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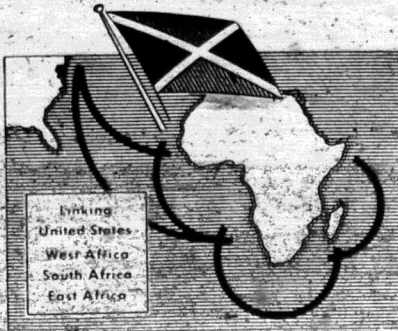
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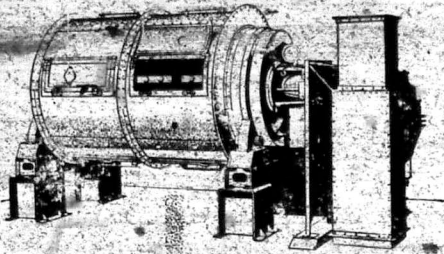
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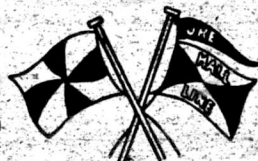
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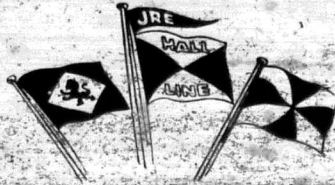
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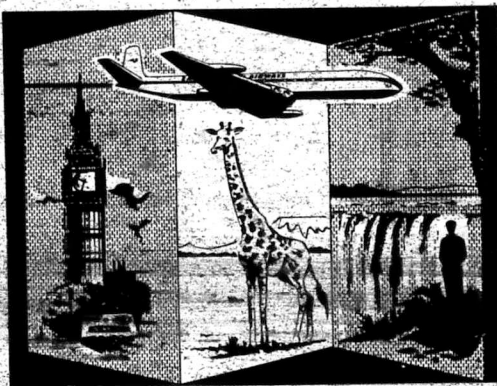
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelton

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1960

Vol. 36

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BECAUSE SO MANY WRITERS about Africa know so little of the subject on which they comment so self-assuredly, the British public and millions of Africans—for whose encouragement selected passages from the British Press are being widely published in

Africa — have been given to understand that British policy has been drastically changed by the Prime Minister's recent tour of West, Central and South Africa. The plain truth is that, as was to be expected, Mr. Macmillan carefully avoided any new commitments. If the tour had to be judged by his public statements, no liberal-minded person anywhere would have cause for anxiety; but, as so often, comment has not concerned itself with what the head of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom said or did, but largely with quotations torn from their context and with interpretations or misinterpretations put upon his words by interested parties. Of course, it would be idle to deny that, as a direct result of statements telegraphed to newspapers in this country by correspondents accompanying the Prime Minister, there is a general feeling that Mr. Macmillan has made up his mind that there must be early agreement with the leaders of African nationalist movements. Unfortunately, the important qualification discussed in our leading article last week has had very little emphasis in the United Kingdom Press.

Consider the quotations on another page from the current *New Statesman*, which so much influences Socialist emotion and action. It asserts, as though it were stating something startling, that **This "New" Principle Is Decades Old.** after his month in Africa Mr. Macmillan admits that the advancement of the African to full political equality is a political imperative

Yet that principle has been accepted for decades—the principle, declared by Cecil Rhodes more than half a century ago, of "equal rights for all civilized men" (with the accent on the penultimate word). Our contemporary then notes that the Prime Minister has committed Britain to the principle that individual merit alone shall be the criterion for a man's advancement, whether political or economic; but it fails to recognize, or at least state, that that is precisely the proviso which has always been made by the best European friends of Africans. They include Christian missionaries, administrators, settlers, business men and others, whose resistance to the clamour of militant nationalists (who are often rabid racialists also) is based on the conviction that the condition for advancement should be capacity to bear the new responsibility (or, in one word, merit), and that Africans in the mass would be betrayed and irrevocably prejudiced if their lives and destiny were to be made subject to a small number of ambitious, impatient, inexperienced, and often irresponsible politicians of their own race.

It is satisfactory, but certainly surprising, to find the Labour organ emphasizing that any new constitutional proposals for Kenya must enshrine individual merit alone as the

Generating Nationalism Rather Than Expressing It. criterion for political advancement.

for that journal has not previously advocated anything of the kind. Its demand has been for universal suffrage, with educational and other qualifications as merely temporary expedients. Having now accepted merit as the criterion, the Socialist weekly blithely postulates that Kenya must not be denied any constitutional change granted in Tanganyika. The immense difference between the circumstances of the two countries is thus dismissed as irrelevant.

whereas it is that great dissimilarity which precludes the same solution. The basic trouble is that the craze for votes and more votes for millions of people to whom they mean nothing has become endemic in Socialist philosophy, the airy theories of whose doctrinaire propagandists have sadly little relation either to the life of the mass of Africans or to British trusteeship for their well-being. A quick jump to Central Africa produces the dictum that "Labour must press for the immediate release of Dr. Banda and the restoration in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland of the elementary political freedoms which express national consciousness". To take the second point first, extremist political organizations operate openly in both territories under the leadership of Africans whom nobody could call moderates. There would have been no trouble in either Protectorate if the African nationalist movements had been concerned simply to "express national consciousness"; the breaches of law and order stemmed from their determination to generate by propaganda, intimidation, and violence something very different indeed from "national consciousness".

To its other disservices to British Africa the Labour Party is invited to add pressure for the immediate release of Dr. Banda — on whose behalf something louder than a

Arguments Against Releasing Dr. Banda.

whispering campaign was already being waged by Conservatives who either consider themselves "progressive" (at someone else's expense) or put sentiment before sense. This very week the Monckton Commission has started its three months' visit to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in order to assess opinion and facts in preparation for the London conference towards the end of the year at which the five Governments concerned must take decisions of vital importance both to the Federation and to interracial partnership in Africa. The task of Lord Monckton and his colleagues would be hopeless *ab initio* unless they could make their investigations in conditions of normality; and there could be no quicker way of ensuring abnormality than by releasing Dr. Banda. Since Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland took emergency measures last year against widespread and dangerous disturbances of law and order, disturbances which cost many lives, the mass of Africans have been free from the tyranny which had made them obedient to the strong-arm gangs acting in the name of the African Congresses. If the state of emergency in Nyasaland were now ended that pressure would promptly restart;

indeed, there has been a discreet recrudescence already.

To free Dr. Banda now would be interpreted throughout the Federation — and over a much wider area of Africa — as marking the surrender of British authority to African nationalists. No body knowing anything of Africa can doubt that that construction would be put upon the event by Europeans and Africans alike, or that it would prejudice the work of the Monckton Commission, constitutional planning in all the territories of the Federation, and the forthcoming London conference. For these three reasons, and in the interests of the mass of Africans, there ought to be no question of setting Dr. Banda at liberty in Nyasaland until after next winter's conference at the earliest. If he were put at large it would be illogical to keep under restraint his associates in the management of the Nyasaland Congress; and that wholesale discharge of the extreme activists among the detainees would sweep away the moderate leadership which is tentatively beginning to emerge and ought to be allowed time to develop. By comparison with Dr. Banda, Mr. Wellington Chirwa is almost a moderate, and his decision at the very last moment to accept an invitation to join the Monckton Commission may be a hopeful pointer. Two things are certain: that he would not have taken this step if Dr. Banda had been liberated, and that he will keep the African nationalist viewpoint under the notice of his fellow commissioners. To that there can be no objection of course; it is threats of force, intimidation, and open violence that the Governments must resist.

WHAT TESTS should be applied to the results of the Kenya Constitutional Conference? Surely the most important are (1) that faith should neither be broken nor weakened; (2)

Prime Minister's Pledge Broken by Kenya Plan.

that the grounds for faith should be so manifest that confidence, which has been sadly shaken, should be re-established; and (3) that the plan shall satisfy the Prime Minister's declaration that merit alone shall be the criterion for political advancement in Africa. The new Macleod Constitution fails under each of these tests. As to (1), the African loyalists will unquestionably consider that they have been betrayed because politicians have found it expedient to compromise with a group of obscure Africans including men who have persistently excused Mau Mau, and

the European settler community will likewise regard itself as unfairly treated. Though local newspapers have consistently supported Mr. Blundell in his tortuosity and will probably put a gloss on an agreement which is in large measure a consequence of his opportunism and salesmanship, it will be astonishing if even moderate European opinion in the White Highlands approves what will be presented as a satisfactory settlement. It settles nothing satisfactorily; indeed, it must unsettle European farmers and potential investors and encourage African extremists and their European and American advisers and backers (who have played an influential part behind the scenes during the past month) to demand more at the earliest possible moment. For these reasons the new plan fails under the second test also.

* * *

The tests of "merit" are so farcical that hundreds of thousands of persons without merit in any normal sense of that word will become entitled to the vote. Everyone will be enfranchised who can read

Farcical Standards.

and write his own language: in practice that will probably mean no more than ability to fill up a form — an achievement within the competence of a child in civilized society. To pretend that that fulfils the requirement of "individual merit" which the Prime Minister has prescribed as the criterion for political advancement is preposterous. Anyone over forty years of age will qualify on that ground alone. Age, which may or may not bring understanding, can scarcely rank as meritorious. So by its first two stipulations the plan sets the Prime Minister's criterion at naught. Admission to the register may also be claimed by anyone with an annual income of seventy-five pounds or by those who have held office in a wide range of posts. Here there may be some element of merit, but on the whole the qualifications cannot be described as coming within sight of the Prime Minister's standard. They are very much nearer to the Ngala-Mbova demand for a universal franchise.

Mr. Macleod's conspicuous transgression of the Prime Minister's formula for political advancement in Africa must mean one of two things: (a) that a Minister, determined to deal swiftly with the problem

Good Faith At Issue.

of Kenya, has calmly decided to disregard the principle enunciated by the head of the Government of which he is a member in the expectation of obtaining Cabinet consent by the argument that the proposals have been accepted by nearly all the delegates; or (b)

that Mr. Macmillan has consented to the breach of his own pledge, one not given on the spur of the moment but in the most important statement of his African tour, a statement known to have been in draft before he left London. If the Prime Minister is a party to this Macleod plan, he has broken his own promise at its very first trial. If he is not a party to the revolutionary changes proposed, he should dismiss his Colonial Secretary immediately, for in no other way could he now re-establish faith — especially in Kenya and the Federation — in his own emphatic dictum that merit alone must be the criterion for African political advancement. The issue is now much greater than that of deciding between widely differing views of what should happen in Kenya: it is that of fulfilling or dishonouring the Prime Minister's own pledge. That matter of good faith, which is crucial, must affect the attitude of Rhodesians to H.M. Government (and on their behalf their Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, has already sounded a significant signal of alarm; they would deem cynical apostasy any plan for Kenya which treats with contempt the test of merit which Mr. Macmillan has emphasized to be the doctrine of his Administration).

* * *

It is quite impossible to square the Macleod design for Kenya with the criterion of merit for political progress, not merely in respect of the franchise, as discussed above, but in the Legislature and

Recipe for "Stooges" In the Legislature. Africans will obviously win the thirty-three "open" seats in the Legislative Council, and since electors on the common roll, which will be overwhelmingly African, are to choose even the ten Europeans, eight Asians, and two Arabs put forward by those communities, it follows that the ostensible protectors of the interests of non-Africans will be, not the men in whom those communities have the strongest trust, but those who are most acceptable to the Africans, which will mean the African extremists. United Kingdom newspapers have referred to Kenya following the "successful" Tanganyika model in this matter; what the system has done in Tanganyika is to provide a Legislature in which, as their speeches have shown, practically all the European and Asian members are people who have jumped on the African nationalist band wagon. Why should a different result be expected in Kenya? Because they would have no chance of success with the weight of African votes against them many Europeans who would be admirable members of a Council would be in a

for election. The quality of the European representation must consequently decline. The Europeans and Asians returned by a dominant African electorate will inevitably include "stooges", some of whom will be alert to the fact that, since the Governor is to consult with the leader of the Africans about ministerial appointments, their hope of a portfolio depends largely upon the favour of the African group — which may have much more to do with compliance than merit.

The only group at the conference with cause for satisfaction, even jubilation, is the African. Having made outrageous demands and stuck to them obstinately, it has gained far more than its

Irresponsibility Made Respectable.

leaders can have expected — at least, until the Secretary of State played into their hands by reversing his own decision and admitting to Lancaster House a Kikuyu whom the Government of Kenya considered to be one of those chiefly responsible for the Mau Mau rebellion. (Then the Ngala-Mboya party must have known that they could win. Incidentally, as a measure

of their contempt, having gained their point, they made no use of the concession on which they had insisted; Koinage appeared in their committee room on one occasion only.) African elected members in the Legislative Council will jump from fourteen to thirty-three, and, far worse, it is the African electorate which will decide which Europeans, Asians and Arabs become members. If the African clamour for one man one vote has not yet succeeded, they have gained the substance of the claim by being given so large a power of dictation. What is already being described as a conspicuous personal success for the Secretary of State and Mr. Blundell will be deemed by loyalist Africans to be the fruit of years of diversive and subversive agitation by men of the Mboya type. They, and not they alone, will see in this plan irresponsibility made respectable and triumphant. It is a sorry consequence of a conference which has been mismanaged from the start, and in which the private opinions and statements of many of the participants have constantly been in flagrant contradiction with what has been said and done in their name.

Notes By The Way

More Excuses for Mau Mau

THREE JOURNALISTS tried unsuccessfully to extract a condemnation of Mau Mau from Mr. Tom Mboya when he was interviewed recently on B.B.C. television. He did not answer one question satisfactorily, but on each occasion went off at a tangent, generally suggesting that anything unpleasant that had happened or might happen in Kenya must be attributed to African reaction against "years of indignity and frustration". When it was put to him that the Mau Mau terrorists had not behaved like rational human beings, he replied that it was "a very, very rational human reaction to a situation by people who in their desperation did not seem to think there was any alternative but violence". Then two of the questioners pressed him, one saying that Mau Mau was a bestial business, while the other inquired if Mr. Mboya was not worried by the nature of Mau Mau as a nationalist reaction. That produced an answer which ought not to be forgotten. It ran: "Any killing worries me, even if it is by pistol by British troops, or with a gun in Algeria, or by atom bombs in Japan. I don't think any killing is more bestial than another."

Distortion Not Exposed

SO ONCE AGAIN, on this occasion before millions of viewers, this Luo politician excused the Kikuyu rising by what he knew to be flimsy and false arguments. If Mau Mau had been, as he claimed, a reaction to indignities inflicted by white men, the vengeance of the rebels would obviously have fallen upon Europeans. Yet Mr. Mboya is aware that fewer than three dozen Europeans were killed and that many thousands of Kikuyu were slaughtered by terrorists within their own

tribe. It is most unfortunate that none of the journalists on the panel knew enough to expose the distortion which, the Kenya nationalist leader presented under the guise of fact. He was allowed to escape even when he had the effrontery to assert that there are not degrees of bestiality in killing. Like everyone else in Kenya, he knows of the indescribably abominable fashion in which the Mau Mau gangsters went about their business. They demonstrated every degree of bestiality in their killing.

Luo and Kikuyu

WHY ARE EXCUSES for such Kikuyu scoundrels so persistently made by Luo tribesmen among the African elected members on the Kenya Legislature? Each tribe distrusts the other, and each resents the idea that men of the other origin should hold political sway. Perhaps that simple fact explains why two Luo, Mr. Odinga and Mr. Mboya, have been so prominent in palliating the Mau Mau movement, in encouraging the cult of Kenyatta, its former leader, and lately in insisting upon the presence of one of his chief lieutenants, Mbiyu Koinage, at the Lancaster House conference on constitutional changes in Kenya. Could it be that these ambitious Luo politicians have deliberately set themselves to win Kikuyu favour because they recognize that they cannot otherwise obtain the power which they covet? The African nationalist clique in Kenya is far from being a happy family, and tribal and personal animosities and enmities are never much below the surface. Some of the non-Kikuyu who parade their sympathy for the organizers and perpetrators of the Kikuyu rebellion may calculate on being recompensed through the ballot box.

Macleod Plan for Kenya to Go to the Cabinet

Broad Measure of Agreement Reached at Lancaster House

BY THE TIME this issue appears the Kenya Constitutional Conference will have ended. It became clear on Tuesday evening that a broad measure of agreement had been reached on Mr. Macleod's proposals by the various groups at Lancaster House except that of the United Party. The Colonial Secretary will now make recommendations to the Cabinet for a new Constitution for Kenya.

The proposals express Mr. Macleod's judgment of where the maximum area of agreement lay, and he hopes that they will build a political bridge between Kenya's past and future. His proposals, first put to the conference last Friday, were, he said, not an ultimatum or final view of H.M. Government.

He believes that they take into account the realities of where political power will lie in the future while providing safeguards and opportunities for non-African communities, and that they allow a transitional period to give African Ministers a full chance to share the responsibility of government. The Minister recognizes that it is going to be difficult for delegates, African and European, to explain why they have not obtained everything they sought.

Composition of Legislature

The proposals are likely to be published as a White Paper. It is understood they recommend a Legislative Council of 65 elected members. Fifty-three will be directly elected on a common roll and there will be 12 "national" members.

The position of minority communities on the common roll will be "safeguarded" by the reservation of 20 of the 53 seats. Candidates for the reserved seats will be chosen by primary elections within the communities concerned. The 20 reserved seats will be 10 European, eight Asian, two Arab.

For all common roll seats the franchise qualifications are a voter's ability to read and write his own language; or to be over 40 years of age; or to be an office holder in a wide range of scheduled posts at the time of registration; or to have an income of £75 per annum.

The "national" members will be elected directly by elected members of Legislative Council. There will be four seats reserved for Africans, four for Europeans, two for Asian non-Muslims, one for an Asian Muslim, and one for the Arab.

The Governor will retain the right to nominate members of the Legislative Council in order to ensure an effective working majority. However, if elected members on becoming Ministers bring to the Government benches a substantial number of supporters, the need to exercise the power of nomination will be reduced.

The Executive will consist of four officials and eight non-officials, with an Arab representative having the right of attendance. The non-officials will be four African, three European, and one Asian. No provision is made for a Chief Minister; the Governor will continue to appoint Ministers.

The United Party told Mr. Macleod that they were entirely opposed to these proposals but would take part in discussions on safeguards and other related matters.

The Asian and Arab elected members told the Minister that although they had reservations, particularly about the composition of the Council of Ministers, they were prepared to support the proposals.

African Reservations

The African elected members told him that, although they had reservations, particularly in relation to the level of the franchise, the proportion of African Ministers, and the position of the "national" members, they were prepared to accept the proposals as the next stage in Kenya's constitutional development.

The New Kenya Group gave its support on the assumption that the wide measure of agreement at the conference would be reflected in general support in Kenya for the new government and true co-operation of all races.

Flesh is to be put on the Colonial Secretary's proposals by a working party appointed by the Governor of Kenya and led by the Chief Secretary and Attorney-General. They will frame the rules which will govern the nomination of candidates and the elections of members of the Legislature, and redraw constituencies.

On Tuesday night Mr. Ngala, leader of the African elected members, said: "We are prepared to give the Macleod plan a chance. We have made our strong reservations on his stand. We shall go on pressing for every adult to get his basic right of one vote and for independence for our country."

Mr. Macleod himself regards the present stage as penultimate to full independence.

When Mr. Humphrey Slade, of the New Kenya Group, returned to London over the week-end from Nairobi he said he saw little chance of an imposed Constitution being workable without some wide measure of agreement. Clarifying his own position, he said he had never belonged to the United Party. He had supported Group Captain Briggs's Independent Group in the 1956 elections, when it stood for a non-racial approach. He had not changed his principles since then, as the New Kenya Group stood for the same ideas as the old Independent Group.

"Nasty Security Situation"

When Group Captain Briggs, leader of the United Party returned to London on Sunday he said that when he first heard of the proposals as finally submitted to the conference he was "very angry." He believed that 90% of the Europeans were now behind his party. "As far as they are concerned, the whole plan is a disaster—a victory for Mau Mau. It has stirred up much of the old bad feelings, and there could be a nasty security situation." He added that African loyalists are terrified at the outcome, and that he had never seen such demonstrations of European solidarity as there had been in Nairobi.

Group Captain Briggs has asked to see the Prime Minister, who returned to London from his African tour on Monday. The United Party leader will again urge Mr. Macleod to appoint a commission of inquiry in Kenya before confirming his proposals.

Under the present Constitution, introduced by Mr. Lennox-Boyd in 1958, the Legislative Council consists of 14 African elected members, 14 European, six Asian and two Arab—all returned on separate communal rolls. In addition there are 12 specially elected members returned by the Legislature sitting as an electoral college: four are Europeans, four Africans, and four Asians (of whom two were Muslims and two non-Muslims). There are also 12 official members, of whom seven are Ministers, and 31 nominated members, who sit on the Government benches, maintaining an official majority. The House therefore consists of 91 members. Under the new proposals there will be 65 (plus possible nominations).

The size of the Council of Ministers which at present numbers 16, is to be reduced to 12. There are now seven official members, two nominated non-officials, and eight elected members—four Europeans, two Africans and two Asians. The Africans, however, declined to take office; the portfolios of Housing and Community Development had been reserved for them. Subsequently an African specially elected member was appointed Minister of Housing. There are at present two Assistant Ministers, one African and one Arab.

In his speech in Nakuru last week Group Captain Briggs said, *inter alia*:

Common Roll Unacceptable

"The United Party believes that principle must not yield to political expediency, and we are concerned solely with preserving European standards and European interests for the good of all the people of Kenya—all of them.

"The common roll principle is unacceptable to us. We have insisted that there should be no reduction in the number of European communal seats, and proposed that the specially elected members should be elected by electoral colleges formed by local government and other responsible bodies.

It is clearly the intention of H.M. Government to have a Legislature increasingly elected on a common roll, with representatives of all races taking office, and a Government predominantly African. Our views are outlined in our

for we have all seen that in other African territories similar arrangements have within a very short time resulted in dictatorship. It appears that H.M. Government, while rightly condemning white dictators, condones black ones.

"Neither a Bill of Rights nor safeguards would be of lasting value, for under an African-dominated Government these safeguards, even if guaranteed by H.M. Government, could easily be swept away.

"There are three possible lines of development. First, some agreement may be reached at Lancaster House by the majority of the delegates; it would, I fear, be very much to the detriment of the European community and the future economy of Kenya.

"Secondly, should the talks fail, the Secretary of State might impose a Constitution without further investigation on the spot in Kenya. This, I believe, would be a very unwise course, and I hope that in these circumstances he will consider any proposal that a high-calibre commission should be sent to Kenya to formulate constitutional proposals. Whatever the outcome of the present discussions, hasty decisions on matters of principle and detail could have serious results, and I trust therefore that means will be found to provide more time for real thought and consideration of these very important and intricate matters.

