by the board last year.

Work has been completed in Southern Rhodesia on the largest drive-in cinema in Southern Africa. It is also claimed to be the most up-to-date in the world. Situated at Mabelreign, a suburb of Salisbury, it now occupies more than 26 acres and has accommodation for well over 7,000 cars. It is the first of several new drive-in cinemas planned for Southern Africa by Twentieth Century-Fox.

Bird and Co., (Africa), Ltd., have decided to issue 918,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each at 7s. 6d. payable in full on acceptance. Ordinary shareholders will provisionally be allotted 720,000 new shares in the proportion of one for every five units held, while 198,000 new shares will provisionally be allotted to holders of convertible debenture stock.

Because of the increasing importance of African farming in East Africa, Unga, Ltd., have introduced a new selection of animal feeds packed specially for the African farmer.

### Progress Reports

**Cam and Motor Gold (September).**—Ore milled 25,000 short tons, slimes retreated 57,636 short tons. Working profit £37,449. (August £37,450). Pickstone mine: 7,062 short tons milled, working profit £3,061.

**Coronation Syndicate (September).**—Arcturus mine: 7,429 short tons milled, working profit £9,036. Muriel mine: 4,510 short tons milled, working profit £9,603.

## MINING

### Wankie Colliery Results

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., is maintaining the total distribution for the year ended August 31 last at 124%. Profits, after meeting all charges, declined to £872,044 (£1,054,351), although taxation absorbed £500,000 instead of £315,000. A sum of £45,000 was transferred from taxation equalization reserve to meet additional tax liability. General reserve received £285,000 (£385,000), and £100,000 was transferred for general reserve to a newly created reserve to meet increased costs of replacements and obsolescence of assets. During the year the first operation of the debenture stock sinking fund took place and £75,700 was transferred from General reserve to a debenture redemption reserve.

### Emeralds

RIO TINTO (SOUTHERN RHODESIA), LTD., in association with Mr. R. W. Rowland, has acquired a 100% shareholding in Vulcan Minerals (Pvt.), Ltd., which owns the emerald deposit and certain other mineral claims in the Bellingwe district of Southern Rhodesia. A great deal of work remains to be done before it will be possible to estimate the potential value of the deposit. Rio Tinto will undertake a full geological and mining survey of the area and, in consultation with the Southern Rhodesian Government, will give due attention to the highly specialized business of marketing the emeralds.

### Claim Rejected

THE CLAIM of the Northern Rhodesian Officials and Salaried Staff Association for an increase in salary of £25 a year for certain grades of underground officials working in six Copperbelt mines has been rejected by Judge Hoffman, who was acting as arbiter in the dispute between the association and the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines. The grades involved were mine overseers, shift bosses, and underground artisan foremen.

### Mineral Production

THE VALUE of NORTHERN RHODESIAN mineral production had, by August of this year, exceeded the total for 1958, £85,116,040 against £77,262,866. During August the production of electrolytic copper totalled 33,152 tons valued at £6,975,367, while blister copper production was 11,796 tons worth £2,311,802. The total value of mineral production in August, calculated on the basis of free on rail for the first time, was £9,934,944.

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

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

	UNDERTAKINGS	CONSUMERS	UNITS CONSUMED
1922	2	1,904	7,500,000
1935	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	351,000,000
1958	20	96,404	355,881,000

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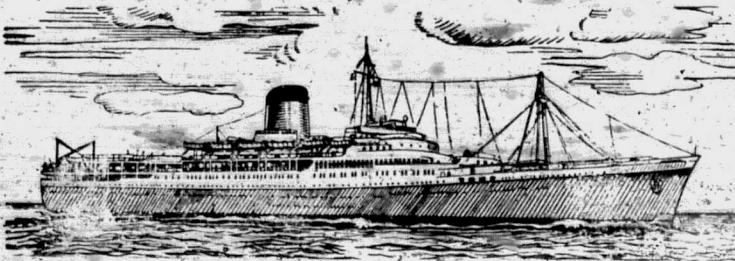
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†STIRLING CASTLE	Nov. 19
†PRETORIA CASTLE	Nov. 26

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*BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE	Nov. 26 Nov. 27

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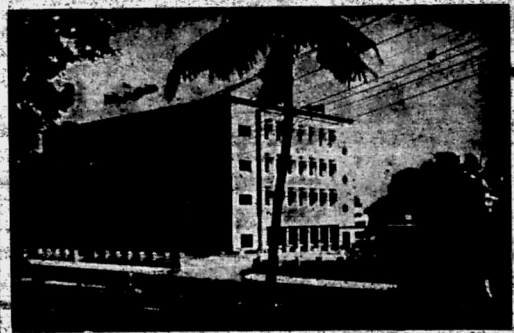
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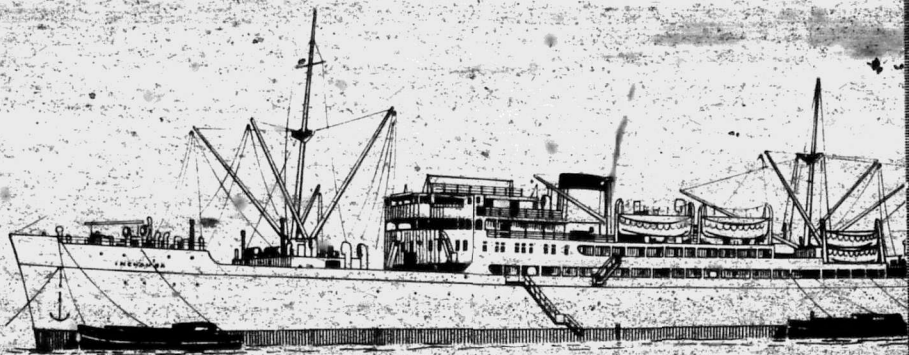
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