"Furthermore, it would be very wrong to impose sweeping changes in the franchise, either by partial agreement or by decision of the Secretary of State, without giving the people of Kenya an opportunity of expressing their views by holding of elections.

"The numerical superiority of the New Kenya Group in London does not in any way reflect the number of people they represent in Kenya. Therefore any agreement repugnant to the European community accepted by the New Kenya Group could justifiably be rejected by the Europeans, just as the Africans rejected the Lennox-Boyd plan.

"The Prime Minister said in South Africa that individual merit alone must be the criterion for man's advancement, whether political or economical. I would accept that principle at once had I any confidence that it would be honestly implemented.

"We Europeans are as much part of Kenya as any other race or tribe. We have made our homes here—and intend to stay. Therefore, no matter what comes out of this conference, I wish to continue the struggle for a happy and prosperous life for all, with no race dominating others."

Cynical Abandonment of Europeans

Group Captain Briggs, leader of the United Party, who flew back to London from Nairobi at the week-end, issued the following statement:—

"Initial examination of the plan announced virtually means that the Europeans, who are responsible for about four-fifths of the exports from Kenya and with Asians for some five-sixths of the revenue, will no longer have any genuine representation in the Legislative Council. This is the negation of the principle that there should not be taxation without representation.

"H.M. Government has devised means of meeting parallel problems to those of Kenya in Nigeria and Cyprus, but in Kenya no attempt has been made to meet the demands of Kenya as those of tribes in Nigeria have been met. It is a cynical abandonment of Europeans in Kenya—no doubt resulting from United States pressure.

"Adoption of the common roll on the Tanganyika means that, as in Tanganyika Territory, the only Europeans to be elected would be those prepared to support African parties and African policies."

Victory For Mau Mau

"In Nairobi the proposals are generally regarded by Africans as a victory for Mau Mau—and I have information that Mau Mau committees have been re-started and that oathing is again taking place.

"The United Party will oppose these disastrous proposals with all the means at their disposal."

"The Nairobi meeting addressed by Group Captain Briggs last week is thought to have been the largest held in the capital. According to the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation there was an attendance of about 3,000, of whom some two-thirds were Europeans. There and in Nakuru the leader of the United Party had the most enthusiastic receptions he has ever had.

"When I recently toured the Northern Province, Africans brought it very strongly to my attention that immigration by the outlawed Nyasaland African Congress still continues. Colonel I. P. Hunt, president of the Central Province Association of Nyasaland,

Faith in African Elected Members

Mr. B. McKenzie's Plea to Kenya Europeans

WHEN MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, the Kenya Minister of Agriculture returned to the Colony earlier this week from the London Kenya constitutional conference, which he had attended as a member of the New Kenya Group, he asked Europeans openly to trust the African elected members and stated that it would be good for Kenya if Mr. T. Mboya was to accept a ministerial post.

Mr. McKenzie, a South African-born farmer, said that there would be changes in Kenya, but that the European settlers had nothing to fear. Their land would not be appropriated, African elected members—and Mr. McKenzie thought Europeans should get to know them better—realized the big part that European farmers had to play in the development of agriculture in Kenya.

He called on Europeans to co-operate with the African politicians so long as the latter were prepared to accept the Colonial Secretary's proposals in full and work wholeheartedly with other races on the lines Mr. Macleod had proposed. "If the African elected members join in the responsibility of government wholeheartedly, then we ought to have faith in their acceptance of that responsibility."

According to the *Times* correspondent in Nairobi, United Party supporters are unanimous and loud in their condemnation of the proposals, chiefly on the grounds that Europeans—and Asians—would be disfranchised.

The Kenya Indian Congress and Kenya Muslim League have sent a telegram to the Colonial Secretary alleging that Asians were being unjustly treated and their patience abused. "We regard equality with Europeans as the minimum compatible with our rights and honour."

Drought Conditions in Rhodesia

Drop in Hydro-Electric Power

THE THREATENED LOSS of supply of hydro-electric power from the Belgian Congo to the Northern Rhodesian copper mines—as a result of drought conditions in the Katanga area—will not affect Copperbelt output, according to a report by the *Financial Times* correspondent in Salisbury. Both major copper groups have spare thermal capacity which can be used to cover the reduction in supplies from the Congo.

The chairman of the Federal Power Board, Sir Duncan Anderson, has also said that additional power might be supplied from Kariba to the Copperbelt in advance of plans, if required.

The drought is also reported to be having a serious effect on the Southern Rhodesian economy. The maize crop is estimated to be at least 25% below the average crop of 3m. 200 lb. bags. Cattle are also severely affected, with special drought committees being set up to find grazing. Enforced slaughtering is being undertaken.

The Federal Government is said to be considering special tax arrangements for farmers hit by the drought. Tobacco is also likely to be well below last year's record of over 200m. lb., although it has not been seriously affected by the low rainfall so far.

Mr. Nyerere's Forecast

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, leader of the Elected Members' Organization in the Tanganyika Legislative Council, told a predominantly Negro audience in a New York church last week that the white inhabitants of Tanganyika had the greatest sense of security in all eastern and southern Africa. Tanganyika would prove that "one man, one vote" did not mean that the African majority would "ship the Europeans out of the country." The South African Government believed that it had the answer to the African racial question. But Tanganyika believed it now had the answer in a peaceful plural society where there was no fear and Africans and whites lived together as equals.

Behaviour of British Reporters

Nyasaland Non-officials' Statement

A JOINT STATEMENT issued in Nyasaland by two European non-official members of the Legislative Council, Mr. A. C. W. Dixon and Mr. M. H. Blackwood, reinforces the protests already made in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA by Mr. Dixon and Mr. G. W. Stevens against the reports in United Kingdom newspapers of the Prime Minister's visit to Blantyre.

From their statement the following salient passages are taken:

A few minutes before the touchdown at Chileka Airport on January 25 of the aircraft carrying the British Prime Minister and his party, between 70 and 100 Africans, mainly women and juveniles, were admitted to the airport. As all vantage space in the terminal building was already occupied, they were marshalled in an orderly manner on to the grass verging on the tarmac. As soon as they were in position a few, possibly 20, hoisted banners, carrying slogans. The Africans made no attempt to break rank and were not shouting.

Peaceful Demonstration

This peaceful demonstration was of no use for sensational headlines in the British daily Press, and what can only be described as an uncontrolled stampede on the part of the reporters took place; note-books and cameras much in evidence. Some of the Press representatives behaved an honourable profession to the extent that by shouts and hand and arm movements they induced the assembled Africans to go through the motions of throwing stones and in general adopt a threatening attitude.

No blows were struck by the Africans by the police who were quickly brought to the scene. In our view the police would have been fully justified in arresting some of the reporters, for their behaviour was likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

Next day, near Ryall's Hotel, Blantyre, shortly before midday a crowd of Africans variously estimated as numbering 500-700, and including a large number of women, assembled behind a line of police drawn to ensure a clear lane for the car carrying the Prime Minister. Prior to the arrival of the car the behaviour of the crowd was peaceful. When the car was sighted brown paper banners were produced and hoisted and a number of the Africans began to shout slogans. A very small section of the crowd attempted to break through the cordon, but were restrained by the police, who linked hands.

That there should be no riotous demonstration did not satisfy certain of the Press Reporters, who, possibly hastened by the success of their antics on the previous day at Chileka, beckoned the crowd forward, thus encouraging them to break through the police line. In spite of the fact that a section of the crowd, possibly 50, were successful in the breakthrough, and in spite of great pressure exerted by the remainder, the police maintained order without the use of force.

Although many eye-witnesses of the alleged 'riots' outside Ryall's Hotel have been interrogated, it is a fact of paramount importance that none have stated that they witnessed any brutality. It is a fact beyond dispute that batons were not used.

Mutual Demand for Inquiry

This being so, wherein lies the validity for the use in the British Press of such terms as 'brutal', 'barbarous', and 'shameful', and for accusations of 'beating and injuring the demonstrators', levelled by the Liberal Party members of the House of Commons?

These six Liberal M.P.s have called for an inquiry. The people of Nyasaland also demand an inquiry—not into the methods adopted by the police to restrain the crowd in Blantyre, but an inquiry by the British Press Council into the credentials, integrity, and suitability of those Press correspondents who reported on 'riots' in Nyasaland in January 1960.

The editor of the *Nyasaland Times* has written in that paper:

I have to apologise to the public and the Government people of Nyasaland on behalf of the profession I have loved and served for nearly half my life. Believe me, only a small

section of the Press would ever act in so irresponsible a manner. . . . The Press of Britain has built up an unrivalled reputation for responsibility.

Through their treatment of a minor demonstration, held in check by a long-suffering police force, a number of correspondents have dragged that reputation in the mud. Despite the fact that some of them openly complimented the police on their restraint in keeping order, they wrote the most lurid and fantastic descriptions of the scene.

It appears to me that something like this must have happened. One of them, known to be prejudiced against the present form of government here, thought up a 'good line' for his story—'I am ashamed of being British'—and mentioned it to others, who, terrified of allowing someone to get over a story more likely to hit the headlines, promptly revised their own observations of the episode and embellished them in accordance with the new line that was to be taken.

More restrained than many of the others, the *Guardian* nevertheless says: 'It cannot be supposed that special correspondents are so prejudiced in favour of the African nationalists as to fabricate evidence against the police.' I would agree on the whole, with that, but I charge those correspondents responsible for disregarding facts for the sake of getting a story with deliberate distortion of facts, with shameful neglect of their duties, and with bringing a proud profession into contempt. . . . The reports and opinion expressed in some papers are a disgrace to journalism.

A cine film taken by an onlooker is said to show an African demonstrator striking a European police officer full in the mouth with his fist. Pictures were also taken of demonstrators 'yelling insults into the faces of policemen.'

Inquiry into Hotel Incident

British Journalists Invited to Testify

TWO BRITISH JOURNALISTS, Mr. Rene McColl and Mr. Stanley Bonnett, are to be asked to give evidence before the Southworth Commission which is to investigate the incident last month outside Ryall's hotel in Blantyre while Mr. Macmillan was lunching inside.

Mr. J. B. Pine, the Nyasaland Solicitor-General, said he hoped Mr. McColl of the *Daily Express*, and Mr. Bonnett, of the *Daily Mail*, would be able to come. He said he would also arrange to present to the commission five films, of a total running time of about 45 minutes, taken by members of the public. They included holiday scenes and the incident outside Ryall's hotel, in which 500 people demonstrated and more than 50 people were arrested, including three women.

Mr. Pine said that all 15 European policemen on duty outside the hotel during the incident would be called and many of the 60 African policemen who had been there would also be called by the inquiry. Affidavits have been taken from all 60 Africans.

The Malawi Congress Party has announced that it will be legally represented at the inquiry, which is headed by Mr. Justice Southworth, puisne judge in the Protectorate.

President for Wachagga

BY A MAJORITY OF 25,334 votes, in a secret ballot, the Wachagga tribe of Tanganyika have decided in favour of abolishing the office of Paramount Chief of Mangi Mkuu and of introducing an elected president. The present holder of the office, Chief Thomas Marealle II, received 5,611 votes, while 21,945 votes were cast in favour of the tribe having an elected president. Some 44% of the total electorate voted. The Government has agreed to the change. A revised constitution for the Native authority will be necessary as the office of Paramount Chief is embodied in the existing constitution. In view of the circumstances in which Chief Marealle was appointed Paramount Chief, and of his services to the Chagga people during his eight years in office, the Tanganyika Government considers it would be appropriate if Chief Marealle were to receive suitable compensation by the Chagga Council.

PERSONALIA

LORD HAILEY was 88 on Monday. MR. "BILLY" GRAHAM, the evangelist, is to conduct a mission in Kenya early next month.

THE EARL and COUNTESS OF MOUNTBATTEN are expected to visit Kenya later this year.

DR. O. H. ROBERTSON, a medical practitioner in Salisbury, is in England from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. JAMES BARRETT has been elected chairman of the newly-formed Trans-Nzoia Tourist Association of Kenya.

MR. F. S. HANN, Director of Education in Zanzibar, has been appointed to the council of Makerere College, Uganda.

MR. H. S. VILLIERS has been appointed London manager of the Southern African Settlement Association.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, and LADY CRAWFORD will leave London by air tomorrow for Entebbe.

LORD AMPHILL, an executive director of Gallaher, Ltd., since 1936 has retired from that position. He remains a director.

MR. J. L. S. STEEL will retire next month from the board of Imperial Chemical Industries. He has been a director for 14 years.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and LADY TURNBULL are on short leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. E. P. WARD, manager in Limbe for the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., is on his way back to Nyasaland in the CAERNARVON CASTLE.

MR. CHARLES BIRD, a Rhodesian, who has walked round Lake Nyasa, thinks that he may be the first European to have done so.

MR. L. D. STEWART, oversea director of the paints division of Imperial Chemical Industries, has become one of three managing directors.

MR. A. C. NOBLE, London editor of the Argus newspaper group, has returned to London after an absence in South Africa of about six months.

MR. DENIS ARCHARD, manager in Biantyre of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., and MRS. ARCHARD arrived in this country last week by the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

LORD OGMORE, who as Mr. D. Rees-Williams was at one time Socialist Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has joined the board of Whitefriars Investment Trust, Ltd.

SIR COLIN THORNLEY, Governor of British Honduras, and formerly in the Colonial Service in East Africa, is in London with a delegation to discuss economic and political matters.

MR. FRANK BYERS, a director of the Rio Tinto Group, and chairman of the Liberal Party, and MRS. BYERS are outward-bound in the CAERNARVON CASTLE for South Africa and the Rhodesias.

MR. VEDPARKASH MARWAHA has been appointed by the Kenya Minister of Agriculture to serve on the Kenya Dairy Board. He takes the place of MR. SHANTHAL MAGANBHAI PATEL.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR GEWALD LATHBURY, who was G.O.C. in C. in East Africa during the latter stages of the campaign against Mau Mau, is visiting Jamaica as Colonel of the West India Regiment.

SIR VIVIAN FUCHS, who has done much travelling in East Africa, has been awarded the Prestwich Medal of the Geological Society of London in recognition of his geological work on expeditions led by him.

LORD SHAWCROSS, who is a director of the Shell Company, left last week on a short business visit to the Middle East and East Africa. He will join the Meritton Commission at the Victoria Falls next Monday.

MR. P. F. CLARK, managing director of Clough, Smith & Co., Ltd., will leave London by air next Monday for Nairobi and Salisbury to visit the company's East African and Rhodesian subsidiaries.

MR. C. H. J. WOOD has succeeded MR. A. M. DAVIES as president of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club. MR. C. V. BRAIMBRIDGE, who has been re-elected honorary secretary, has held that office for no less than 31 years.

MR. WALTON A. COLE, general manager of Reuters, who is on his way by sea to the Cape, will have time only for an overnight visit to Salisbury. Before returning to London early in April he will visit West Africa.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, was at London Airport on Monday afternoon to greet the PRIME MINISTER and LADY DOROTHY MACMILLAN on their return from their African visit.

DR. D. E. FAULKNER, Director of Veterinary Services in Nyasaland, who visited Seychelles to advise on the development of the livestock industry, has recommended concentration on the improvement of the local Creole cattle.

MR. RONALD WILLIAM ATKINSON MCCOLL, Director of Audit, Cyprus, has been appointed Director of Audit, Tanganyika, in succession to MR. W. D. COOPER, who has left to take up his new post as Director of Audit, Hong Kong.

MR. CUTHBERT HATIBU, who has been an assistant veterinary officer in Tanganyika since January, 1957, has been accepted for a veterinary course at the University of Queensland under the Australian International Awards Scheme.

MR. I. A. HILL, who is now mine superintendent at the Roan Antelope copper mine, Northern Rhodesia, served for more than six years with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in East Africa and South-East Asia during the last war.

MR. CHRISTOPHER CHATAWAY, M.P., who has visited and is about to re-visit East Africa, has been appointed a part-time information officer to Arthur Guinness Son & Co. (Park Royal), Ltd., with whom he worked as a management trainee after leaving Oxford University.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE, chairman of Metal Industries, Ltd., has become chairman of Lancashire Dynamo Holdings, Ltd., control of that company having recently been acquired by the Metal Industries group, which out-bid Electrical and Musical Industries, Ltd., in a take-over tussle.

THE REV. D. E. LEAVEY and MR. NELSON MUSTOE, O.C., are to address the Overseas Discussion Group of the Royal Commonwealth Society in London at 7.30 p.m. on February 25 on "Are Parallel Communities Possible in Africa?" MR. GARNET H. GORDON will preside.

SIR GEOFFREY NYE, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is paying a month's visit to Tanganyika to study at first hand the problems of agricultural development in the Territory. During his tour, he is accompanied by MR. A. S. FORBES, Director of Agriculture.

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has accepted an invitation from SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to visit Salisbury. He will also meet SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. Lord Home leaves London tomorrow.

DR. JAMES MALCOLM LISTON, Permanent Secretary to the Tanganyika Ministry of Health, has been appointed Deputy Chief Medical Officer at the Colonial Office. The title of Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika has been changed to Chief Medical Officer, and DR. WILLIAM JAMES MCELROY LEVINE, at present Deputy Director of Medical Services, has been promoted to the post.

Monckton Commission Assembles in Southern Rhodesia

Mr. Chirwa Joins at Last Minute: "My Duty to Take Part"

THE MONCKTON COMMISSION assembled at the Victoria Falls Hotel on Tuesday. Ten U.K. members (Lord Shawcross is already in Africa) including the chairman, Lord Monckton, flew out over the week-end, and were met at Livingstone Airport by the Commonwealth members and the federal and territorial members.

Membership of the commission was completed only at the last minute. The Rev. Fr. Henry Chikuse, one of the Nyasaland representatives, resigned through ill-health some weeks ago. Mr. Wellington Chirwa, former Federal M.P. and Congress leader, took his place on Sunday. When he came to London last month he declined to join the commission at Mr. Macleod's invitation unless Dr. Banda and other detainees were released and unless the commission could hear evidence in favour of Nyasaland's secession from the Federation.

Mr. Macmillan's Interview

On Sunday Mr. Chirwa said he had changed his mind over nomination to the commission after his 45-minute interview with Mr. Macmillan in Salisbury. Mr. Chirwa said he still opposed federation, but it was his "duty to take part in the Monckton Commission so that its members may hear every point of view."

"Although the Government has found it impossible to release Dr. Banda before the arrival of the commission I hope they will soon be able to do so. I have battled hard for his release and will carry on", Mr. Chirwa said.

The commission spent the whole of Tuesday discussing policy and procedural arrangements. At a Press conference shortly before he left London Lord Monckton gave an outline of the commission's itinerary. After preliminary discussions at the Victoria Falls, the commission is expected to divide into three parties for short tours of the southern districts of Northern Rhodesia. On February 22 the whole commission will move to the Copperbelt; a considerable amount of evidence will be heard in Ndola. On February 27 the commission again breaks up into parties to make further tours of provincial and district headquarters. The commission meets together in Lusaka on March 11.

On March 21 they will leave for Nyasaland, spend the week on tour in parties in the Northern and Central Provinces. The commission re-assembles in Blantyre on March 29, and during their stay will make visits to a number of places in the Southern Province.

The commission expects to be back at the Victoria Falls Hotel on April 7, leaving for its tour of Southern Rhodesia three days later. From April 21 to May 10 the commission will sit in Salisbury, but will also pay further visits to the rural areas. The commission is expected to leave for Lusaka on May 10.

While the commission is touring in parties Lord Monckton plans, as he put it, "to fly from one group to another to get the broadest possible impression of feeling in the territories."

Boycott Unlikely

Answering questions, Lord Monckton said he believed that the Africans' attitude to the commission had changed. "It now seems likely that there will not be a boycott". Asked whether the commission would hear evidence from Dr. Banda, either in the Federation or London, he replied: "We shall want to hear him wherever he can be heard."

On the questions of whether the hearings would be in public, his own interpretation of the terms of reference, the legal position of local newspapers reporting evidence, Lord Monckton said it would be improper for him to discuss these matters until he had met all his colleagues.

He did say, however, that the commission was not a judicial body and would not feel obliged to "overlook what is not strictly evidence". If the commission did not see everyone it might be desirable to see they were heard after one of three months in the Federation to get a strong impression of what people thought, even at second hand.

The commission, Lord Monckton went on, would first collect all the available evidence and when it reached the end of its assignment — after the London hearings — it would then consider whether the conclusion to be drawn from the

evidence could be accommodated with the original terms of reference. It was hoped that the commission would be returning to London during the second week in May, to consider, as Lord Monckton described it, "a considerable body of evidence". He hoped to report by early autumn at the latest, but parts of the report might be published earlier.

The commission's full title is "Advisory Commission on the Review of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland". It was set up by the United Kingdom Government in consultation with the Federal and territorial Governments.

Commission's Membership

The terms of reference were announced in the Commons last July. They are:

"In the light of the information provided by the Committee of Officials and of any additional information the commission may require, to advise the five Governments, in preparation for the 1960 review, on the constitutional programme and framework best suited to the achievement of the objects contained in the Constitution of 1953, including the Preamble."

The commission comprises 26 members, drawn equally from the federal territories, on the one hand, and from the U.K. and Canada and Australia on the other, and includes independent African and European members as well as U.K. parliamentary representation.

The chairman is Viscount Monckton, the vice-chairman Sir Donald MacGillivray. The other nine U.K. members are Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, Lord Crowthorne, Mr. Aiden Crawley, Sir Lionel Heald, Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, Professor D. T. Jack, Mr. Hugh Molson, Lord Shawcross, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. R. H. W. Shepherd. The two Commonwealth members are Professor D. C. Creighton (Canada) and Mr. Frank Menzies (Australia).

The four federal members are Mr. G. H. Habanyama, Mr. A. E. P. Robinson, Sir Victor Robinson, and Mr. R. M. Taylor. The Southern Rhodesian representatives are Mr. Justice Beadle, Mr. C. Ellman-Brown, and Mr. Simon Segola. Northern Rhodesian members are Mr. Woodrow Cross, Mr. Lawrence Katlungu, and Mr. W. H. McClelland. The Nyasaland members are Mr. Wellington Chirwa, Mr. E. C. Gondwe, and Mr. G. G. S. Hadlow.

Mr. M. D. Tennant, an under-secretary at the Ministry of Labour, is secretary-general of the commission. The chief assistants are Mr. D. A. Scott, of the Commonwealth Relations Office, Mr. J. C. Morgan, Colonial Office, and Mr. F. C. Wisdom, a federal civil servant.

In the Commons last week Mr. Stonehouse asked what protests had been received from the Federal Government and the Government of Southern Rhodesia regarding "the rejection of the terms of reference of the Monckton Commission by Lord Shawcross".

Terms of Reference

MR. BUTLER, replying for the Prime Minister, said: "I cannot accept the implications of the question and cannot add anything on the subject of the terms of reference. I am sure that both sides of the House will agree that our object should be to assist the commission in its work."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Even if the Home Secretary cannot accept the implications, has he seen a report of the speech made by the Prof. Welensky on 12th January, in which he said that he and Sir Edgar Whitehead 'found it deplorable that Lord Shawcross should have seen fit to publicize his views before the commission had begun its work and to have done so in a matter which seems to us at complete variance with the terms of reference'?"

MR. BUTLER: "I am not prepared to add or to subtract from the terms of reference or to put any gloss upon them. I have read all the statements concerned."

MR. GATSKELL: "Is this not an extraordinary situation. The Federal Prime Minister has said that the remarks of Lord Shawcross are deplorable and at variance with the terms of reference. Are we not to be told Her Majesty's Government's views on these terms of reference? Do they agree with Sir Roy Welensky on this point or not? Sir Roy Welensky said that he intended to take this matter to one of the first meetings to be held with the Prime Minister. Can you tell us the outcome of those discussions?"

MR. BUTLER: "No, Sir, I cannot give you the detailed discussions which the Prime Minister had with the Prime Minister of the Federation, although all relevant questions were discussed and I do not doubt that discussions took place on this subject also."

MR. STONEHOUSE asked what instructions the Colonial Secretary had given to the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to make arrangements for civil servants to appear before and send evidence to the Monckton Commission.

MR. MACLEOD: "None, Sir. The Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are, however, considering whether it would be appropriate for civil servants to give evidence to the Commission."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "It would be very useful indeed if these colonial civil servants could appear before the Monckton Commission. A few days ago Sir Roy Welensky said that he was aware that many colonial civil servants in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were opposed to federation. Does not the Colonial Secretary agree that it is important that this sort of information from the colonial civil servants should be available to the Commission?"

MR. MACLEOD: "That is a point of view and, doubtless, one that is being taken into account by the Governors as they consider this matter. There is also what might be called the traditional point of view, that civil servants who appear before commissions — if they appear at all, which in a sense is unusual — confine themselves not to opinion, but to factual statements."

Rhodesian in Nigeria

MR. A. P. KNOTTENBELT, circuit inspector of schools for the Southern Rhodesian Department of Native Education, has left Salisbury for East Nigeria, where he is to advise on science teaching in secondary schools. Mr. Knottenbelt, who has been seconded to the Government of Nigeria, is the first Rhodesian education official to be selected under a scheme organized by the countries south of the Sahara to pool staff.

Sir R. Welensky on African Nationalism Plea for "Sane" Atmosphere

THE MONCKTON COMMISSION, which is to advise the British Government on the review of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will need a sane and reasonable atmosphere in which to work. Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, said last week when he opened a new building in Bulawayo: "I would ask my supporters in this country to refrain from comment likely to embarrass the commission during its work."

Sir Roy said that he shared Mr. Macmillan's view on the need to understand and appreciate "what is so often described as African nationalism but which I would prefer to describe as African consciousness." It was a consciousness that "many of us welcome, because not only is it a political force, but also it is a consciousness of what social and economic progress can mean to the African himself."

After paying tribute to Mr. Macmillan's statesmanship in keeping the West united and reducing tension between East and West, Sir Roy added:

"I believe he would agree with me that the people of Britain would be the last to be prepared to sell the achievements of the British people cheaply; therefore, when he refers to coming to terms with African national consciousness, we may safely assume that we are not expected to join in a sell-out either of the Commonwealth or the traditions of the white man in this part of the world."

"I say this because I would like to leave the British Prime Minister and the rest of the world in no doubt as to where I stand. I have tried to follow a policy of partnership with honesty and sincerity. It has not been an easy path to tread. Today the African is less and less likely to accept it, because, egged on by his so-called friends outside, he is led to believe that he had only to shout loud enough and long enough to see an abject surrender to extremism by the Governments of the African continent."

"Our policy of partnership, moving as fast as social conditions will allow, will give the African the right to play his full part; but it does not and will not destroy the heritage that the European has created for himself here."

Sir Roy hoped the Monckton Commission would be allowed to conduct its work in a reasonable atmosphere because it was the only way in which it could assist Rhodesia in arriving at a satisfactory outcome to some of its difficulties.

Reasonable people would refrain from adding to an already difficult constitutional problem. "I suppose it is too much to ask the extremists to do likewise."

"Nothing that has happened, the noise, the activity of the pressure groups, the attempt to stir up serious trouble in Nyasaland, has come as a surprise to me. This is to be a year of concentrated effort on the part of our opponents to destroy us."

Queen Mother's Federation Itinerary

DETAILS OF THE VISIT of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in May have been announced from Clarence House. The Queen Mother will leave by air on the evening of May 19, and arrive in Salisbury on the following afternoon.

Her Majesty will spend three days in the federal capital, during which, as president of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, she will preside at a degree presentation ceremony on May 13. On May 14 the Queen Mother will open the royal show and trade fair in Bulawayo, and three days later she will officially open the Kariba Dam before leaving for Northern Rhodesia.

On May 23 she leaves by air for Nyasaland. During six days in that Protectorate she will visit centres in each of the three provinces and spend four nights in Zomba. Her Majesty will return to Salisbury on May 29 and will leave for the United Kingdom by air on the following day.

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Federal Changes Totally Inadequate

Statement by Capricorn Society

THE CAPRICORN AFRICA SOCIETY recently issued in Salisbury a statement which said:

"Events in Africa have amply demonstrated that when a movement of national emancipation begins to gain momentum there is a very rapid acceleration of pace.

"There has been some economic advance and relaxation of the colour bar in the Federation in recent years, but in the present tempo of events in Africa these developments have been totally inadequate. The political awakening of Africa has precipitated a condition where only rapid and drastic changes can prevent the disintegration of society.

"It is useless to expect that the African will continue to accept economic or even educational advancement as a substitute for progress towards political and social equality in the country.

"Rhodesia must be prepared to become a non-racial society. We must address ourselves to the abolition of all forms of discriminatory practices. This will involve the amendment of the Land Apportionment Act.

Intolerable

"It is intolerable that in a modern city like Salisbury the right to own or rent property in the industrial or commercial areas shall continue to be withheld from Africans. It is intolerable that the country should allow itself to bear the stigma of a hotel system that continues to close its doors to non-Europeans.

"The society recognizes the validity of the boycott of the Monckton Commission by Africans in the Federation as being their most forceful and legitimate means of protesting against the nominations to the commission by the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments. The society feels, however, that it is quite imperative that its proposals, representing as they do those of African, Asian, European, Coloured, and Eurafrikan members, should be urgently impressed upon any body such as the Monckton Commission seeking information on the Federation. The society in its evidence to the Commission will reiterate these views and detail its proposals."

Blunt Words from Mr. Nyerere

"We Must Reform", Says Tanganyika Leader

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, and leader of all the elected members of all races in the Legislative Council, said when he addressed a conference of T.A.N.U. delegates in Dar es Salaam the other day:

"I have seen some T.A.N.U. officers getting drunk with power and scheming to undermine one another. Some officers are too interested in finding ways of dominating others and in seeking to eliminate their friends from their posts.

"Too many big T.A.N.U. officials seem to spend most of their time talking about their positions. To what sort of Government would that lead when responsible government came?"

"T.A.N.U. officers must not threaten people with the use of the power they would have when they attained office. Many leaders did not respect the citizens of Tanganyika, and if they did not show respect they would not be elected by the people to positions in the Party.

"There is a great danger that many of our leaders are working for responsible government in order to provide themselves with high positions. This must be avoided."

"Saying that in six or seven months Tanganyika would have responsible government, and that the Government would be T.A.N.U., Mr. Nyerere described it as nonsensical and disgraceful to get rid of colonial rule if one's own government was not to please the people as much as the Government which it had displaced.

"You and I must reform, he declared, because if we do not we shall be blamed by the two hundred million in Africa. If we cannot reform, then we must destroy T.A.N.U. because it will be of no use to the people of this Territory."

Mr. Footman's New Appointment

Mr. G. S. Jones—Chief Secretary Nyasaland

MR. C. W. F. FOOTMAN, Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, is being appointed, on his retirement from the Overseas Civil Service, as chairman of the Public Service Commission in Tanganyika.

Mr. G. S. Jones, Minister for Native Affairs, Northern Rhodesia, is being appointed to succeed Mr. Footman as Chief Secretary of Nyasaland.

In view of the forthcoming review of the Federal Constitution, which will impose a heavy burden on the Administration in Nyasaland, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided that Mr. Jones should take up his new appointment as soon as possible. He is expected to assume duty in Nyasaland within a few days.

Mr. Charles Worthington Fowden Footman was born at Lampeter in 1905, and was educated at Rossall School and Oxford University. He was appointed as an administrative officer in Zanzibar in 1939, and in 1942 was seconded to the Secretariat of the East African Governors' Conference. In the following year he was seconded for duty in the Colonial Office. He became Financial Secretary in Nyasaland in 1947 and Chief Secretary in 1951.

Mr. Glyn Smallwood Jones, was born at Chester in 1908, was educated at King's School, Chester, and Oxford University, and appointed an administrative officer in Northern Rhodesia in 1931. He became Commissioner for Native Development in 1951 and a provincial commissioner in 1955. He was appointed Secretary (now Minister) for Native Affairs in 1958.

Congress Programme for Uganda

"Self-Government Already With Us"

THE UGANDA NATIONAL CONGRESS, which assumes that the Wild Report prepares the way for it to obtain control of the Government of the Protectorate, has issued a long "programme for the country".

Africans ought, it emphasizes, not to engage in further demonstrations for self-government, for "this is already with us, and the British fully understand that it is ours by right and not as a privilege; today the onus is with the Uganda people to show that they are capable to run their country".

To ensure reasonable standards of living for all, every citizen must be made to understand that it is a duty to work hard and produce more. Better housing comes high on the programme, which optimistically mentions a standard minimum diet for everyone every day—such meat, so much butter, milk, bread, *matooke*, vegetables, tea, coffee, and so on. Farmers are promised guaranteed prices for their crops, a subsidy where necessary, and agricultural machinery.

Stress is laid on the need to produce trained men for industry and commerce, and trade apprenticeship schemes are favoured. "There will be a Government department to encourage local talents in opera, drama, and dancing, and it will be an honourable duty of every citizen to perform military service according to law."

The world is notified that "the Uganda National Congress Government will establish and extend diplomatic relations with all countries on the principle of equality, mutual benefit, and respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity; in international affairs we shall adopt a firm and consistent policy to strive for the noble cause of world peace and progress of mankind."

This document bears the signature of Mr. Joseph W. Kiwanuka, chairman of the Congress.

Mr. Michael Faber

MR. MICHAEL FABER, lecturer in economics at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has had his residence permit withdrawn by the Federal Government. This means he will be unable to continue working in the Federation. Mr. Faber, who has been visiting Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, over three years ago. He has written articles for the *London Observer*.

Socialists Questions for Mr. Macmillan

P.M. Said to Have Given a Blank Cheque

IF ANYONE THOUGHT that the Labour Party would accept the Prime Minister's liberal statements about the political advancement of Africans as a reason for abandoning its determination to exploit Colonial problems for its party political purposes, he might read the current issue of the *New Statesman*.

Under the heading "Five Questions for Mr. Macmillan" that organ of Socialism writes, *inter alia*:

"Mr. Macmillan admits that the outcome of the struggle between East and West will depend in large part on our ability to win the friendship of the African nationalists. De-colonialization—the advancement of the African to full political equality—is thus a political imperative.

Secondly, he committed Britain to the creation, in all its territories, of 'a society which respects the rights of individuals (and) in which individual merit and individual merit alone is the criterion for man's advancement, whether political or economic.' De-colonialization is thus also a moral imperative. Taken in conjunction, these twin principles leave Macmillan little room for manoeuvre. The Labour Party must therefore get down to the task of cashing the blank cheque which he has handed them.

"Individual Merit Alone"

Labour must insist that the new Kenya constitutional proposals enshrine 'individual merit alone' as the criterion for political advancement. Mr. Macmillan can well argue, on the basis of this principle, that he is not committed to the immediate award of universal suffrage to the Africans, and that for a time educational and other qualifications must dictate the vote.

Perhaps, but in that case Kenya cannot reasonably or justly be given anything less than the Tanganyika constitution, whose qualifications are acceptable to the Tanganyikan leaders, and which, if applied on Kenya, would ensure African rule. The fact that such a constitution is not at once acceptable even to the moderate white settlers is irrelevant; for though Macmillan can up to a point interpret his principle in any way he chooses, he cannot be allowed to apply one interpretation to Tanganyika and another to neighbouring Kenya.

"We come to Central Africa. Mr. Macmillan admits that the growth of national consciousness in Africa is a fact and we must accept it as such; within the framework of this acceptance Labour must press for the immediate release of Dr. Banda and the restoration in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland of the elementary political freedoms which express this national consciousness.

"Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Premier of Southern Rhodesia, has threatened that if internal authority in those territories is handed over to African majorities—the inevitable result of creating representative institutions—Southern Rhodesia will secede [from the Federation]. Hence even before the Cape Town speech Macmillan's dilemma in Central Africa was acute: he had either to maintain the *status quo*—unacceptable to Sir Roy Welensky—or set in motion the consultative process, as a pre-condition of Dominion status, which is unacceptable to Sir Edgar. Now he has in principle resolved this dilemma: by accepting 'individual merit alone' as the criterion of 'political advancement' he is morally committed to broadening the suffrage in the two dependent territories. Labour should therefore have no difficulty in forcing him to call Sir Edgar's bluff—if indeed it is a bluff."

[Comment appears in Notes By The Way]

Thirty Pieces of Silver

THIRTY SILVER THREEPENNY PIECES have been sent by special messenger to Lancaster House for Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group, with a letter reading: "The League of Empire Loyalists sends you the enclosed as a token of its contempt for your betrayal of the policies for which until comparatively recently you gave people to understand you would stand firm. Should civilization in East Africa be swamped in a reversion to barbarism, and should life there become impossible for the white settlers, through whose efforts civilization took root in East Africa, you, through the shifts in past policies, would have to bear a very heavy responsibility."

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H.M. Government's Reply to Kabaka of Buganda

Protection Not Dependent on Buganda Agreements—Cannot Be Removed Unilaterally

SIR CHARLES HARTWELL, Acting Governor of Uganda, has issued a statement which says that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has read and studied the booklet "Buganda's Position" and that he has been authorized to state that H.M. Government have taken note of it and much regret that a document couched in such intemperate terms, and containing misleading and inaccurate statements, should have been published.

H.M. Government further read the foreword on page 1 and the section entitled "Future of the Kabaka's Government" on page 2 of the booklet as indicating that the Katikkiro has in mind very far-reaching amendments to the existing Agreements and the 1955 Constitution, amounting almost to autonomy for Buganda alone.

H.M. Government have made it clear on a number of occasions that their intentions are that Buganda, although developing in its own traditions and with ultimate responsibility for the conduct of its own local affairs, shall continue and remain part of a united Uganda, and that Uganda, as a whole, shall proceed by appropriate stages to full self-government.

Nevertheless, as stated on a number of occasions in the past, H.M. Government's policy in this respect is without prejudice to their desire to ensure that a position will be secured for the Kabaka and for the other hereditary rulers which will appropriately reflect their traditional status and prestige.

On pages 14-16 of the booklet "Buganda's Position" appears the Buganda Lukiiko's memorandum of December 18, 1959, entitled "A Further Memorandum from the Lukiiko to their Memorandum petitioning Her Majesty the Queen to terminate the Agreements". On the instructions of the Secretary of State, I have written to His Highness the Kabaka of Buganda on February 11, 1960, in the following sense:

In the fourth paragraph of the memorandum entitled "A Further Memorandum from the Lukiiko to their Memorandum petitioning Her Majesty the Queen to terminate the Agreements", members of the Lukiiko have advanced reasons why the appointment of the Constitutional Committee was unacceptable to the Lukiiko. The Secretary of State regrets that he cannot regard these reasons as valid. The Constitutional Committee, as the terms of reference clearly show, was required to make its recommendations to the Governor, not to the Legislative Council. Furthermore, the Kabaka's Government was invited to be represented on the Committee and to give evidence before it.

Serious Misapprehension

The Secretary of State has since invited the Kabaka's Ministers to study the recommendations made in the Committee's Report and in the light of them to have further talks with the Governor. The Secretary of State draws attention to the ninth paragraph of the Lukiiko's memorandum which does not accurately convey what he said. In fact the Secretary of State invited the Kabaka's Ministers to study the recommendations of the Wild Committee and in the light of them to have further talks with the Governor. The Secretary of State reaffirms his hope that the Kabaka's Ministers and the Buganda Constitutional Committee will feel able to prepare a memorandum on the report after discussion with the Governor.

These considerations apart, the authors of the memorandum are under a serious misapprehension in alleging that the terms of reference of the Constitutional Committee were in contradiction of the procedure whereby all matters touching upon the Agreements are the direct concern of the Kabaka's and Her Majesty's respective Governments. There is no conflict between the procedure followed in setting up the committee and that for dealing with matters affecting the Buganda Agreements. These latter have been for some months the subject of separate and parallel discussion between the Governor and the Buganda Constitutional Committee of the Kabaka and in authorizing the Governor to have these discussions the purpose of the Secretary of State's predecessor (Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd) was to seek a revision of the Agreements, satisfactory to both parties, in view of the proposed changes to be implemented in 1961.

It will certainly be the Secretary of State's intention to ensure that any decisions that may be reached on the recommendations in the Wild Report will not be in conflict with the provisions of the present Buganda Agreements, and will be without prejudice to any new arrangements affecting the Constitution of Buganda that may be decided. At the same time, the Secretary of State expresses disappointment that the Kabaka's Government has continued to ignore the request contained in Lord Perth's letter to the Kabaka of May 29, 1959, that Buganda should resume and continue participation in the Legislative Council of the Protectorate; and he emphasizes again that he sees no prospect of any changes being made in the existing Agreements until Buganda is represented in the central Legislature.

The Secretary of State further regrets to observe that the statement made to the Lukiiko on December 15, 1959, as quoted in the fifth paragraph of the Lukiiko's memorandum, gives an entirely misleading impression of the scope of his discussion in Entebbe on December 12, 1959, with the Kabaka's Ministers. The record of his discussions, which has been distributed to the Kabaka's Ministers and to all members of the Buganda Constitutional Committee, clearly shows that when members of the Buganda Constitutional Committee joined the Kabaka's Ministers, discussion ranged over matters which are of considerable importance to Buganda.

Buganda Agreements

In the eighth paragraph of the Lukiiko's memorandum the authors refer to Her Majesty's protection of Buganda as dependent on the Agreements. In doing so the members of the Lukiiko would appear to be under some misapprehension. The state of protection depends in law not on the Agreements, but on the notification in the *London Gazette* of June 19, 1894, made under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1893. The abrogation of the Agreements would not of itself bring to an end the state of protection.

The Secretary of State has taken careful note of the references in the tenth paragraph of the memorandum to the position of the Kabaka, and in particular of the apprehensions expressed by the authors in relation to the position of the Kabaka in an independent Uganda. The Secretary of State is fully in sympathy with the Lukiiko's desire that H.M. Government's position in this respect should be clearly understood.

In this connexion the Kabaka and his Ministers will be aware that the Wild Committee, in paragraph 182 of its report, recognized the existence of this problem and made recommendations for its further study. The Secretary of State is of course considering the views of the committee on this matter, but he recognizes that it is of particular interest to Buganda, and also to Toro, Bunyoro and Ankole. He hopes therefore that he will have the benefit of the advice of the Kabaka's Government as well as of others to enable him to decide on how best to proceed on this particular issue.

The members of the Lukiiko concluded their memorandum by expressing dissatisfaction at the decision to make a cut in the Protectorate Government grants to the Kabaka's Government. The decision was not in breach of the Agreements and was in no way intended to paralyse the Kabaka's Government. It was dictated solely by the fact that the trade boycott (which has been confined entirely to Buganda) caused a serious short-fall in Protectorate Government revenue. This serious short-fall in Protectorate revenue occurred during a period of acute financial stringency when the Protectorate budget was already heavily in deficit, and could not be made good by reductions in expenditure elsewhere.

In the view of H.M. Government, this reduction in the amount of grants paid to the Kabaka's Government was inescapable. Should this enforced reduction prejudice services operated by the Kabaka's Government, there seems no reason why the Kabaka's Government should not take appropriate action to remedy the situation by drawing on the financial reserves at its disposal. The Secretary of State cannot accept the further suggestion that most of the Protectorate Government's revenue comes from Buganda, while expenditure there by the Protectorate Government is a mere pinhead of the revenues collected from Buganda.

The Secretary of State regrets that the Lukiiko's latest memorandum should have been published in the Kabaka's Government's booklet entitled "Buganda's Position", a copy of which he has received. He is surprised that this should have been done, before he had been given an opportunity to comment on this memorandum. He is equally surprised that while this booklet reproduces the recommendations of the Wild Committee, it omits to mention that the Secretary of State has already expressed his views on the subject of the Agreements in the statement issued on February 11, 1960.

Parliament

Sir John Moffat and Dr. Banda

Was Nyasaland Government Overruled?

MR. MACLEOD was questioned in the Commons last week on the refusal to allow Sir John Moffat to visit Dr. Banda in Gwelo gaol. He said that the conditions under which Sir John Moffat could have seen Dr. Banda naturally formed the subject of consultation between the Federal and Nyasaland Governments. It was not customary to reveal the nature of such discussions between Governments.

Replying to Mr. Dingle Foot (Lab.), the Minister added that the question of who interviewed people held in prison was a matter entirely for the Federal authorities, not for the Governor of Nyasaland.

MR. D. WADE (Lib.): Would the Minister agree that Sir John Moffat is a man of great distinction who represents an important body of opinion in Central Africa? Surely, he should be encouraged to meet Dr. Banda, because it might lead to some very valuable result?

MR. MACLEOD: "Sir John Moffat is certainly a man of very considerable eminence. I do not deny that for a moment, but this is the only case that has caused this sort of difficulty, and I have no reason to think that there will be a recurrence."

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE: "Is it not a fact that although Dr. Banda is in a federal prison he is not a federal prisoner, and that, in fact, he is being detained under emergency regulations for which the Minister is responsible? In view of that fact, is it not the duty of the Governor of Nyasaland to have a continuing responsibility for his prisoner, and can the Colonial Secretary tell us whether the Governor has discharged that responsibility by making representations demanding that Dr. Banda be allowed to see all reasonable persons, including Sir John Moffat?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I do not think that you are wholly right, although I agree with much of what you have said. The position is that Dr. Banda, and for that matter, any detainee,

whether in Nyasaland or in Southern Rhodesia, is detained and can be freed by order of the Governor. When they are in prison, and in prisons in the Federation, again, whether they are in Nyasaland or in Southern Rhodesia, they are entirely a matter for the Federal Government, which makes the regulations."

SIR I. UNGOED-THOMAS (Lab.): "Is that quite correct? Is not the responsibility for prisons a concurrent responsibility? Having regard to the fact that Dr. Banda is a political prisoner, is it not a matter of immense political importance and significance that he should be under the exclusive control in prison of Sir Roy Welensky, who is his greatest opponent on the Central Africa issue, and should not Dr. Banda be in prison under the exclusive control of the Governor of Nyasaland, who is directly responsible to the Minister?"

MR. MACLEOD: "He could not be in such a prison, because all prisons, whether in Nyasaland or not, are federal. I think it is not a concurrent matter, but a matter which accrues to the Federal Government by the operation of Article 31 of the Constitution."

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN: "Is not the Colonial Secretary aware that Sir Frank Soskice put to him just after Christmas a way in which it would be quite possible to frame a detention order by the Governor of Nyasaland so that Sir John Moffat could see Dr. Banda? Is not this the real position? Although the Governor has expressed his willingness to allow Sir John Moffat to see Dr. Banda, he is not willing to take the steps which he could legally take by varying the detention order to enable him to do so?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The Governor can certainly vary the detention order, but I think that it is arguable whether that in its turn would overrule in those circumstances the federal rule to which I have referred. It is certainly possible for the Governor of Nyasaland either to release or to make a change in a detention order, though, as I have said, I do not think that just because of this case, which took place many months ago, it is necessary to do so."

MR. S. SILVERMAN: "Since the Minister has said that Dr. Banda is held in detention only under the emergency order of the Governor, and since he has said that the Governor could order him to be released at any time, would he explain why, therefore, the Governor has not the power to determine the conditions under which he is detained; and, if he has such a power, why does not that dispose of the point raised by Mr. Callaghan?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I do not think it does. He has the power to vary the conditions of the order, but this does not alter the

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1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	324,000,000
1958	20	90,404	355,881,000

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position under the federal law whereby anyone who is held in prison is subject to federal administration.

SIR L. UNGOED-THOMAS: "Is the Minister aware that the Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations referred to prisons in this House the other day as being a concurrent matter?"

MR. MACLEOD: "My impression is that this is not concurrent, but operates under Article 31."

The Minister later stated that he meanwhile consulted a list of the division of functions, and the position was that, although it was correct that the Federal Government in fact exercised exclusive legislative power in relation to prisons, prisons and some other matters are items from the concurrent legislative list, Part II of the Second Schedule.

SIR L. UNGOED-THOMAS: "I thank the Minister for so promptly making that correction. Now that he realizes that under the concurrent list he has power with regard to prisons, would he be so good as to look again at my suggestion that Dr. Banda should be brought to a prison under his own direct responsibility in Nyasaland?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I think I will have to look into that matter in the light of the questions that were put today."

MR. J. STONEHOUSE then asked the Colonial Secretary if he would lift the state of emergency in Nyasaland, and release all political detainees, including Dr. Banda.

MR. MACLEOD replied by recalling his recent speech at Leeds, when he hoped that there would be an early end to the emergency.

Security Bills

MR. HECTOR HUGHES asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if his attention has been drawn to new restrictive Bills which had just been gazetted in Northern Rhodesia; if he is aware that these Bills were "oppressive in character", and that he had power, to be exercised through the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, to disallow them.

MR. MACLEOD: "I have seen these Bills. The Protected Places and Areas Bill provides for the protection of essential installations from wanton damage or sabotage. The Preservation of Public Security Bill is designed to enable the Governor, when a recognizable threat to public security arises, to take such powers as the actual situation may necessitate with the object of preventing grave disorder. Both Bills have my general approval."

MR. HUGHES: "Does the Minister realize that it is particularly unfortunate to persist with repressive legislation of this

kind at the present time, when all people of good will are seeking to enlarge the liberties of Africans and to create an atmosphere of good will amongst the European and African people? Will the Minister reconsider his decision upon this point?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Far from this being an attempt to introduce repressive legislation, its object at least is exactly the reverse, as we explained when discussing the similar type of Bill in Kenya. The position, briefly, is that at the moment a Governor can only take the full powers that are available to him by Order in Council for an emergency. The object of this is to make lesser powers available to him, which may save the situation from deteriorating to the point at which emergency has to be declared."

MR. CHALMERS: "These Bills were opposed in Northern Rhodesia by representatives of all the parties and of all the races? Although they were not defeated, there was substantial opposition to them."

MR. MACLEOD: "That may be so only in relation to one Bill. Concerning the first one, the Protected Places and Areas Bill, there was no division on the third reading. Indeed, Sir John Moffat said in his speech that the Bill was acceptable to him. The second one was, no doubt, opposed on the ground that these were very wide powers indeed to put into the hands of a Governor. I entirely agree with that criticism so far as it goes, but I believe that both in Kenya and here, this form of legislation will be found to prevent, not to encourage, the situations that lead to emergency."

MRS. CASTLE asked if the Colonial Secretary knew that African members of the Northern Rhodesian Civil Service, travelling abroad on official business, were sometimes compelled by the exigencies of the airline schedules to spend a night in Salisbury, and that, on these occasions, they had been refused admittance to the Jameson Hotel in Salisbury on the ground that although the hotel was nominally multi-racial, it was only allowed under the Land Apportionment Act of Southern Rhodesia to admit non-indigenous Africans.

MR. MACLEOD: "I am aware of only one recent case of an African civil servant being refused admission to the Jameson Hotel. No representations have been made as it is known that the hotel proprietors are applying for the necessary licence to accommodate indigenous Africans."

On the Wrong Tack in Africa?

SIR CONRAD CORFIELD, who recently visited East and Central Africa, has written in the *Sunday Times*:—

"The cry of one-man-one-vote has become almost hypnotic for Colonial Africa. . . Parliamentary democracy on the Westminster model needs to be modified so that it can safely be exported.

"Why did the United States separate the Executive from the Legislature? Why has the French Fifth Republic moved further in this direction? Why has Dr. Nkrumah clipped the wings of the Ghana Legislature? Why have the Sudan and Pakistan thrown the system overboard for the time being? Why has Ceylon discussed executive committee government? Why has Indonesia spoken of guided democracy?"

"The main question at issue has not been the franchise, but the control exercised by the Legislature over the Executive. Nor is this surprising, for the fundamental feature of the Westminster model is not the franchise but the responsibility of the Cabinet to Parliament. Adult male franchise is a comparatively recent development in our history.

"In the light of these facts, what right have we to impose on emergent countries a system of government which embodies that feature and to decline to hand over power until such a system can be implemented?"

"Human nature in Africa remains very human. Its peoples want first of all a chance to express their views fully through their representatives (hence the mystic claim to one-man-one-vote); secondly, an assurance that among those who make decisions will be Africans who know their people's minds and can see that their views are given proper weight; thirdly, freedom from intimidation, which can best be assured if their rights as citizens are advisory and the responsibility for decision rests elsewhere. Advisory chambers are not necessarily infructuous if they possess no other criterion.

"The Executive could be removable by a vote of no confidence if passed in the Legislature by a majority of each community represented therein.

"Once the prospect of complete surrender is ruled out, many of all races will gladly accept the alternative. Co-operators of whom there are many concealed under the cloak of intimidation will be encouraged, and extremists made to face realities. With confidence restored, a path is attracted and development promoted. There will be greater economic progress to be shared by all, and the realizations of not work well, changes can be made based on better experience and not on suspicion, ignorance, and fear."

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COMMERCIAL NEWS

Television in Salisbury

First Transmissions in November

TELEVISION IS EXPECTED to start in Salisbury on November 15 next and an area of about eight miles around the transmitting station would be "A" grade, in which reception would be loud and clear. A "fair average" reception would be possible up to a distance of about 25 miles. This information was given by Mr. J. A. Smidt, managing director of Philips Rhodesian (Pvt.) Ltd., one of the principal shareholders of Rhodesia Television, at a Press conference.

Discussing the service, the chairman of R.T.V., Sir Andrew Strachan, said that locally produced programmes would take up to 20% of the time by the end of the first year. The minimum hours of broadcasting would be 28 a week, an average of four a day. The target date for starting the service in Bulawayo was December 31, 1961, and the Copperbelt, December 31, 1962.

Permissible hours of broadcasting were from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. and 5 p.m. to midnight daily, but to start with the service would be provided only in the evenings. Advertisements would take to 10% of the time, excluding advertisement magazines which had a definite entertainment value.

Programmes sponsored by advertisers were likely. General programmes would be obtained from the best sources in Britain, on the Continent and in the United States. The F.B.C. could intervene at any time if programmes were not of sufficiently high quality, or if they were in any way objectionable. This also applied to advertising.

It was also announced at the Press conference that a former Director-General of the Malayan Broadcasting Service, Mr. H. Jackson, who joined Associated Television in Britain in 1948, had been appointed general manager of Rhodesia Television. The chief technical executive would be Mr. M. N. Smut, formerly of the South African Broadcasting Corporation. The third important position, that of studio manager in Salisbury, would be filled by Mr. H. Holmes, who organized and operated the television station in Bermuda, before going to Kingston, Ontario.

Industrial Development Corporation

Share Capital £2,250,000 : £850,000 Paid Up

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT is to form a territorial Industrial Development Corporation. It will be constituted as a private limited company with a share capital of £2 1/2 m., of which initial paid-up capital amounting to £850,000 will be provided from assets of the territorial Industrial Loans Board. Mr. H. J. Roberts, Minister of Labour and Mines, has said that that body was no longer a satisfactory instrument.

The memorandum of association of the Industrial Development Corporation is being so drafted that it will have powers wide enough to meet any conceivable need. These powers will enable the corporation to give industrialists the financial and material assistance most suitable for their individual needs; it will be tailor-made, taking into account the country's need for any particular type of industry as well as the wishes of the prospective industrialist.

The corporation will also undertake market surveys and research and engage in investigations and promotional activities of all kinds. It may even in certain suitable cases provide managerial services.

I would even envisage that when it is established beyond doubt that a certain industry is needed in the territory and that there is scope for it to flourish, the corporation will take every possible step, including approaching likely industrialists overseas, to try to ensure that that industry is attracted here.

Preposterous Demands

MR. R. J. HILLARD, last year's president of the Federation of Kenya Employers, said at the second annual meeting that some members had been faced with ill-prepared, ill-documented, and preposterous demands by African trade unions, accompanied by threats to withdraw labour if not met immediately. The federation had faithfully endeavoured to encourage the trade union movement, but its attitude of sheer irresponsibility would have to stiffen against cases of such demands or else.

More Rhodesian Credit Facilities

Minimum Reserve Balances Reduced

ADDITIONAL FUNDS TOTALLING £1,600,000 will become available for lending purposes to the commercial banks and accepting houses, and is in line with the policy of the decision announced recently by the Governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Anthony Graffley-Smith, that the Central Bank had decided to reduce the minimum reserve balances which they are required to hold with the bank from eight to six per cent. of total demand liabilities.

The move will have the effect of freeing about £1,600,000 for more active employment by the banks and accepting houses, and is in line with the policy of monetary ease which was put into effect a year ago with the abolition of credit restrictions and is designed to counteract recessionary tendencies in the economy.

In an official announcement, the bank said: "In recent months the demand for bank credit has been strong and the banks have been able to meet this without difficulty; the increase in bank credit in the last quarter of 1959 was higher than in any corresponding period since 1954. This has naturally led to a sharp fall in the banks' London balances and there is a possibility that they may find themselves constrained to limit any further extension of their credit facilities."

The bank believes that the present economic situation requires a continuation of the policy of relaxed credit and it is with this object in view that it has been decided to release a portion of the reserves.

In a subsequent interview, the Governor said that the volume of bank credit in the private sector had risen from a total of £42,900,000 at the end of September, 1959, to £47,600,000 at the year end. It was hoped the released funds would be used in the Federation either to extend credit or in the local money market.

The 1st Battalion The Rhodesian African Rifles has moved from Southern Rhodesia to Nyasaland A.K.A.R. Battalion is already stationed in the Southern Province.

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Trading Profit of £26.5m.

F. W. WOOLWORTH & CO., LTD., which has Central African interests, reports a trading profit, after charging rents in respect of investments in freehold and leasehold properties, of £26,571,547 for the year ended December 31, compared with £23,586,872 in the previous year. Net profit before taxation was £28,283,712 (£25,597,085). Income tax required £10,873,216 and profits tax £2,800,000.

A special golden jubilee cash bonus of 4d. per 5s. unit of stock, less tax, absorbed £1,378,125, and £2m. was added to general reserve. Dividends, less tax, amounted to £9,486,094. The balance forward is £9,584,425 (£7,451,756).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £5m. in £1 units of 6% cumulative preference stock and £33,750,000 in 5s. units of ordinary stock.

The directors are Messrs. R. J. Berridge (chairman), W. J. Turner (managing), R. C. Kirkwood, H. J. Cook, J. R. Ambrose, G. C. V. Rogers, H. C. Dear, G. B. Hutchings, F. L. Chaplin, J. B. Cottam, A. C. Gibbs, R. T. Gwynn, J. J. Baker, S. J. Bedford, W. Stafford.

Africans Strike in Tanganyika

Armed Police on Trains

ARMED POLICE have been travelling on trains on the Tanga line in Tanganyika following an incident last week in which a crowd of Africans tried to pull a driver and fireman off a locomotive footplate. The 15,000 African railway workers in Tanganyika had come out on strike a few days earlier.

The general secretary of the Tanganyika African Railway Union, Mr. C. S. K. Tumbo, subsequently said that he had rejected an offer by the railway administration to end off the strike and start immediate negotiations on the union's demands for higher pay, regrading of staff and allegations of the improper dismissal of two firemen. He said that he put a counter-demand for the general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, Sir J. Farquharson, to come to Dar es Salaam from Nairobi for personal discussions.

The railways are being operated by European and Asian staff. Services were reported to be maintained with 80% of freight kept moving.

Boycott Effects in Uganda

Imports Fall By £1,100,000

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. reports from Uganda that the effects of the boycott of non-African traders are now beginning to be reflected in the country's external trade figures.

During the first nine months of 1959 the value of exports fell by nearly £1,100,000, compared with the same period of 1958. The value of exports during the same period rose nearly £1m., but of this figure some £600,000 was accounted for by blister copper, which does not affect the African cash income.

The first major blow to industry resulting from the boycott was the closing down of the gramophone record and battery factory started by a German industrialist, Dr. G. von Opel in 1956. Within a matter of weeks of the boycott starting, sales of records from the factory, which had a capacity of 50,000 records a month, were cut by 60% and only 20 of the original complement of 170 workers were left.

Indispensable

TWO ANNUALS INDISPENSABLE to people concerned with the territories are the Union-Castle "Year Book and Guide to East Africa" (8s. 6d.) and the "Year Book and Guide to Southern Africa" (10s. 6d.). Concisely presented and well indexed, each is a mine of information. The number of illustrations has been increased and there are the usual map sections in colour. A new feature is a hotel and restaurant guide. Road maps are in a pocket inside the front cover. These two books offer splendid value for money.

Commercial Brevities

A group of major advertisers in the Federation, all prominent businessmen, has formed the Association of Federal Advertisers, to protect advertisers' interests and to promote in the Federation a greater knowledge of promotion and sales drive in every sphere. The association has the support of the Federal Publishers' Association. Its first chairman is Mr. G. C. Draper, sales and publicity manager of Central African Airways.

The directors of M.T.D. (Mangula), Ltd., have announced that the issue of 2m. ordinary shares of 5s. each by way of rights at 5s. 6d. per share has been taken up by stockholders to the extent of 1,986,134 shares. The shares not taken up have been sold on the market, and the net proceeds will be remitted to the persons to whom the relative provisional allotment letters were issued.

At last week's London auction, 3,335 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 4s. 2.34d. per lb. compared with 6,391 packages averaging 4s. 0.55d. per lb. in the previous week. Total sales to date were 27,549 packages averaging 4s. 2.54d. per lb. compared with 29,331 packages averaging 3s. 1.24d. per lb. in the previous year. The highest price obtained, 5s. 14d., was for a consignment from Kenya.

Falcon Mines, Ltd., report 20,500 tons of ore milled at Dalny Mine during January, yielding 3,904 oz. of gold, and a working profit of £12,194. The Sunace and Bayhorse mines made a working profit of £452. Revenue from gold has been taken at 245s. 6d. per oz. In addition there was additional revenue received during the month in respect of gold produced during November amounting to £946 for the three mines.

Kenya's output of sisal for 1959 was about 55,000 tons, an increase of nearly 9,000 tons on the previous record, reached in 1958, when the Colony produced its millionth ton of the sisal. Last year's shipments were worth about £3m. f.o.b. Mombasa, nearly £1m. above the 1958 figure. Sales since 1914 have reached the £50m. mark at f.o.b. values.

Sayed Makhoul el Amin, the Sudanese Minister of Irrigation, and Sayed Ahmen Sharabaty, the United Arab Republic's Minister of Works, have signed the protocol establishing the organization to implement control of the Nile waters. Egypt and Sudan signed agreements last November on sharing the waters of the Nile and also on customs and trade.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., report an output of 165 tons of sisal and tow during September, making a total of 545 tons for the first three months of the present financial year, compared with 655 tons during the same period last year. Current output has been held up by a strike of African labour.

The New Africa Hotel, Dar es Salaam, has been bought by Mr. A. Metzger, who had intended to build a luxury hotel on a site overlooking the harbour entrance. The Government of Tanganyika was to have lent £225,000 for that purpose, but negotiations failed after months of discussion.

A West German delegation visiting the Sudan has announced that an agreement has been reached to strengthen trade exchanges under a Government guarantee. The delegation promised to encourage tenders for the Khashm Elgirba dam and to supply capital goods on credit.

The date set for the start of the 1960 tobacco sales season in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, will be the latest for ten years, April 4 for Southern and North-Western flue-cured crops, instead of mid-March.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. — 180 tons of sisal and tow, making 1,045 tons for the six months of the company's financial year (1,160).

Britain has agreed to give Uganda a £3m. loan which the Uganda Government intends to re-lend to the Uganda Electricity Board.

The name of G. W. Williams (Tanganyika), Ltd., has been changed to Tanganyika Seal Marketing Association (U.K.), Ltd.

Tanganyika Cotton Co. (Holding), Ltd., has changed its name to Tancot, Ltd.

Tea Growing in Tanganyika

MR. W. G. DICKINSON, chairman of the Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association, says in his report for the past year that the area under tea in the Territory now exceeds 15,000 acres, an increase during the year of more than 1,600 acres. Production of made tea from January to the end of October almost reached 6.5m. lbs. an increase of nearly 1m. lbs. and the output for the whole year was expected to be about 24m. lbs. or 15% above the 1958 total.

Company Report**Bird & Co. (Africa), Limited****Important New Acquisition****SIR CHARLES PONSONBY ON PROMOTING NEW INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

THE 42ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BIRD & CO. (AFRICA), LTD., will be held on March 14 at Tanga, Tanganyika.

In his circulated statement SIR CHARLES PONSONBY, BART., T.D., D.L., paid tribute to the late chairman, Sir Eldred Hitchcock, C.B.E., and said:

As shareholders know, Sisal Estates Ltd. and Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., have progressed over the last 20 years, and the gradual growth in output and strength was achieved by the late chairman with the help of an experienced and loyal team in the plantation and in the office.

Sir Eldred's last enterprise for the Company was in arranging for the acquisition of the whole share capital of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.

Since the end of the year under review, Consolidated Sisal has been put into liquidation and the estates transferred to your company.

The rise in the sisal market since the date of purchase has given added emphasis to the fact that these properties were acquired on a favourable basis, and I am sure that the acquisition of these estates, which were taken over in excellent order, will substantially benefit your interests.

Results for the Year to 30th June, 1959

Notwithstanding somewhat disappointing weather conditions during a part of the financial year, the sisal production of all grades (including tow) was 16,042 tons, excluding Consolidated Sisal, against 16,800 tons the previous year.

Production of made tea for 1958/59 totalled 195,084 lbs. — just short of the estimate.

The net profit was £200,051 (1957/58 — £200,681). No provision is necessary for taxation in respect of this figure for the period to 30th June 1959 (1957/58 — £1,000).

Fixed assets: While the book value of assets are given in the accounts they can be described as follows:—

Sisal.— Including the three properties of Consolidated Sisal, the plantations spread over 50 miles from Tanga inland, and of the total area of 35,347 hectares, there are 15,900 of mature and 7,401 hectares of immature sisal, with an estimated output for 1959/60 of 22,000 tons. This estimate depends largely of course on weather conditions for the rest of the year and the maintenance of good labour relations. Development of a large area of virgin land acquired with the Consolidated properties is on hand.

Tea.— At Kwamkoro the factory was in operation during 1958/59. At 30th June, 1959 there were 404 acres of mature tea at Kwamkoro and 1,143 acres immature. During 1959/60 a crop of 325,000 lbs. of made tea is estimated but results so far justify our belief that this figure can be exceeded. Further capital expenditure will be required over the next few years to bring the estates to their full capacity.

Future Profits

In my circular letter of October 30 it was stated that indications at that time were that the group profit for the year ending June 30, 1960 from the estimated production of 22,000 tons of sisal and 325 lbs. of tea, after providing for depreciation and after charging Debenture and other interest, but before providing for taxation, would be in the region of £200,000. It is not

early to estimate the year's results with any accuracy, but at the time of writing it is reasonable to expect that this figure should be reached. It is also difficult to assess what provision for taxation will be required, but it should not be more at this level of profit than the £23,000 referred to in my circular letter of October 30, unless unforeseen circumstances intervene, it can be expected, therefore, that a net group profit of £267,000 can be considered as a minimum.

The Future

In his speech to the Legislative Council on October 20, 1959, His Excellency the Governor of Tanganyika referred to the sisal industry as "our most important single industry and our largest single source of revenue," but the future of the industry and of this Company does depend on the prosperity and stability of the country. I am chairman of the Tanganyika Association, formed two years ago by leading investors outside the Territory to promote new investment and development and to keep watch on existing investment. I and other members have had frank talks with some of those who will play a leading part in the government in the future. They are, I think, fully aware of the value of the huge investment put into the Territory by the sisal industry and of the revenue it earns for the Territory. They appreciate the importance of creating and maintaining confidence in the stability of the Administration if that investment is to be kept and expanded. They also realize what happened to the great Dutch sisal estates in Indonesia through this point of view not being appreciated: not only did the estates cease to exist but all the revenue was lost to the country, with disastrous results.

The leaders in Tanganyika realize that, although owners may change and managers may come and go, the companies and co-operatives which control sisal, coffee and cotton growing must remain as a vital part of the economic life blood of the country. Indeed without them the country would not be self-supporting and the opportunities of raising standards and improving the social services which the new leaders so ardently and so laudably desire, would be lost.

Given good management and friendly co-operation with the Government and the trade unions, and assuming freedom from economic blizzards from outside, over which Tanganyika has no control, I see no reason to be nervous of the future for those who are engaged in agriculture in all its forms in the country.

Shareholders will be interested to hear that since the Chairman's Statement was printed, negotiations have been taking place on the sale, on favourable terms, of Bombuera Estate. Bombuera is one of the three estates formerly owned by Consolidated Sisal but is some way distant from the other two properties. If this transaction is completed, further particulars will be given at the Annual General Meeting.

Belgium has agreed to grant the Congo full sovereignty with no restrictions when it becomes independent in June. This was announced by M. Albert Lilar, the Deputy Prime Minister and chairman of the round-table conference at present being held. The principle of a treaty of friendship and assistance between the Congo and Belgium has been agreed and is to be negotiated by the two Governments after independence.

Company Report**The Lancashire Steel Corporation Limited****Record Production and Earnings in 1959****SIR JOHN JAMES REVIEW**

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE LANCASHIRE STEEL CORPORATION LIMITED was held on February 11 at Warrington.

In the absence of SIR JOHN JAMES, the Chairman, THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T., G.B.E., Vice-Chairman, presided.

The following are extracts from the Chairman's Review.

I am glad to be able to report a considerable increase of just over £700,000 in the Manufacturing and Trading Profit for the year compared with that of the preceding year. In view of circumstances to which I shall refer later, I regard this as not only most satisfactory, but as a very notable achievement. The profit, after deducting Depreciation and Reserve for Replacement of Fixed Assets of £1,275,000 in total, is approximately £3,480,000, and is, I believe, a record in the history of the Company to date. I emphasize "to date" as I have every hope that it will not long remain a record.

Income Before Taxation

The total income before Taxation amounted to £3,873,000, from which it is necessary to provide £1,950,000 for Taxation, leaving a net income of £1,923,000.

The Directors declared an Interim Dividend of 5% on the original Ordinary Share Capital of £4,500,000, and now recommend a Final Dividend of 6% on the Capital as increased to £9,000,000 by the issue of 4,500,000 new Ordinary Shares as a free Scrip Issue on 24th September last. The effect of this Interim and Final Dividend is that an effective rate of 8½% has been paid or recommended for the year just ended on the present Ordinary Capital of £9,000,000.

Once again the Consolidated Balance-Sheet shows a very strong financial position, Current Assets exceeding Liabilities by over £7½ million. This is actually an increase of over £1,000,000 compared with the excess a year ago, despite the fact that Capital Expenditure during the year amounted to over £2,000,000.

The surplus will be of the greatest assistance in enabling us to meet the further Development Programme to which I shall refer later.

The most notable feature of the year just concluded was the extraordinary difference in the demand for our products, particularly small sections, rods and wire.

New Rod and Bar Mill

The rod and wire trade has always been subject to a certain amount of sudden swings in demand, but in all my years of experience I have never known quite such a sudden and complete reversal as occurred about May, 1959, and which applies, not only to this Company but to the country as a whole; indeed, the shortage appears to be world-wide as it is impossible to supplement the supplies available in this country by purchases from abroad, either at a reasonable price or with reasonable dates of delivery. In view of this position your Directors have decided to install with the utmost possible speed a new Rod and Bar Mill at the Irlam Works. It is hoped that the Mill will be in production in the Spring or early Summer of next year. If it is it will go some way towards alleviating the present shortage of rods in this country and in satisfying our customers' demands. Production from our Steel Works during 1959

although curtailed in the early part of the year due to the shortage of demand, finally finished at the highest yearly tonnage we have yet achieved, whilst the final quarter's tonnage was at an even higher annual rate.

Future Development

Our 1953/58 Development Scheme is now virtually complete. We are now ready to embark upon our 1960/65 Development Scheme, under which it is our intention, subject to planning approval, to increase our ingot production to some 800,000/900,000 tons per year.

To achieve this a further Ore Preparation Plant, including a Sinter Plant and a third large-capacity blast furnace will be installed at the Irlam Works together with a third open hearth furnace and, if approved, the electric furnace mentioned last year. Under the scheme the Warrington Works will be modernized and the finished wire capacity of Rylands Brothers and Whitecross Companies raised.

We estimate that this programme will involve an expenditure of some £9 million, and we confidently expect that it will raise the output and standard of efficiency at all our Works to the very highest level.

In past years I, in common with the Chairmen of other Steel Companies, have expressed opposition to the principle of nationalization. I need now merely say that the electorate in the recent election decisively rejected this proposal, and I hope that the peril of nationalization, under which the Steel Industry has suffered so long, has now been removed for all time.

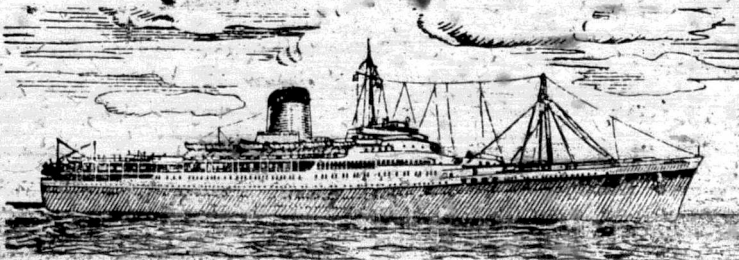
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The report and accounts were adopted.

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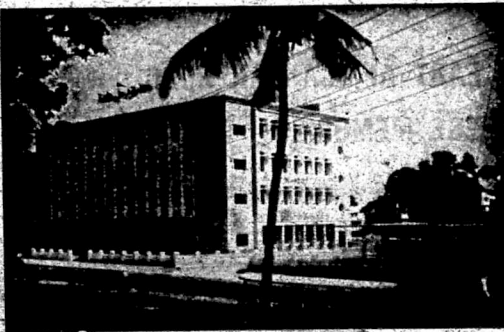
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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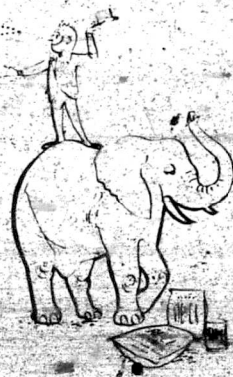
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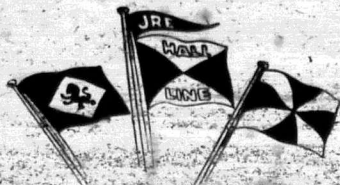
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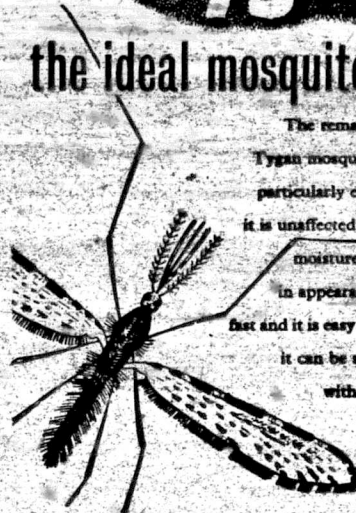
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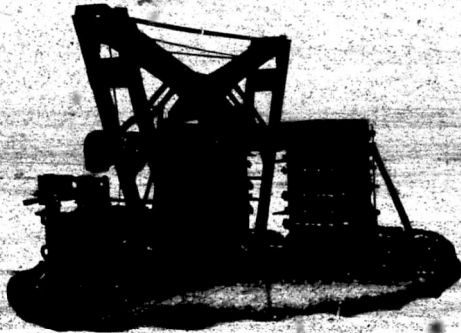
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1960

Vol. 36

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THROUGH FOLLY TO SURRENDER

Those four words fairly describe the London Constitutional Conference on Kenya, which could scarcely have been more unsatisfactorily handled from the start. If Kenya was to have a fair chance of bringing in

before this gathering in Lancaster House the conflicting points of view within its different communities, it was obviously essential that the delegates should be men and women whose mandate was recent. A Legislative Council nearing the end of its life could certainly not be regarded as unmistakably representative of present opinion, especially as a number of major problems had arisen since the last general election. Because it wanted the representation at the conference to be undeniably expressive of present thinking in all the communities, the United Party made repeated applications for an election before the conference. Their requests were refused — in the general view because H.M. Government and the Kenya Government feared that the result might be to strengthen the United Party and weaken the New Kenya Party. If that assessment of the probabilities is dependable, the United Party delegation at the conference would have been larger, perhaps far larger, and that of the New Kenya Party smaller, perhaps much smaller, a development which would manifestly have changed everything. The Secretary of State can now claim a large measure of agreement with his views only because they have been accepted by a group which had not been put to the test of an election, but which, in the opinion of many Kenyans, would have suffered heavy defeat at the polls. In these circumstances it is not surprising that Group Captain Briggs and his colleagues insist that in fact it was not the Secretary of State imposing his will upon Kenya.

Having made this initial mistake, Mr. Macleod has been responsible for a number of elementary errors, the cumulative effect of which has been disastrous. He should have expected the African elected members, who have a long record of obduracy, to seek to seize

Clear Warning Disregarded.

the initiative by obstinately withholding co-operation except on their own terms, for that has been their attitude for years. A Minister new to his office and with scarcely any personal knowledge of Africa and Africans should obviously have assured himself of the best possible official advisers, chief of whom would normally be the Governor of the country concerned. However, as Sir Patrick Renison had been in Kenya for only twelve weeks when the conference opened and had had no previous knowledge of Africa, the prudent course would have been to have at Mr. Macleod's right hand the Governor of Kenya for the past six years, Lord Howick (until recently Sir Evelyn Baring), who had had long and intimate dealings with all the people at the conference table. The intention to enlist Lord Howick's guidance was dropped because the group of African elected members objected. They can have protested for one reason only — that the late Governor was too well informed for their liking. Yet that clear warning of the great importance of his presence was swept aside.

Having gained that remarkable and irrational concession, the Africans were encouraged to make another trial of strength. It took the form of suddenly demanding the presence as an "adviser" of Mbiyu Koinange, one of the two Kikuyu in England at the time of the outbreak of the Mau Mau rebellion, whom the Government of Kenya had

Principle Sacrificed To Expediency.

stigmatized as among those chiefly responsible for a rebellion which quickly became a civil war costing the lives of many thousands of Kikuyu. The request for Koinange's admission was an affront to the Government of Kenya and a new move in the process of exculpating Mau Mau, and it was therefore immediately resisted by the Secretary of State; but after five days of talk (during which a Governor inexperienced in African ways committed the blunder, assuredly with the knowledge if not at the behest of a Minister equally unacquainted with African modes of thought, of calling upon the recalcitrant delegates at their hotel late at night, thereby convincing them that a little more stubbornness would win the day), Mr. Macleod obligingly produced what was called an ingenious formula, which in fact merely masked an inglorious surrender to contumacy. His abandonment of principle for expediency was promptly treated as it deserved. Having demonstrated that they could get their way in so bad a cause, the African elected members showed their contempt for their victory: Koinange used his pass to their committee room once only. He had served their dual purpose of manifesting their sympathy with Mau Mau and their ability to force Mr. Macleod to abandon what he had himself made a matter of principle.

That naturally whetted the appetite of the African nationalists for more unreasonable concessions. Having obtained so much so easily from a Secretary of State who had been described as tough, they resolved to press him for an increase of no less than fifty per cent in the subsistence allowance which had been offered and accepted before the delegates left East Africa (and some Europeans supported them). It had been agreed that they should receive five pounds daily, a sum which is clearly adequate at present London prices—and which, be it noted, exceeds that paid to a Colonial Governor who is called home on official business. That fact alone should have caused the Minister to reject a request which was so obviously unwarranted. When other delegates heard of it they laughed at so transparent a piece of bluff. To their amazement, and doubtless that of the Africans also, it succeeded. Though this granted seven pounds ten shillings daily, all but four of the African elected members have lived in a Bloomsbury hotel which charges just over one seventh of that figure for bed and breakfast. As they had ostentatiously demonstrated their unconcern with Koinange

once they had gained their point, so they emphasized by their choice of accommodation that they had no intention of spending on subsistence anything like the amount which they had claimed and obtained on that account. Thus did they score trick after trick against a Secretary of State who, having played bridge for England, might have been thought less easily susceptible to the guiles of not very astute adversaries. Having given way under pressure again and again, however, he maintained pressure himself, especially upon the group led by Mr. Blundell, who achieved feat after feat in brinkmanship before accepting defeat with the self-consoling but hollow cry that it represented victory for common sense.

The four decisive factors in a deplorable conference have been the determination of the Secretary of State to give way to African extremists, the determination of the Ngala-Mboya group to secure the maximum concessions

Is the Prime Minister's Pledge To Be Dishonoured? by obduracy, the determination of Mr. Blundell to master the serious and openly expressed misgivings of members of his team, and the determination of the whole conference, excepting the four members of the United Party delegation, to disregard the Prime Minister's assurance in South Africa while the conference was sitting that the criterion for political advancement in Africa would be individual merit alone. The analysis in our leading article of February 18 showed in some detail that the proposals of the conference entirely fail to pass any conceivable tests of merit. The issue, therefore, as we then emphasized, has become much greater than that of deciding between widely differing views of what should happen in Kenya: it is nothing less than that of fulfilling or dishonouring the Prime Minister's own pledge. That pledge embarrasses some of his Cabinet colleagues, including in particular the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but that does not justify cynical breach of a highly important undertaking. Unfortunately the silence of a conveniently obedient party in and out of Parliament and an unalert Press have not allowed the British public to learn of this fundamental contradiction between precept and practice. The attitude of those Conservative M.P.s who confess to being shocked is that they are not disposed to risk damage to their political career by asking that the Macleod plan should be checked against the Prime Minister's test of merit, and because almost all

Socialist M.Ps. are delighted with any step anywhere which transfers political power to an African population, however unready they may be to discharge the new responsibilities, the Opposition is likewise silent. The Prime Minister, it is evident, has no intention of disowning an arrangement — we avoid the word settlement, which it would be deceptive to use — which flagrantly transgresses his own undertaking, and the Cabinet will meekly accept this sorry plan, which has been contrived in expediency by politicians who have shown that they care nothing for solemn promises.

The *collaborateurs* with African political extremism — the French word is used because it has a nuance more condemnatory than the British equivalent — have settled nothing in Kenya except the certainty that matters will go from bad to worse.

Kenya on the Slippery Slope. If they imagine that they have gained a fair period of time for quiet, constructive work in which the African elected members will punctiliously share (fourteen of them now and thirty-three before next year is out), they should not expect that assumption to be acceptable to people, black and white, who are less superficial and naive in their approach to these grave issues. It is absurd to think that the African activists, having won so much so easily, will show patience even until the general election of 1965. They will soon find pretexts for renewed importunity. Indeed, even while the London conference has been sitting the way has been prepared by renewed agitation in Nairobi for the release of Kenyatta, though that is the last thing that Mr. Mboya can really want, for if Kenyatta were free he would be swept into the extremist political leadership immediately, brushing aside all the other aspirants, including in particular Mr. Mboya, who counts on becoming Kenya's first Chief Minister when that post is created. For this reason the clamour for Kenyatta, though a convenient political stratagem, is regarded with considerable reserve by some of those who ostensibly endorse it.

There will be plenty of other pretexts for contentiousness. Just as Koinange was used in London, so in Nairobi an excuse for another quarrel may be representation of African loyalism in the Ministry

Effect Upon Rhodesians in the person of Mr. Amalamba, he has shown great physical and moral courage and has been an unquestioned success as Minister for Housing, but these claims upon the Government and people of Kenya make

him especially subject to the enmity of those who have so constantly sought to whitewash Mau Mau. They may make Mr. Amalamba's position an early test in the struggles in prospect with the Governor. Kenya is undeniably on the slippery slope, and only the very credulous will put their faith in the paper "safeguards" which were promised as the conference closed. These undertakings, whatever the phraseology, will not be worth the paper on which they are written, for if and when it suits an African-dominated Government in Kenya to repudiate them, they will be thrown overboard. Has Her Majesty's Government considered the effect of this Kenya conference in London upon Rhodesians? It must make them more than ever distrustful of interference by United Kingdom politicians. Lord Home, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, must have heard some very caustic condemnations during his visit to the Federation last week and this, not least about the Prime Minister's complicity in this brazen breach of his own profession of principle.

Statements Worth Noting

"If those who see in the fragmentation of our country the emergence of autonomous black states in which they would take the leadership also believe that their position would be secure let me remind them that there are only a few who are competent to lead and administer. On the other hand, to those who believe that a rump white state would be effectively insulated against the inroads of extremism, let me say that although it might be possible to do this, it would not be a very pleasant land to live in. I would suggest to them that an ivory tower in Africa is no defence, and that one must go out to meet the force of African nationalism." — Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"The Conservative Party is as much the captive of its confused and sentimental left wing as ever in its history. The beliefs of the young men and women of the Bow Group are hardly to be distinguished from radical liberalism and sometimes from Socialism. One of the chief interests of most of them appears to be the instant release of anyone who happens to be in prison for subverting order in any part of the Commonwealth." — Mr. T. E. Otley, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

"The role played by those Indians who have made their homes in Kenya is well known to all of us. From the earliest days of Kenya's development, their particular ability as traders has been widely recognized and was the foundation on which many of the present big business houses has been built." — Mr. W. F. Coultis, Acting Governor of Kenya.

"One man has the power to do anything and everything without reference to anyone else. Not only so, but apparently he also has the power to fix the sentences that will be imposed in the crime which he creates." — Sir John Moffat, speaking during the debate on The Preservation of Public Security Bill, 1959 in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

It is not correct that Dr. Amalamba's release has been announced on certain conditions. The Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Commons

Notes By The Way

Casistry

FIFTEEN PERSONS who were asked by the Governor of Uganda to report on the best method of ensuring adequate representation in the Legislature for non-Africans have evaded their task by an almost incredible resort to casistry. The chairman of what was called the Constitutional Committee was Mr. J. V. Wild, a senior civil servant. Two of his colleagues were Europeans, two Asians, and the rest Africans. Page 20 of their report deserves to be remembered for what might be called casistry, cool cheek, or ineluctable to deliberate breach of solemn pledges. Much of it is occupied with quotations from statements made on behalf of H.M. Government. It recalls that in March 1954 the Secretary of State said that when the time came for self-government in Uganda "H.M. Government will wish to be satisfied that the rights of the minority communities resident in Uganda are poorly safeguarded in the Constitution". Two years later the Governor announced that before agreeing to the introduction of a common electoral roll H.M. Government would "wish to be sure that the system includes provision which will secure adequate and effective representation of the non-African communities on the representative side of the Legislative Council under the common roll, whether by reservation of seats or in some other way". In October 1957 the Secretary of State asserted that "it will be necessary to preserve to the non-African communities a proper part in the government of the country; indeed, H.M. Government regards it as its duty to see that this is done".

Sophistical Fifteen

MORE EXPLICIT PROMISES could scarcely have been made. Each of them must have been understood by everybody to mean that some kind of non-African representation would continue in a House overwhelmingly African in membership; and one of the assurances, it will be noted, expressly referred to reservation of seats for the non-African communities. When he enjoined his committee to consider and recommend "the method of ensuring that there will be adequate representation on the Legislative Council for non-Africans", the Governor must have meant precisely what those words indicated. Yet the sophistical fifteen have brushed aside their instructions and the three categorical declarations made in the name of H.M. Government with the specious quibble that "our terms of reference require simply to consider the method of ensuring that there will be adequate representation on the Legislative Council for non-Africans; they do not bind us either to such representation being on the representative side or to such representation being by non-Africans".

Deliberate Evasion

BY THIS PERVERSION, as intolerant as it is intolerable, Mr. Wild and his colleagues arrogated to themselves the liberty, or rather the licence, to cast aside three solemn assurances given to the European and Asian communities. That no witnesses came forward to demand special representation for non-Africans in the Legislature, as they record, is immaterial. Since they would naturally not expect a committee with a senior public servant as chairman to set at nought the explicit guarantees given to their communities, Europeans and Asians with strong feelings on the subject may well have felt it unnecessary to emphasize the need for the Government to keep faith. Now they know better for this document contains the recommendation that adequate representation on the Legislative Council for non-Africans should be secured by their full participation in

the common roll arrangements; we are satisfied that this is the only way in which adequate (in the sense that we understand it) representation can in the long term be achieved. The Wild Committee was not invited to consider "the long term", and it has presumably introduced that aspect of the matter in order to divert attention from the fact that it has shirked one of its main tasks, admittedly one of some delicacy and difficulty. This pointed evasion does not of course absolve the Government of Uganda or H.M. Government in the United Kingdom from the duty to fulfil their undertakings.

Mbiyu Koinange

TO JUDGE BY AN ARTICLE which he has written for the *Spectator*, Mr. T. R. M. Creighton imagines that most Africans in Kenya are deeply concerned about Mbiyu Koinange, the Kikuyu misleader, of whom he said: "Europeans may see Koinange as a symbol of Mau Mau, but for most Africans he symbolizes the aspirations of Kenyatta and Harry Thuku before European hostility and aversion divided them and drove their movement out of control into tragic and repugnant ways". The truth is that "most Africans" in Kenya would have nothing to do with Kenyatta, Koinange, or Mau Mau; despite all the pressure brought upon them by its terrorist gangs, four-fifths of the African population of the Colony refused any association with Mau Mau even at the height of its power. That fact is still not understood by the general public, which has so often been misled by such loose writing as that of Mr. Creighton.

Mr. Thuku

NOR HAS HE BEEN HAPPY in his mention of Mr. Thuku, for that former nationalist agitator recognized his early errors many years ago and is now a good and successful farmer and a moderate in politics. Indeed, he was one of those Kikuyu loyalists who telegraphed an expression of deep dissatisfaction and warning to London when the Secretary of State for the Colonies went back on his own ruling and decided to admit Koinange to Lancaster House. Harry Thuku ought in elementary fairness not to be bracketed with Kenyatta or Koinange; he courageously defied Mau Mau when 19 out of 20 of the adults of his tribe were officially stated to be active or passive supporters of that foul movement — which, I repeat, affected only the Kikuyu and their kindred, who together number about one-fifth of Kenya's African population.

"Free Kenyatta"

WHEN AFRICAN DELEGATES to the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London addressed a Movement for Colonial Freedom meeting in the Conway Hall they stood under two banners bearing the words "Free Kenyatta" and "Together Against Colonialism". With them on the platform was Mr. John Stonehouse, M.P. Do the many Socialist Members of Parliament who are adherents of this Brockway organization stand for the release of a man with Kenyatta's record? Have none of them better standards and judgment? Those who have ought surely to dissociate themselves from this campaign of a movement which misleads so many people. Some Conservative body might ask every Labour M.P. who supports the M.C.F. to state whether he approves or disapproves this "Free Kenyatta" nonsense and give publicity in his constituency to the answer of any who declares himself pro-Kenyatta, together with a summary of that man's record. This should be a salutary piece of political propaganda.

Kenya Constitution Conference Ends After Five Weeks

"It Is the Virtual Extinction of the Europeans"—Group Captain Briggs

AFTER FIVE WEEKS of heated debate—much of it outside Lancaster House—the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London ended suddenly on Sunday. Its report, published as a White Paper, appeared too late for inclusion in this issue.

Mr. Macleod's proposals for an African-dominated Legislature returned on a very low franchise were endorsed—with some misgivings—by 44 of the 48 delegates, that is all except Group Captain Briggs' United Party delegation—the Colonial Secretary claims a broader measure of agreement than he had thought possible when the conference opened. His constitutional proposals have already received Cabinet approval.

In his closing speech to the conference Mr. Macleod indicated the British Government's willingness to take over the cost of the land forces in Kenya, thereby releasing £13m. of the Colony's recurrent expenditure for agricultural and educational development, and to underwrite up to £5m. to assist the land bank for re-settlement purposes. Details were promised in the White Paper.

Safeguards Dispute

The conference would have ended on Friday but for a last-minute dispute over land and individual rights. Delegates went into committee to consider minority safeguards based on a draft Bill of Rights drawn up by Dr. Thurgood Marshall and the Nigerian Bill of Rights. Trouble came when the Europeans wanted assurances that a future African-dominated Government would not wilfully expropriate land in the White Highlands; they asked for specific protection for minorities particularly in regard to land and education to be written into a Kenya Bill of Rights.

The Africans held that the two documents before the committee adequately protected individual rights regardless of race, religion or sex, and said they were not prepared to discuss land or education in the context of a Bill of Rights. They insisted that no Government could have its hands tied in advance against reforms. These matters stood until the Colonial Secretary intervened at the eleventh hour.

Mr. Macleod did not produce a compromise formula, as he had done over the earlier deadlock on the franchise and legislature. He did not ask the delegates to commit themselves to anything specific but to take note of the Government's views. He realized that on this issue there was no hope of real agreement.

His formula was that Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, chief legal adviser at the Colonial Office, should work out proposals on the basis of the Nigerian Bill of Rights and suggestions made by Dr. Marshall and that these should be put to the Kenya Legislative Council and subsequently written into the new Constitution or annexed to it. On the safeguards issue, he expressed the Government's view that there should be protection for the individual and that there should be an agreed statement about property rights, expropriation of land, and compensation.

Electoral Machinery

When the new Constitution will come in force will depend on how long will be required to assemble the machinery in Kenya for a general election under the new franchise proposals and to delimit the new constituencies.

At the week-end Sir Patrick Renshaw told Mr. Macleod that he would like to bring African elected members into his Council of Ministers forthwith rather than wait for the new Constitution. The Governor had already discussed this idea with the Africans, who are "considering it favourably". Asian representation will not be changed. Until now the African elected members had declined to accept the two portfolios allocated to them under the Lennox Boyd Constitution.

In his final speech to the conference Mr. Macleod thanked delegates for their persistence in seeking acceptable solutions whether or not they had agreed with him. Although this was the end of the Kenya conference, he said the beginning of a new phase had begun, so that we must all turn up and be sure we will turn with good will. The Minister said:

For the United Party, Group Captain Briggs said: "This is a political deathblow to the European community in Kenya. It is a very sad thought for all who stuck out seven hard years of Mau Mau for apparently no purpose. I also regret very much that so little attention has been paid to the views of the European community as expressed by my party, who are the only ones present solely representing European interests."

When Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group, objected that this was not true, Group Captain Briggs retorted: "I must contend that that is so. Mr. Blundell's group have defined our challenges, so they have no claim to represent the Europeans. No agreement signed by them can be valid so far as the European community in Kenya is concerned."

Mr. Blundell considered that the Europeans' contribution in Kenya was by no means finished. "There is an opportunity now for everyone to contribute towards making a new country in the Commonwealth. It only needs imagination, courage, drive, and energy—instead of dripping defeatism."

Dripping Defeatism

The New Kenya Group, he continued, had no concept of compensation for landowners in their outlook. He paid tribute to his European colleagues who had not allowed despondency from other quarters to destroy their confidence in Kenya. His group was satisfied with the lines on which a Bill of Rights was to be drafted.

He was keenly aware that the concessions he had made to the African nationalists in accepting an African majority in the Legislature and a four-three superiority over elected Europeans in the Executive had severely shocked many of his European supporters in Kenya.

"There remains a challenge and a revolution in our thinking which we have got to make in our country on our return. I am certain that together we can meet that challenge and achieve that revolution in our thinking and make a success of our country."

Mr. Ngala, leader of the African elected members, said: "Many things have been said in this conference. Some of them fall very much short of the expectations of the Africans, particularly at home. But I believe what we have got out of this conference in the form of new constitutional proposals will act as an instrument along the road to independence. We are now in a position to go home and do our best through working together."

Good Will Needed

Sir Patrick Renshaw said: "It is now up to us in Kenya to make the future a success. I have myself always believed that fears and suspicions can only be ended by understanding and good will, and that good will will come when all the races share all the responsibilities of government and work at them together. This conference has given us a chance to do that. I am sure I speak for all when I say we shall do our best."

Group Captain Briggs told reporters after the formal ending of the conference: "My remarks may have been unusual, but I was not expecting to make a speech, but if I had known I would still have said the same thing. I think it is terrible. It is the virtual extinction of the Europeans. We will not accept the new Constitution. We will do exactly as the Africans did—make them change it. This is surrender to Mau Mau, not nationalism."

Later on Sunday night Mr. Ngala made it clear that his group were not committed to any land policy made by the British Government. They had already treated the new constitutional proposals as a separate issue from land or safeguards. (The Africans have not disputed the question of compensation.)

Green Light for Party Politics

It now seems likely that the Government of Kenya will shortly relax certain political regulations.

On Monday night Mr. Michael Renshaw, Sir Patrick Renshaw met the fourteen African-elected members who attended the Lancaster House conference. After a two-hour meeting at the Colonial Office the Governor said he was prepared to remove the bar on certain colony-wide political parties and to relax, as far as he could, the control on political meetings.

Sir Patrick also said he was ready to consider the question of relaxing the restrictions on the former conference and to allow the various political parties to meet and discuss their views.

the position of Kenvatta and all detained and restricted persons was regularly reviewed and he could not go beyond that.

Mr. Ngala emphasized that some detained persons in Kenya had already served seven years' imprisonment and that many had been detained for more than seven years without trial—in our view a complete denial of the basic human rights.

The African members pleaded for revocation of the agree-

ment of 1895 on the Kenya coastal strip, which, they maintain, is part of Kenya and "belongs to the Africans".

The delegation also discussed education, emphasizing the differences between the educational provision among the various communities. Mr. Macleod pointed out that serious efforts had been made in recent years to get money for African education and agriculture.

United Party Wants £30m. Land Stabilization Fund

British Government Should Underwrite Consequences of Constitutional Proposals

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT should allocate £30m. to set up a land stabilization fund in Kenya, instead of the £5m. which has been unofficially mentioned for resettlement purposes. This suggestion was made at a Press conference called by the United Party in London on Tuesday.

Major B. P. Roberts, deputy leader of the party, said that if the present unconfirmed figure obtained it would only serve as a signal for European farmers to rush to sell their land before the £5m. ran out. The figure they proposed would restore confidence: the small farmer would know that there was "plenty in the kitty", and would relax and give the new regime a fair trial before deciding whether or not to sell up and leave the country.

Emphasizing the importance of such a fund, Group Captain Briggs said it would be "quite wrong to strangle the settlers by economic measures to prevent them leaving the country". He suspected H.M. Government of wanting to engineer a situation whereby the settlers, who provided four-fifths of the Colony's exports, would have to remain because they could not sell their farms.

Major F. W. J. Day pointed out that they were not merely considering the personal interests of the European farmer but the economic welfare of Kenya as a whole. Kenya's prosperity was an agricultural prosperity. If the farmers could count on some financial security, if the value of their land was not stabilized, then the country faced certain disaster. Settlers could go about their daily work knowing that if they wanted to leave Kenya they would get a fair price for their farms.

Bank Loan

Mr. Maxwell stressed that the £30m. would not be so much a grant as a loan, a revolving fund to enable the Land Bank to buy farms at a fair price and to resell them to members of all races at an equally fair price. He considered it highly unlikely that H.M. Government would be the loser in the long run, and the £30m. would not be wanted in one lump. He thought that it would be the smaller, individual farmer who would be most likely to sell up. "The larger plantations—tea, coffee, sisal—feel reasonably secure and are happy to remain".

At the moment, Group Captain Briggs said, there was a slump in land and it was impossible for a European to sell his farms. He added that no European wanted to leave Kenya. But the future had to be faced, hence "this simple insurance scheme".

Another United Party spokesman said that much of the European land sold would be resold to Africans, split up into peasant holdings. In effect, the fund would "permit a greater degree of flexibility among races and make settlement on the White Highlands a reality from the African point of view".

Mr. J. K. Maxwell said his party had taken a new stand on the land question solely in the light of the impending constitutional changes. An African-dominated Government was on the cards. "If conditions become unbearable we want to know we can get out on fair terms".

Asked to outline his future tactics in view of his outspoken statements on the proposed Constitution, Group Captain Briggs said his party would decide its policy when they returned home. He and his colleagues had been under considerable strain during the past weeks. "We need to think in tranquility".

The party issued the following statement on the Kenya Constitutional Conference.

From the European standpoint the outcome of the Conference can only be regarded as calamitous.

The responsibility for this rests on the shoulders of the New Kenya Party who entered the conference having, from the point of view of the Europeans, already consented to such that no room for reasonable compromise remained.

This clearly led to surrender after surrender—to meet the views either of the Secretary of State or of the African elected members—all this has been done without any mandate from the Europeans in Kenya whose minority representation in the party is comprised of the eight European elected members who refused all challenges by the United Party to test public opinion by resigning their seats and contesting by-elections against United Party candidates before the conference.

Prior to this representations had been made to the Kenya Government and to the Secretary of State urging the holding of the general election due this year, before the conference. These representations were of no avail presumably because it was feared that the United Party would be returned in force and that the New Kenya Group could no longer be used as the medium for introducing the constitutional changes desired by H.M. Government.

It is now unlikely that the General Election can be held for at least 18 months as it will take that length of time to prepare the new voters rolls and machinery for a new type of election.

As it is vital that European interests should be properly and fully represented during that period the United Party again challenges the European elected members of the New Kenya Party to join with them in resigning their seats and appealing to their constituencies. The United Party is confident that such action will be supported by the overwhelming majority of the European electorate and we believe that the only honourable course for the European elected members concerned to pursue would be to accept the challenge.

Apart from the prospect of ultimate independence under African domination the United Party oppose the Constitution about to be approved without reference to the Kenya electorate on the grounds that it departs from the principles laid down by the Secretary of State in his opening speech and that it is incompatible with H.M. Government's policy for her African territories made by the Prime Minister in his speech in Cape Town that "Britain's aims in the African territories for which she is responsible, is a society in which individual merit, and individual merit alone, is the criterion for man's advancement, whether political or economic".

It is apparent that the European electorates' choice of representative will be dictated by the other races on the common roll. This means that genuine representation of the European viewpoint will no longer be possible. This criticism obviously must also apply to the European non-official Ministers.

The position in regard to safeguards in the Bill of Rights and the responsibility of H.M. Government towards their own countrymen in Kenya relating to providing means to enable those farmers who wish to do so, to leave Kenya, remains obscure, and unsatisfactory.

Group Captain Briggs said later that he expected some clarification in the White Paper on the new constitutional proposals.

No attempt has been made to frame the new Constitution with due regard to the feelings of the European community although such regard was paid to the tribal differences in Nigeria and to the needs of the Turkish minority in Cyprus.

Two important matters which were to have been discussed in the conference, i.e., Education and the Council of State were not dealt with.

Second Thoughts.

The statement added that when the Prime Minister refused Group Captain Briggs' written request for an interview, the United Party leader wrote a second letter in the following terms:

"Dear Prime Minister,

Thank you for your letter of the 17th February. While I fully appreciate your difficulty in receiving a delegation from my party without also receiving deputations from other political groups, nevertheless I feel that the circumstances in which we are placed differ considerably from those affecting other groups. My reason for saying this is that the European community whom we seek to represent is concerned with matters

Uganda's Road to Full Self-Government

Elected Majority in Legislature; No Minority Safeguards

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, said when he addressed the Legislative Council on Monday —

"I have recently had the opportunity of discussing with the Secretary of State certain main matters of principle embodied in the Wild Report, and what I now say has his full authority.

First, I reaffirm that it is H.M. Government's resolve to lead Uganda by appropriate stages to full self-government and to this end to develop democratic institutions of government which will properly reflect the particular circumstances and meet the needs of Uganda.

Secondly, H.M. Government accept that the Legislature of Uganda should have an elected majority.

Thirdly, that elections to this Legislature should be on a common roll with a further extension of the franchise and, for the reasons stated in the Constitutional Committee's report, without any special electoral safeguards for minorities.

Fourthly, that direct elections should be held throughout the whole of the Protectorate, on the common roll basis to which I have already referred, as early as can be arranged in 1961.

Finally, that there shall be in the Executive, at present called the Executive Council, a majority of non-official Ministers; and that of these non-officials the Governor will seek to appoint as many as possible, having regard to the circumstances obtaining after the next direct elections, from the elected members of the Legislative Council.

Executive Council

In the present circumstances of Uganda H.M. Government is of the view that for the time being the Executive Council, or whatever similar body there may be in the future, should continue to be presided over by and advisory to, the Governor, and that the appointment of a Chief Minister would be premature. Nevertheless, the change in the balance of the Executive will afford greater opportunities than have hitherto been available for the exercise by non-official Ministers of real responsibility, and so provide valuable and necessary experience for more far-reaching changes later on.

There are matters both of detail and principle in the report to which H.M. Government will wish to give further consideration, and I have no doubt that in doing so they will have regard to the views expressed during the debate. Their final and comprehensive views will be communicated later. But what I have said will indicate that the constitutional changes that will be introduced represent a further and major step forward in Uganda's progress towards self-government. The time is therefore not far off when a careful study must be made of the form of government that would be appropriate for a self-governing Uganda.

In this connexion, H.M. Government reaffirm their previous declaration which I made with the Secretary of State's authority, on November 17, 1958, regarding the preservation and upholding of the status and dignity of the hereditary rulers. With this declaration in mind, and having regard also to the need to consider the whole question of the relationships of the various parts of Uganda with the centre, H.M. Government contemplate the setting up of a commission to study these important problems. H.M. Government have not yet reached a final view on the form and scope of the proposed inquiry, but hope to make an announcement about this later in the year when I have been able to advise them on the subject after such local consultation as is appropriate.

I feel certain that this indication of H.M. Government's intention to examine the problems surrounding Uganda's future constitutional development and form of government will commend itself to all in this country as evidence of their resolve to lay the foundation in Uganda for a form of parliamentary and democratic government that will preserve what is best in the existing traditional institutions of this country and at the same time bring the society forward in peace and prosperity to independent status within the Commonwealth and offer it the best prospects for the future.

In the course of a long statement the Governor also said: —

In 1958 I stressed the need to build up a strong and efficient civil service containing a large proportion of local people in higher ranks in preparation for self-government. I said that we had come to the conclusion that it should be possible to fill by local officers a quarter of all existing posts in the A and B scales and a larger proportion in the C scales within the period 1958-62. I have no doubt that we shall attain (and perhaps exceed) the overall target before the end of 1962, though we shall probably fall short of it in respect of some types of post, for which only very few Africans have come forward for training.

In November, 1958, I emphasized the fundamental duty of the Government to maintain law and order, on which all development, economic, social or political, depends. Since that date, ordinary crime, particularly theft and robbery, has continued to increase, and in two areas of the Protectorate there have been waves of crime committed for political motives.

I refer of course to the campaign of murder, arson, assault, destruction of property and intimidation which occurred in Buganda during 1959, designed to enforce the trade boycott, and to the recent outbreak of murder, arson, assault and rioting and destruction of property which have occurred in the Bukedi district and in some areas of the Bugisu district.

The increase of crime of all kinds would have been greater had it not been for the vigilance, energy and activity of the police. I compliment the commissioner and all members of the force on their excellent work during a most trying time. Special measures are being taken to combat highway and gang robbery.

On one occasion in Buganda and during the riots in the Bukedi district it became necessary to reinforce the police with units of the 4th Battalion The King's African Rifles (the Uganda Rifles). This efficient and well-disciplined force conducted itself as usual with perfect propriety and restraint, and well demonstrated the very strong pacifying effect which the appearance of a military unit has on the scene of a riot.

Government will not hesitate to use the strongest methods which may be necessary to keep the peace and to bring criminals to justice.

We shall have very difficult financial problems to face in the next few years. With this in mind, I arranged for an appreciation of the financial and economic prospects to be put to the Secretary of State, and H.M. Government has given an assurance that, if, after making full use of our own resources, help is needed to enable Uganda to maintain her normal services at an acceptable level and to carry the recurrent costs of reasonable development programmes, a measure of assistance can be relied upon from H.M. Government. Clearly a very special effort will be needed to step up the effectiveness of the measures now being taken to increase production and develop the economy. I have reason to expect that the International Bank will agree to undertake a general economic survey of Uganda later this year with a view to advising the Government in what ways Government policy in general and direct Government action can best contribute to increased production and diversification.

Economic Survey

Another survey will concern the arrangements for fiscal and economic co-ordination in East Africa and for financing the services provided by the East Africa High Commission. There is, I believe, a growing appreciation of the need for economic co-ordination in East Africa and a realization of the advantages of a common market in East Africa; but present arrangements may need to be brought up-to-date.

I must say how much I deplore the extent to which our position, made difficult enough already by external causes, has been damaged by self-inflicted wounds — by the boycott in Buganda and the considerable riot damage in Bukedi.

Opportunities for economic development outside the agricultural field are limited. It is therefore of the utmost importance to increase agricultural production by increasing the area under cultivation, by improving methods of cultivation and yields per acre, and by the diversification of crops. Satisfactory results have been achieved: the 1959 cotton crop was the second largest which Uganda has produced, just exceeding 400,000 bales; the African-grown robusta coffee crop amounted to 90,000 tons, exceeding the previous largest crop by over 24,000 tons, and total production of coffee amounted to approximately 100,000 tons. Considerable preliminary investigational work and field trials with cocoa have been undertaken, and steady expansion with this crop is planned. Work is being directed towards improving the output of local leaf to prevent further tobacco being purchased in foreign markets.

(Continued on page 620)

"Banner" Headlines Exaggerated

Southworth Inquiry Opens in Blantyre

REPORTS IN LONDON NEWSPAPERS of incidents which occurred outside Ryal's Hotel, in Blantyre, Nyasaland, when Mr. Macmillan lunched there last month were "sometimes scurrilous, sometimes abusive, sometimes sensational, sometimes vicious, and at times exaggerated", said Mr. J. B. Pine, Nyasaland's Solicitor-General, when he opened the proceedings before the Southworth Commission of Inquiry in Blantyre last week.

For 40 minutes he read extracts from the British Press, emphasizing what had appeared in the *Daily Mail*, *Daily Herald*, *Daily Express*, and *Daily Worker*. Referring to mentions of the use of batons, he declared that batons had not been carried by police then on duty.

Mr. A. S. Sacranie appears for the Malawi Congress Party and 21 other people at the scene of the disturbances. Mr. F. X. Rooney, appearing on behalf of police officers, objected to representation of the party, arguing that the inquiry should not be used for political purposes. His objection was overruled. Mr. Sacranie then objected to the Government being represented. He was also overruled.

Mr. Pine, quoting from Mr. René McColl in the *Daily Express* that the "riot" could have been dispersed by any London bobby, said that most of the police concerned had had United Kingdom experience.

He said the Government would pay all expenses of journalists who came to give evidence, and referred to cine films taken by private persons who had offered them as evidence. Also available and on their way to Blantyre were a B.B.C. and a Pathe News film.

Mr. Alan Lodge, the Deputy Police Commissioner, who was in charge of the police, said that the instructions were that no action should be taken against the crowd unless there was a breach of the peace or obstruction of the police.

Mr. Kenneth McDowell, editor of the *Nyasaland Times*, said there was never anything approaching a riot. He had seen a European police officer in the middle of a crowd of demonstrators raise his swagger-stick and bring it down, although he had not seen who had been hit. Referring to the arrest of 35 African demonstrators, he said they were put in a transport truck, not a black maria or riot lorry, as alleged in the U.K. Press. "If there had been any brutality or violence he would certainly have heard the commotion or had his attention drawn to it."

Police Conduct "Exemplary"

Commander Robert Wall, director of the United Kingdom Information Service in the Federation, described the crowd as perfectly well behaved until shortly before Mr. Macmillan's arrival. Then some Africans broke through on to the road, and African constables linked hands to hold them back. As far as he could see, they were not carrying staves or truncheons. One or two officers carried swagger-sticks. "From beginning to end I did not see any violence". He considered the police very restrained and their behaviour exemplary. He considered Press reports that 1,000 Malawi Congress members had surged round the hotel to be grossly exaggerated.

Mr. John Appleby, head of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation's news service, testified that he had seen African women and girls punch and kick African policemen who tried to hold them back by forming a cordon with arms linked. In reply to a question on reports of police brutality he replied: "Utter rubbish".

He saw a plain-clothes policeman instructing African policemen to take away banners exhibited by some of the crowd. The people concerned resented this and began to move forward, women and girls being prominent in front. They started gesticulating and shouting and some kind of scuffle developed. Later some ill-tempered fighting broke out on the part of the Africans, with policemen being punched and kicked and their helmets knocked off.

"I did not see any retaliation on their part. Some policemen did use their open hands to shove back the crowd who were trying to get past the police cordon. I thought they were using the minimum strength in keeping control".

Shown a copy of a report in the *Daily Mail* from Mr. Bonnett with the headline "Blunder at Blantyre" and asked if the story was correct, he replied: "In one sense the blunder was in trying to shove down the banners, not after that the behaviour of the police was exemplary".

Mr. Martin Fallon, a *Daily Herald* newspaper reporter, had not seen any violence. "The Africans tried to break through the police cordon, but the police held them back. I did not

see any police beating or man-handling them". Someone had thrown a stone which struck him on the head, while another struck the representative of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation on the chest.

An African girl, Miss Emma Phombeya, said she had pulled out a banner when Mr. Macmillan drove up to the hotel. She had made two banners herself, both in English. She and other Africans started shouting and she alleged a police officer struck down and tore her "Freedom" banner. Banners held by her friends were also struck down.

"When he tore my banner I shouted at him and pulled out a second banner. We were pushed backwards by the police and pushed by the crowd behind. The police started arresting boys and the rest of us followed to the transport. The police pushed us, told us to go away, and a police officer deliberately trampled on my left foot. My foot started to bleed".

The same policeman had later trampled again on her left foot. She was unable to walk and was assisted by an African. The foot was bleeding and started to swell, so she went to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for treatment, and then went home.

Before the inquiry adjourned on Thursday the Solicitor-General said he had received a message from the Colonial Secretary indicating that more correspondents from Fleet Street were prepared to give evidence. Mr. Fraser Wighton, of Reuters, was ill but would send an affidavit; Mr. Peregrine Worsthorne, of the *Daily Telegraph*, was on an assignment in South Africa but could visit Blantyre during the first week in March; Mr. Stephen Barber, of the *News Chronicle*, had arrived in Blantyre; Mr. Sydney Jacobson, of the *Daily Mirror*, had expressed his desire to co-operate but wished to have a specific date; Miss Anne Sharpley, of the *Evening Standard*, could not attend but would send an affidavit; Mr. James Bishop of the *Times*, left London on Tuesday.

The Commissioner said 50 witnesses were expected to give evidence and it appeared likely that the inquiry would take from 25 to 30 days.

Another African girl, Miss Mabumba Kahumbe, said that Assistant Police Commissioner Peter Long was one of the three European police officers responsible for starting to tear down banners. She identified the other two from photographs, saying that one prodded her in the stomach with a swagger-stick and the other stamped on the toes of Miss Emma Phombeya. She denied that any Africans kicked policemen.

Mr. Pine showed Miss Kahumbe a number of photographs of the police officer whom she alleged prodded her in the stomach with a stick. In no photograph had he a stick.

Film Show

The inquiry then saw the films and colour transparencies of the disturbances. When the proceedings were resumed the Solicitor-General announced that other correspondents from Britain were prepared to give evidence, including Mr. Robert Targett, of the *Sunday Times*, and Mr. Ronald Legge, of the *Daily Herald*.

On Monday Mr. Thorne, appearing for Mr. Stanley Bonnett and the *Daily Mail*, and Mr. Stephen Barber of the *News Chronicle*, said that journalists he represented reported specific incidents which they had seen and deeply resented such wild generalities as those in the opening address by the Solicitor-General, who had appeared to pillory the London Press. Immediately after Mr. Macmillan had delivered his address the international Press corps left the hotel for Chileka airport and had no time to compare notes. In the draft each wrote his own story. There had been an amazing degree of agreement in the things various members of the Press said they saw.

Mr. Bonnett described the actions of a thick-set ginger-moustached policeman with three "pips" on his shoulder. The crowd in front of eight or 10 European officers was getting extremely excited, and Mr. Bonnett saw an officer stamp on a woman's foot. He (Mr. Bonnett) was standing about 10 feet away. Shown a picture, he pointed out the officer; an African constable told him that he was Mr. Limb.

"I saw him looking down as if looking for feet to stamp on. It struck me as an amazing way for a police officer of his rank to behave. He looked down and stamped twice on another foot."

Then he hit a tall African not wearing a shirt twice on the body with a swagger-stick; they were two hard and deliberate thwacks. This inflamed the man and the crowd, which became extremely aggressive. He also saw the police officer strike an African woman in the back with a stick.

"What I saw sickened me and I went away. There was a state of emergency in Nyasaland, and knowing the inevitable tension, this seemed the kind of conduct that could only produce an angry mood in the crowd."

He also saw a woman who had been stamped on holding her feet as if in acute pain. At one point all the crowd were pointing at the policeman who, mercifully, was alone in doing such things. Other officers tried to contain the emotions by holding their hands up. He did not see anything done by anyone else which he regarded as particularly reprehensible. He continued there would have been a very big riot if he had not

seen the officer raise his knee a couple of times and people wince.

Afterwards, in the hotel, he spoke to Mr. Henry Fairlie, political commentator of the *Daily Mail*, who had been there from the start. Mr. Fairlie's impressions of what had happened earlier were included in his report.

An African witness, Jameson Isimoyo, alleged that his wrist was cut when a police officer struck a banner in his hands with a swagger-stick and that he had been kicked on the shin.

Dr. John Bradford said the wrist injury was a small abrasion which could have been caused by a stone or rough-edged object at the end of a bamboo cane, but not by a swagger-stick. The force used in inflicting the leg injury had been the very, very minimum. It was a skin abrasion about a quarter of an inch long.

Isimoyo said that Africans had gone to the hotel because we are afraid of federation more than of Gehenna; we want self-government. He had been a member of the now banned African National Congress and was a member of the Malawi Congress Party. He had been detained at Zomba for nine months and was now restricted to Blantyre, not being allowed to return to his home at Chikwawa.

Sir E. Whitehead's Appeal Support for Partnership Policy

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told the Rhodesia National Affairs Association last week that Southern Rhodesia badly needed a movement of public opinion towards genuine support for the official Government policy of racial partnership.

Partnership could not be achieved overnight by one individual measure, but it could be done by getting M.P.s. on the Government side being clearly in favour of the general direction, then each problem could be taken separately and measure after measure passed through Parliament, with each pointing in that direction. After each had gained acceptance, it would be followed with the next in logical sequence.

Sir Edgar thought it would be a long time before there would be political stability in Southern Rhodesia. "If we are going to allow ourselves to expend our efforts on nationalist movements on one side or the other and in fighting each other, we shall throw away the greatest opportunity that any people have been given in this century."

"What we must try to avoid at all costs is breaking up politically on racial grounds. If we were to do that we should have failed in our main endeavour in bringing Western democracy into this country."

"If you have extreme nationalist movements, whether white or black, common sense always seems to fly out of the window, and also the vision of future development on an ordered and stable pattern."

If Southern Rhodesia could build up a political life where the main battle was between those who were a little to the right or left economically, and the people were divided into the main parties regardless of race, there was no reason why Rhodesia should not become one of the world's wealthiest countries.

Evidence by Invitation Only

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has issued a statement denying that civil servants have engaged in anti-federation tactics and explaining his Government's policy on the appearance of civil servants before the Monckton Commission.

The statement reads:

"Press reports that the Governor of Northern Rhodesia had instructed heads of departments and senior civil servants to stamp out an 'anti-Federation' outlook in the Northern Rhodesia Civil Service are without foundation. For one reason the Governor has no cause to think that civil servants are or have been engaging in anti-Federal tactics."

"The reports may have stemmed from the recent circular forbidding civil servants to volunteer evidence to the Monckton Commission. One of the major reasons for this ruling was to protect the good name of the Civil Service from the attacks upon it which have become only too familiar. The Government decided that it was necessary to insist on a uniform policy throughout the Federation in line with that already decided by the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments, and have agreed to by the Government. Civil servants in Northern Rhodesia will be allowed to give evidence to the Monckton Commission if invited by the commission to do so."

Monckton Commission Begins Work

Pleased With Frank Opinions

LORD MONCKTON told a Press conference in Livingstone his commission would not place any limitation on the scope of the evidence it would hear. It would normally take evidence at private sessions, but if a person or body asked that his or its evidence should be heard in public the request would be considered.

All communications to the Press will be made by the chairman or a member of the secretariat, speaking on behalf of the commission as a whole. No statements will be made by individual members.

Asked whether, if the overwhelming evidence were in favour of breaking up the Federation, the commission would consider asking for their terms of reference to be altered, Lord Monckton said: "We should have to consider it."

The commission split up into three parties to tour the southern provinces of Northern Rhodesia. The first party consists of Sir Donald McGillivray (chairman), Mr. G. E. Eilman-Brown, Mr. Frank Menzies, Mr. Hugh Molson, Mr. A. E. P. Robinson, Lord Shawcross, Mr. R. M. Taylor, Mr. W. H. McClelland, and Chief Sigole.

The members of the second party are Sir Charles Arden-Clarke (chairman), Mr. Justice Beadle, Mr. Wellington Chirwa, Mr. Aiden Crawley, Mrs. Elizabeth Huxley, Mr. G. H. Habanyama, Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadlow, and Sir Lionel Heald.

The third party consists of Lord Monckton, Lord Crathorne, Professor Donald G. Creighton, Mr. Woodrow Cross, Mr. E. K. Gondwe, Professor Daniel Jack, Mr. Lawrence Katilungu, Sir Victor Robinson, and Dr. R. H. W. Sheppard.

The parties will remain unchanged for the whole tour of Northern Rhodesia, but will be reshuffled during the visit to Nyasaland. Lord Monckton will move between all three parties. When he is absent Lord Crathorne will act as chairman of party No. 3. The commission's press officer, Mr. O'Driscoll, is to accompany Lord Monckton.

Lord Monckton's party flew to Shesheke, a small village in a remote area on the banks of the Zambezi, where they interviewed about 20 people, mostly African. Sir Charles Arden-Clarke's party drove to Namwala, while the party led by Sir Donald McGillivray began taking evidence at Gwembe.

On Monday the commission flew to Ndola in a Royal Rhodesian Air Force plane. They split into parties to visit Chingola, Mufulira, and Luanysha. In Kitwe evidence was taken from representatives of the Chamber of Mines, trade unions, and individuals.

A brief communiqué at the end of the first week's work in Northern Rhodesia stated that the commissioners were pleased with the diversity of the witnesses and the frank opinions given.

Lord Home in Salisbury

Preliminary Arrangements for Constitution Review

WHEN LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, arrived in Salisbury last week he was met by Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, and the leaders of the Opposition in the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Assemblies, Mr. Winston Field and Mr. W. J. Harper respectively, the intention being to convey that Government and Opposition took a common stand on the principal subjects to be discussed with the two Prime Ministers.

Later Lord Home denied that there was any dispute between the Federal and British Governments over the timing of the release of Dr. Banda. That was entirely a matter for the Government of Nyasaland.

Lord Home said he had come to make "very preliminary arrangements for this year's review of the Federal Constitution"; there were a number of loose ends to be tied up after Mr. Macmillan's visit, but Dr. Banda's release was not one of them.

One matter he would discuss with Sir Edgar Whitehead was the latter's statement of the conditions under which Southern Rhodesia would continue in the Federation.

Lord Home met the Federal Cabinet on Saturday afternoon for two hours and again on Sunday afternoon and the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet on Monday when he had talks with the leaders of the Opposition in the Federal Assembly, Mr. Winston Field.

PERSONALIA

LORD MILVERTON was 75 on Sunday.

CARDINAL GILROY, Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, is visiting East Africa.

MISS MARGERY PERHAM is back in Tanganyika Territory for a short visit.

The foreign editor of *The Irish Times*, MR. J. WHITE, is visiting East Africa.

SIR JOHN DUNCANSON has retired from the board of Robert Fraser and Partners, Ltd.

THE DUCHESS OF MONTROSE gave birth to a daughter in Southern Rhodesia last week.

MR. DONALD HOBSON, controller of the Overseas Services of the B.B.C., has been visiting East Africa.

LORD SALISBURY has succeeded the late LORD HALIFAX as Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

SIR JOHN BOYD will tomorrow open the medical library of the Wellcome Trust research institute in Nairobi.

LORD POLWARTH, who visited Kenya some time ago, has been elected deputy governor of the Bank of Scotland.

LADY DUNDAS, widow of SIR CHARLES DUNDAS, formerly of Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Uganda, left £3,107.

MR. A. H. JAMAL, Minister for Urban Local Government and Works in Tanganyika, has just returned from a visit to Israel.

MR. J. D. YELF, for many years a provincial agricultural officer in Northern Rhodesia, has left the United Kingdom for Fiji.

MR. T. C. JERROM, head of the International Relations Department of the Colonial Office, is about to visit East Africa.

MR. W. G. DICKINSON, deputy chairman of Rowntree & Co., Ltd., and MRS. DICKINSON will pay a brief visit to Kenya next month.

MR. W. MACKAY IMLAH, manager of the Soroti branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is on five months' leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. J. A. R. KING, chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, will fly back to Nairobi tomorrow after a business visit to England and the Continent.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, M.P., has written a book about Central Africa entitled "Prohibited Immigrant". It is due for publication in London on March 21.

MR. and MRS. HENRY HIGGINSON, of Gilgil, and MR. and MRS. KENNETH COATES, of Thomson's Falls, and Nairobi, have left Kenya to reside permanently in South Africa.

THE REV. H. H. KACHIDZA has succeeded the REV. ROBERT FORSHAW as superintendent of the Salisbury African circuit of the Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, the Prime Minister, is to speak to the Joint Commonwealth Societies in London at 6.30 p.m. on April 13 on his African tour. Admission will be by ticket.

LORD CHANDOS, chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., has been appointed president of the Locomotive and Allied Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain for 1960.

COLONEL J. POWER CARNE, V.C., late of the Gloucestershire Regiment, who at one time served in the King's African Rifles, has been gazetted a deputy lieutenant for the county of Gloucester.

The Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies have appointed to the Commonwealth Scholarships Commission four members who have visited East Africa, namely, Sir Peter Ainslie, Sir Peter COATES, SIR HECTOR HETHERINGTON, and SIR PETER SINKER.

MR. H. K. VIRANI, of Moshi, has been elected president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa. The new vice-president is MR. J. H. GAUNT, of Kampala.

MR. W. D. WAUGH, president of the Firestone International Company, Inc., and MRS. WAUGH have recently paid short visits to South, Central, and East Africa, whence they have flown to India.

SIR CHARLES HARTWELL, Chief Secretary of Uganda, who will be 56 in April, is to retire later this year. He will be succeeded by MR. G. B. CARLAND, at present Minister of Education and Labour in Uganda.

MR. C. W. HOWARD, Deputy Labour Commissioner, Tanganyika, has been appointed "conciliator" in the dispute between the Tanganyika Railway African Union and the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

THE RT. REV. WILFRID LEWIS MARK WAY, lately Bishop of Masasi, Tanganyika, and MISS MARION CROSSIE ROBINSON, daughter of SIR ROBERT ROBINSON and the late Lady Robinson, were married in Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, last Saturday.

SIR CHRISTOPHER CHANCELLOR, vice-chairman of Odhams Press, Ltd., who left London Airport last week, spent two days in Nairobi, two in Salisbury, and then went on to the Union of South Africa. He will visit West Africa before returning to London in mid-March.

MR. KANYAMA CHIUME, of the proscribed Nyasaland African National Congress, has gone to Iceland to ask the Government of that country to arraign H.M. Government before the European Commission on Human Rights (of which Iceland is a member) for the continued detention of DR. H. K. BANDA.

LORD GRAHAM, a Dominion Party member of the Federal Parliament, who is himself a farmer, said when addressing Gatooma Farmers' Association that crop failures owing to the late rains would cost Southern Rhodesia some £10m. this year. He urged an immediate grant of £3m. for drought relief.

DR. HUBERT F. WILSON, chairman of the Scottish National Memorial to David Livingstone Trust, himself a son of the great explorer's youngest daughter, is appealing for funds for the Livingstone Memorial in Blantyre, Scotland. About £3,500 is needed at once in addition to an increased annual income.

STEPHEN ARIKO, aged 19, who came to the United Kingdom from Uganda and who is now a pupil at Dover College, will take the part of the Moor in the school's production of *Othello* next month. MR. T. H. COBB, the headmaster, was also head of Ariko's school in Uganda before taking up his present appointment two years ago.

M.P.s of all parties who take an interest in Uganda have formed a small Uganda Group under the aegis of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. MRS. EIRENE WHITE is chairman and SIR PETER AGNEW honorary secretary. The main function is to keep in touch with people in public life in Uganda who visit the United Kingdom.

MR. P. T. BAUER, Smuts Reader in Commonwealth Studies in the University of Cambridge, has been appointed to the new chair of economics in the University of London, tenable at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He will be especially concerned with economic development in under-developed countries.

MR. PATRICK WALL, M.P., will leave London Airport next Tuesday to visit the Middle East and East, Central, and South Africa. After spending three days in the Somaliland Protectorate, he is due in Nairobi on March 21, in Dar es Salaam three days later, in Salisbury on March 24, and in Blantyre on April 1. He will spend another three days in Southern Rhodesia before going south. He will reach by air his base in London on April 15.

MR. CHARLES A. MALE, lately managing director in Nyasaland of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., has just assumed his duties as managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd.

MR. RICHARD HORNBY, M.P., and MR. MALCOLM MACPHERSON, M.P., joint chairmen of the Council for Education in the Commonwealth, gave a luncheon in the House of Commons last week for professors from overseas universities attending an education conference in London. Among those present were SIR CHRISTOPHER COX, PROFESSOR B. A. FLEISHER, PROFESSOR E. LUCAS, and MR. W. E. F. WARD.

THE VEN. VICTOR JOSEPH PIKE, Chaplain-General to the Forces, since 1951, honorary canon of Canterbury, and chaplain to the Queen, who has been appointed Suffragan Bishop of Sherborne, is a brother of SIR THEODORE PIKE, lately Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate, and of MR. ANDREW PIKE, lately Minister for Lands and Mines in Tanganyika Territory. The new bishop played rugby for Ireland from 1931 to 1935.

MR. R. C. BOUCHER, chairman of Cooper Motors, Ltd., and MRS. BOUCHER; MR. J. H. BRUCE, chairman of Motor Mart & Exchange, Ltd., and MRS. BRUCE; MR. E. K. CATCHPOLE, a former Deputy Commissioner of the Kenya Police, and MRS. CATCHPOLE; MR. JUSTICE I. R. GREENE, Chief Justice of the Somaliland Protectorate, and MRS. GREENE, and SIR RICHARD and LADY BARWICK are passengers for Mombasa in the KENYA, which sailed last week from London. MR. P. BADEN, formerly a director of Gray, Dawes & Co. Ltd., and MRS. BADEN are passengers for Beira.

Obituary

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON BENZIES, O.B.E., V.D., J.P. — "Father of the Matabele" and one of Rhodesia's greatest Native Commissioners has died in Bulawayo at the age of 77.

He was born in Queenstown, Cape, in 1882 and went to Rhodesia in 1901 to join the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers. He was a member of the firing squad at Rhodes' funeral.

He worked in the Customs Department from 1901-03 and then joined the Native Affairs Department until 1942. He was Native Commissioner from 1933 to 1942, the longest serving commissioner in Rhodesia's history. A brilliant linguist, Mr. Benzies was known as "Nkosi Nkulu" (big chief) to all Matabele.

After retiring he served on the Natural Resources Board for 12 years. An all-round sportsman, he represented Rhodesia at Bisley on three occasions, played cricket and rugby for Queen's Club, and represented Midlands at cricket, rugby, soccer and rifle shooting.

DR. GEOFFREY DUNDERDALE, M.D., who spent many years in Kenya, has died in South Africa at the age of 74. A Yorkshireman who qualified at Guy's Hospital, London, he entered the Colonial Medical Service in Kenya in 1912, leaving the Colony four years later to join the Royal Flying Corps, on demobilization from which he practised in Pietermaritzburg for several years. In 1931 he went to Northern Rhodesia, and later to the Belgian Congo and then on to Kenya again, leaving in 1948 to return to Pietermaritzburg.

MAJOR GEORGE FROST BAREN, who opened up some of Southern Rhodesia's first mines in Gatooma, Hartley, Mount Darwin and Bindura, has died in Salisbury, aged 85. A Yorkshireman he joined the 16th Royal Lancers as a boy of 17 and later became an equitation instructor. He served in the South African War and also in the Natal Mounted Rifles during the 1906 Rebellion. For the past two years he had lived at Nazareth House for old folk in Salisbury.

New Phase of Missionary Work

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY at Westminster devoted almost a full session last week to the report of the Overseas Council, presented by Dr. Clifford Martin, Bishop of Liverpool. He said that in Africa the Church showed a clear desire to be free from Western domination; it wanted to discard all that seemed foreign, and it was the duty of the Mother Church to try to help the Church in Africa to become truly indigenous.

Canon C. K. Sansbury (Canterbury), commenting on why so many young men did not respond to the missionary call, said that 40 years ago a man or woman going from Britain went out as a member of an imperial race, though not very conscious of it. Their countrymen were rulers, and they went to a peaceful situation and to a life's work. By the very fact of their being white they would attain to a position of leadership.

Today having a white skin was a disadvantage in many parts of Africa and Asia and the term of work might be limited. In most places it would no longer be possible for them ever to become leaders of the Church in a particular area; they would have to be in the background behind some African or Asian leader giving help when needed or counsel where wanted.

Sword of the Spirit

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CONFERENCE on the Central African Federation and Kenya has been held in London under the auspices of the Sword of the Spirit organization (of the Africa Committee of which Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P., is chairman). One of the speakers was Dr. B. T. G. Chidzero, an African born in Southern Rhodesia who studied at Pius XII University, Ottawa University, and McGill University, Toronto. Mrs. Dorothy Hughes and Mr. H. M. Muliro, two members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, also spoke. Lord Craigville, a member of the Sword of the Spirit Africa Committee, has held a reception for delegates to the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London.

Chief Commissioner in Kenya

MR. R. E. WAINWRIGHT has been appointed Chief Commissioner in Kenya in succession to Mr. C. M. Johnston, who had held this post together with the portfolio of African Affairs, since 1957. With Mr. Johnston's retirement the ministerial office has been abolished, the Ministry being integrated with the office of the Chief Secretary. As Chief Commissioner Mr. Wainwright will be responsible to the Chief Secretary for many of the matters formerly dealt with by the Minister for African Affairs.

For Service to the Sudan

PRINCE PHILLIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH, will unveil a tablet in Westminster Abbey on March 8, to commemorate the work of men and women of our race who laboured to serve the people of the Sudan; it bears the three words "nisi Dominus frustra". Those attending should be seated before 11.45 a.m. Tickets are not needed. The idea of this memorial has had the support of the five surviving Governors-General of the Sudan, of whom the senior is Lord Rugby, who as Sir John Maffey held that office from 1926 to 1933.

Counter Act

SINCE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT removed the colour bar in post offices last April there had been no serious complaints from Europeans about having to queue with Africans, Mr. J. S. Robertson, regional controller in Salisbury, said last week. He added: "By the look of things, people are happy about the change over. Before the Government acted there were separate entrances and counters for white and non-white, with considerable queues in the African sections. Congestion has been greatly relieved now that people are mixed together."

Premier Reports to Commons

Great Value of Commonwealth Tours

IN A STATEMENT to the Commons last week on his visit to Africa, MR. MACMILLAN said that the presence even for a few weeks of a British Prime Minister in office was a symbol of the links which bind the Commonwealth and a practical method of holding informal discussions on broad general issues. His impressions of Ghana, Nigeria, the Federation, and the Union would make his work in London much easier and more fruitful. He had now visited all the independent countries of the Commonwealth except Malaya.

"I would certainly not over-estimate the value of these visits. Still less would I claim that in a few days one can gain expert knowledge of the problems of each country. Nevertheless, these journeys will at least have demonstrated the faith of H.M. Government and people in the United Kingdom in the value of the Commonwealth as one of the greatest forces for peace and progress in the world today."

In Ghana he had seen the great economic, social and political progress which was the culmination of many centuries of contact with the West. Europeans were playing a great role in the economic development and progress of Ghana, and he believed that they would continue to do so.

Nigeria, the fourth largest country in Africa and the fourth largest in the Commonwealth, had a great future before it. The recent discovery of oil and the development of agriculture should give it a sound economic basis. Its federal structure should enable the three regions to work together in the development of a truly national spirit.

Future of the Federation

Turning to Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. Macmillan said that as the Monckton Commission had just started work he preferred not to comment on constitutional problems.

"In the course of the next year important decisions must be taken. The final responsibility lies, of course, with the Governments. But they will, I am sure, be well served by the preparatory work which is to be undertaken by the commission. We shall come to the final conference well prepared."

"Meanwhile, I must say that everything I saw confirmed my confidence in the future. Much progress has been made in recent years and great possibilities for future development lie ahead. The formal opening of the Kariba Dam by the Queen Mother this May will be an impressive symbol of what has been done and what may be achieved in the future."

"I began with Ghana, which became independent two years ago, and I ended with the Union, which became independent 50 years ago—both by decisions of the British Parliament. I began with a purely African country where there has never been and never can be a European resident population. I ended with a country where, as well as the large African population, there are three million Europeans, many of them descended from ancestors who entered the country more than 300 years ago. In between these two we have the Federation containing in Southern Rhodesia a large European population and small European communities in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. They are citizens of these countries and cannot be citizens of any other country, for their homes are there."

"All these varying situations, as well as the immense distances and size of these territories, convince me more than ever that it would be wrong to try to apply a single and simple solution to a multiform and complex problem."

"I am more and more impressed by the need and duty of the people of the United Kingdom so to try to manage their economic affairs as to be able to make increasing contributions from genuine savings and a favourable balance of trade to the economic welfare of the less developed countries of the Commonwealth. The more we are able to improve our position at home the more we shall be able to follow the policy of the good neighbour overseas."

We have to face within a few months certainly in this coming year, the next stage in attempting to reach some settlement, whether permanent or temporary, of the differences between Soviet Russia and the Western Powers. I feel more than ever convinced as a result of this journey, as well as my previous Commonwealth journeys, that the contribution which the United Kingdom Government may be able to make towards the supreme question which faces the world today will be enhanced by the sense of comradeship and fellowship which we have in the Commonwealth. I am very glad to think that we shall have an opportunity of co-operating with the other Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London at the week concluding the Summit Conference.

MR. HUGH GAITSKELL said Labour had always taken the view

that these tours of the Commonwealth by the Prime Minister could be of immense value. The Opposition warmly welcomed his references to the march of African nationalism, to the importance of a society based solely on individual merit, and his forthright denunciation of the policies of apartheid.

"Is he aware, however, that declarations are pursued? One, but that the real question is what policies are pursued? One of the key points is Nyasaland, and he will not, I think, underestimate the importance of proceeding with constitutional advance there. This largely turns on being able to negotiate with African leaders. What are his intentions regarding the release of Dr. Banda and his colleagues? Is it not evident that their release is a necessary condition before effective negotiation can take place with the leaders of African opinion in Nyasaland? The sooner this is done the better."

Salisbury Speech

Referring to Mr. Macmillan's Salisbury speech, Mr. Gaitskell said that he was anxious to find out exactly what it meant. "Is he saying to the peoples of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland simply that they will not be forced against their will into a free and independent Federation, or, in other words, that without their consent Dominion status cannot be accorded to the Federation? Or is he saying that they will have a choice not only between federation as a free and independent Federation and a Federation as it now is, but also between entering a free and independent Federation and becoming self-governing independent States?"

"The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has laid down quite specifically four conditions without which he would feel obliged to consult the opinion of his electorate before taking part ever in the conference later in the year on the future of federation. Two of those conditions are that the Federation must remain governed by 'civilized' people and that there must be no African nationalist Governments in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Is the Prime Minister going to accept the conditions laid down by Sir Edgar Whitehead?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "On the position in Nyasaland and the possibility of bringing the emergency to an end, I have no statement to make today. The first interpretation which you put upon my Salisbury speech is correct. I said—and it is stated in the Preamble and elsewhere—that if there is to be a question of an independent Commonwealth country as we know it under the Statute of Westminster, then, as was intimated at the very start, the consent of the peoples of the two northern territories must be forthcoming. That is the right interpretation."

"I have not seen what Sir Edgar Whitehead said. We have quite a difficult year ahead of us. We shall end having the Monckton Commission. We hope that that will help us. Then we shall have negotiations. What we hope to achieve is that these negotiations are entered into by all the people concerned in the best possible spirit. I do not think that it would help if, every time a Prime Minister or notability out there made or was alleged to have made a Press conference statement, I made some answer to it."

"We realize the difficulty and the responsibilities to everybody—all our peoples concerned, whether white, European, coloured, or African. What we have to do is to get these negotiations going under the best possible terms that we can. If we fail, then we fail. But we are going to try."

MR. GAITSKELL: "The Prime Minister said he had not seen Sir Edgar Whitehead's statement. May I offer him a copy? This question has been raised in his absence and it is an extremely important matter."

MR. MACMILLAN: "I repeat that I would much rather concentrate on trying to steer this ship home than having a continuing battle this and that way about what somebody did or did not say."

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The association, through itself and its subsidiaries, provides orderly marketing and storage facilities for its constituents in Tanganyika whose present production is 100,000 tons. 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.

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Economic and Political Progress

Business Inadequately Represented in Legislatures

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL interests are unlikely to be over-represented in the new Tanganyika Legislative Council, the Acting Governor, Mr. J. Fletcher-Cooke, told the annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa in Moshi.

The vast majority of those engaged in commerce and industry in Tanganyika are busy men, actively engaged day by day in the economic development of the Territory. Few if any, of them will be able to afford the luxury of participating in politics. It will fall to you and your various organizations carefully to scrutinize any Government proposal which is likely to affect our commercial and industrial development.

Against the background of political and constitutional development in East Africa generally, and in Tanganyika in particular, the contribution which the chambers of commerce can make to a well-balanced development of the economic life of those territories is likely to increase substantially.

Whether you will be more or less successful in persuading politicians to mend their ways than you have been with civil servants I will not hazard a guess; but you may well find that the injection of your wisdom, expertise, and experience into a Government, the majority of whose members are politicians, will require a somewhat different technique from the old pastime of banging away at the bureaucrats.

Some argue that economic progress must precede political advance; others, perhaps less mindful of the need for a solid economic sub-structure, ignore the basic facts of economic life and concentrate all their efforts on political matters. Surely the path lies midway between these two extremes. I doubt whether it is possible to make much progress in the economic field in Africa to-day unless there is a simultaneous move forward on the political front; and similarly no political advances can be properly sustained unless they have a solid and progressively expanding economy behind them.

The conditions likely to be most favourable to business expansion in East Africa are peace, order and good government. Violence, strikes, political unrest, and a general sense of insecurity are the enemies of commercial and industrial growth. So we find that the remarkable political developments which have taken place in Tanganyika during the past 18 months have been accompanied by a remarkable upsurge in business activity generally.

The Finance Minister, Sir Ernest Vasey, declared that the Tanganyika Government did not wish to "go it alone" and break up the East African Common Market. It therefore welcomed the inquiry into that matter and the distribution of the fiscal and physical benefits and the apportionment of the costs of the High Commission services.

Equal Status

"The present Government, and I am sure the Government of Tanganyika after this year's elections, will be willing and anxious to preserve the general principle of economic co-ordination and of a common market. There must, however, be full recognition that Tanganyika is an equal partner and will require the same consideration, policy and services as all who participate in East African affairs as any equal partner is entitled to expect.

People in Tanganyika understand quite well that the headquarters of big commercial firms have been placed in Nairobi because of administrative convenience and the desirability of operating from the geographical centre, but they are entitled to ask that policy and services should be thought about not only from the central point of view.

Tanganyika has the largest population of the three territories. Its purchasing power over the next 10 years will almost certainly increase at a fast rate, and even today its people are resentful when they find that stocks and replacements are centred at one point. Some of you might consider how far your own business policies have been altered to meet that point, and through services in Tanganyika have helped to maintain or to create that good will towards East African economic co-operation which we all regard as desirable.

Sir Ernest told the Convention that when they next met in Tanganyika, the country would have a responsible Government elected by the people. "Let me say to you and to the outside world I believe you need have no worries. It will be responsible in the true sense of the word for it will be fully aware where the true interests of Tanganyika and its people, and East Africa and its people are."

After more than three years in the Middle East and Kenya, the 1st Bn The Camerons are due at Southampton on March 12 in the DEVONSHIRE.

Tanganyika Needs Private Enterprise

Finance For Hydro-Electric Development

SIR ERNEST VASEY, Minister for Finance, said on his return to Tanganyika from London that he was quite satisfied with his talks with H.M. Government and business men about development finance generally, both on a short-term and long-term basis.

He had found the City of London "very pleased with the period of political stability which they think Tanganyika can now look forward to, and quite prepared to talk about investments"; and H.M. Government was sympathetic understanding, but prepared to carry its understanding into practice.

Within moderate limits, finance would undoubtedly be available for a development programme on a higher level than Tanganyika had had in the immediate past.

New industries would come into the country only if there was adequate purchasing power and consumption power. Although it seemed to shock some people, businesses existed to make profits, which they could make only if local purchasing power was sufficiently strong. One of the first things necessary was to raise the national income and purchasing power.

Questioned on his statement in London about public utilities, which had been taken in some circles as a hint that the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., might possibly be nationalised, the Minister said that that was a complete misunderstanding of his statement. The task of the Governments of under-developed countries was to provide the basic services from which private enterprise could operate, and "we have no financial resources that at the moment can be wasted on channels of development which private enterprise could do equally as well." The Tanganyika Government's position over electric power was that Government intervention could help to solve problems that had been "hanging about for a long time."

Asked if money for the Hale hydro-electric scheme would be forthcoming, Sir Ernest described it as "an odds-on favourite".

The East Africa Dinner Club will hold its annual dinner in London on Wednesday, June 22. The dinner of the Corona Club will be on Thursday, June 30.

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Book Review

White Hunter in Kenya

Mr. Donald Ker's Reminiscences

MR. DONALD I. KER, author of "Through Forest and Field" (Hale, 18s.) now one of Kenya's best-known white hunters, shot his first lion when he was 14 years old and his first elephant a couple of years later. His friend Mike Cottar had killed his first elephant when 14, and at 16 the two of them were in partnership as regular elephant hunters. That must have been a record even for Kenya.

This book, the result of long and intimate experience of the game which it deals, contains much of general interest and some surprises. Who will not be astonished to read of one lion in southern Tanganyika which was "known to have killed 380 Africans", and to be told, moreover, that there are "many instances in Tanganyika, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia where single man-eaters have taken an almost similar toll". There are no citations from books or reports in support of these claims: all that is quoted is a 1952 report from the Game Department of Tanganyika stating that 36 people were killed by lions some six miles from Tabora and that 22 were killed by a lion near Morogoro. There is a vast difference between 36 and 380. Can Mr. Ker, or anyone else, substantiate the greater figure?

As a white hunter the author has taken on safari royalty princes and princesses, authors, artists, athletes, bankers, building contractors, dentists, doctors, engineers, film producers, lawyers, oil magnates, politicians, ranchers, shipbuilders, soldiers, sailors and airmen, rich men and poor men, loungers and loafers, spinsters and divorcees, and — a tribute to those who seek to shoot or photograph in Africa — "there are not more than half a dozen of them whom I would not be pleased to take on safari again".

African Loyalty

He has an attractive short chapter on "The Loyalty of Some Africans", in which he writes:—

"Most of African servants have been in my employ for a very long time. Yokyasi, a native of Uganda, has been with me for 27 years. He is the most conscientious, thoroughly reliable and faithful man I have ever known, and I don't think there is a better truck driver on the African continent.

My greatest standby is Saidi bin Abdullah, a man of Muhammadan religion from Northern Rhodesia, who has been in my service for nearly 20 years. He is my gun-bearer and safari headman, a person of very great character, charm, and personality. Saidi has a terrific sense of humour, and possesses one of the most expressive grins I have ever seen as his thick lips and wide mouth stretch across his face from ear to ear. Thomas, as he is nicknamed, has great control over most Africans, and, possessing far greater intelligence than the majority of his fellow men, is able to relieve me of much of the safari routines and duties.

"When I volunteered for service just before the outbreak of World War II, I told Thomas that as I could not afford to keep him on I would very reluctantly have to dispense with his services until the end of hostilities. I explained that I was only being paid as a trooper, I could not afford to pay him his regular wage, which was double what I was getting. Saidi's eyes were not dry as I spoke.

"Bwana," Saidi answered, "have you and I not fought wounded elephant, and buffalo, and rhino, and lions, and leopard together in very bad country?"

"I answered that we had.

"And Bwana," said Thomas again, "did I stand next to you, or did you see me run away and leave you by yourself?"

"I failed to see what Thomas was getting at, but I admitted that he had always been courageous, and the best servant and rifle-bearer I had ever had. Then once more Saidi spoke.

"Do you think, Bwana, that I am going to let you fight the enemy by yourself, without me? Money is no more important to me of war. You give me food and I wash my wages into the hands of an officer and can afford to pay me.

"I was enlisted as a scout, and soon after Thomas accompanied me when I received my marching orders. A few months

later I received a commission and Thomas was officially enlisted as my batman on regular rates of pay, which, however, was still less than one-quarter of his normal safari wages."

As samples of the book I select these short passages:—

"I don't think a rhino gets any fun out of life at all. His expression is one of misery and sadness. He is nervous and jumpy. I saw a bull rhino run for a mile when a hare jumped up from behind him!

"I think eland the least pugnacious of all African animals, and I can remember only one instance when I saw two elands fight. Even in the rutting season bulls live harmoniously together in the same herd with the cows. As they get older they form small bachelor herds of their own.

"I imagine the roan can hold his own against attacks by lion, as he is a horn fighter and can inflict severe wounds with his sharp and heavy horns. I have never seen evidence of a roan having been killed by lion, or heard of an authentic case of such an occurrence.

But Mr. Ker has not made up his mind about the relative beauty of some of the antelopes. On one page he describes "the greater kudu bull is the handsomest, most striking of all East African animals", but three pages later he writes the sable is "the most beautiful antelope in Africa". **F.S.J.**

Power in Politics

POWER AND AMBITION in politics, nowadays topics of common discussion in Africa no less than in Europe and America, are the subject of "Advise and Consent" (Collins, 21s.), a long and absorbing novel by Mr. Allen Drury, who has sat in the Press gallery of the Senate in Washington for the past 16 years and draws largely upon that experience for his characters and situations. Though entirely American in setting, the clash of personalities and political forces should give this book a special appeal to many who are engaged in public life in Africa, and not to them alone.

A Matter of Title

A FRENCHMAN, M. Jean Dorresse, director of archaeological research in Ethiopia, has written interestingly and authoritatively of the art, architectural remains, and early manuscripts of that country and the light which they shed on the Ethiopian way of life down the centuries. The book is well written, well illustrated, well documented, and well presented, but its shortened title, "Ethiopia", may mislead many people, who would have had a better opportunity of judging the contents from the title which the writer evidently preferred, that of "Ethiopia: Ancient Cities and Temples". Apart from that important point, congratulations are due to author, translator, and publishers (Elek, 35s.).

Nostalgic

MR. MICHAEL MASON'S "The Wild Ass Free" (Murray, 21s.) describes nostalgically two shooting trips in the Sudan more than two decades ago. He writes naturally and candidly (to the extent of describing an earlier book of his as "rotten"), and with a deep love of Africa. Others beside this reviewer may not previously have known that Mr. Mason (who has travelled widely in East Africa) has written two novels under the pseudonym Cameron Blake.

Public Service Conference

KENYA WILL BE REPRESENTED at a Public Service Conference to be held in London next month by the Chief Secretary, Mr. W. E. Cousins, the Minister for Finance, Mr. K. W. Mackenzie, the Director of Establishments, Mr. T. M. Skinner, and the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, Mr. A. R. Macdonald. The conference, to be held from March 1 to March 10, will discuss the building up of local civil services in British territories in Africa by local recruitment. Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Northern Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gambia, and the East Africa High Commission will also be represented.

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Labour's African Policy

Continent Should Not Be Balkanized

LABOUR'S POLICY FOR AFRICA in 1960 is outlined by Mr. James Callaghan, Chief Opposition spokesman on Colonial affairs, in the March issue of "Labour Press Service". He asserts that Conservative policy in Central Africa has turned every patriotic African of any spirit into a rebel against Britain, and that that policy turned Nyasaland into a police State.

But there are signs that we are winning this battle. The loud cries of three years ago for Dominion status in 1960 are now merely faint echoes.

Now the Government must press on rapidly with an agreed time-table for the achievement of democratic government in these territories. That will mean African government with proper safeguards for Asian and European minorities. This development is inevitable, for what is happening in Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo and Kenya cannot be evaded in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Meanwhile, no more Powers must be conceded to the Federal Government.

The destiny of the Federation will be settled at a conference in London in the autumn, and, despite the dark days through which Nyasaland is passing, I believe that she and Northern Rhodesia will in the end win the right to decide their destinies, for no one can stand in the face of the avalanche that is sweeping through the African continent. They will be free to decide for themselves whether their future is to lie inside or outside the Federation.

We should encourage Africans to work for a United States of Africa. Now that the colonial links are snapping, there is an understandable tendency for people who have been held together by the occupying Powers to fall apart. But it would be a set-back to the development of Africa if the continent became balkanized.

By entering freely into association with each other the people of Africa would best conquer their common poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy.

Recruiting Teachers

SOME 300 REPRESENTATIVES of teachers' associations, local education authorities, and Government departments are attending a conference in London to discuss ways of helping recruitment of teachers for service in the Commonwealth. Opening the conference on Tuesday, the chairman, Sir David Eccles, Minister of Education, outlined practical measures designed to make it easier for United Kingdom teachers to take up posts in developing countries overseas and to obtain suitable employment when they return home. Other speakers will include Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Mr. Julian Amery, Colonial Under-Secretary. The conference is a sequel to the Commonwealth Education Conference held at Oxford last July, when the Government undertook to make every effort to step up recruitment of teachers for key posts overseas.

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Delegates' Parting Shots

(Continued from page 608)

extinction if the present constitutional proposals are implemented in their existing form.

"We are particularly concerned with the apparent disparity between the proposals which have been formulated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the principle enunciated by you in Cape Town that Britain's aims in the African territories for which she is responsible is a Society in which individual merit alone is the criterion for man's advancement, whether political or economic."

"In these special circumstances I would greatly appreciate your sympathetic reconsideration of your previous decision. I would add that having a full appreciation of the many calls on your time we would confine our representations solely to this single issue."

Mr. Macmillan again refused to see Group Captain Briggs, who deeply regretted his decision, "particularly when it is borne in mind that Mr. Blundell as leader of the New Kenya Group was accorded the privilege of a personal interview last summer."

A Press conference called by the African elected members on Tuesday Mr. Ngala said that the common roll to be introduced in the new constitution should ease race relations in Kenya and help the various communities to understand each other.

His group maintained their dislike of the idea of National seats, but, he said, since those members would be elected by the Legislative Council, which itself would have an African majority, Africans would have a great influence on the type of people who filled the National seats.

In a statement on their land policy, the African elected members said: "We shall always uncompromisingly uphold private property rights of any citizen irrespective of his race or national origin. We shall equally respect and adhere to the property rights of any specific group owning the property jointly or communally. What we want to clarify is that in the so-called White Highlands claims of land-ownership and property rights are in dispute and have been in dispute since the establishment of white settlement in Kenya. The Bill of Rights that we have strongly proposed cannot be used to overlook the dispute. The Bill can only apply in the protection of property rights not in dispute."

Commenting on the 1895 agreement between Britain and the Sultan of Zanzibar, the delegation stated that the Africans were now about to take over the administration of Kenya, and they would "definitely disregard" the treaty and abrogate the coastal strip, making it an integral part of Kenya.

Settlers' Fears

Mr. Masinde Muliro, who is chairman of the Kenya National Party, said he had come to admire the Kenya Europeans during the London conference. "Men like Group Captain Briggs are very honest and sincere in the fears which dominate them. These fears cannot be brushed aside lightly. I think the sincerity of African politicians from now onwards is what is going to wipe out these people's feelings and men like Group Captain Briggs will be converted from an extreme right to a co-operative man. Kenya urgently needed statesmen, rather than emotional politicians, who looked beyond their own race or tribe."

Mr. Blundell, leader of the New Kenya party, left London on Tuesday. At the airport he said:

"The conference was a victory for moderation and, as moderates, we in our party are pleased with the results. One of the great things that emerged from the meetings was that we have realized that many African elected members are sincere and moderate men working for the same aims as ourselves."

He had no fears for the future. "When the Africans get their responsibility, they will find that they need our energy, our enterprise, and our economic assistance." Group Captain Briggs's description of the conference as "a death blow" he dismissed as "absolute nonsense", adding, "what is the good of going on dripping defeatism?"

Somali Election Results

THE SOMALI NATIONAL LEAGUE has won 20 of the 33 elected seats in the new Legislative Council of the Somaliland Protectorate, 12 of the others being gained by the United Somali Party, which is expected to join with the National League in a coalition. The National United Front candidate was returned in one constituency. All Somali Youth League candidates were defeated.

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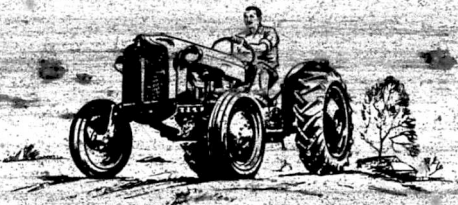
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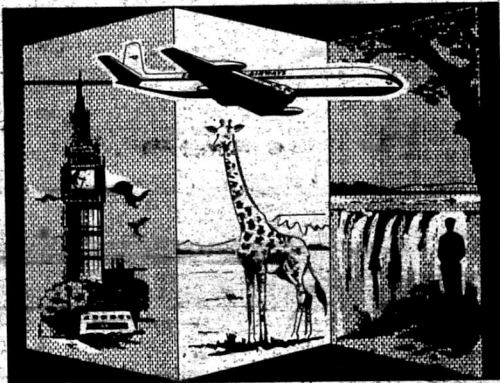


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Governor of Uganda's Statement

(Continued from page 609)

"During 1959 a record number of 470,000 cattle and 14m. sheep and goats were consumed, representing a 20% increase in meat supplies. Developments in the poultry industry are most encouraging, and at the end of the year local producers were supplying 4,000 dozen eggs a week to Kampala.

"Development of the fishing industry shows satisfactory progress. Current production of fish from our lakes is of the order of 34,000 tons a year, valued at £24m. Consumption of fish within Uganda is steadily increasing, and our export markets are being maintained.

"At the end of 1959 the number of registered co-operative societies was 1,598, with an annual turnover of £7m. The Department of Co-operative Development will continue to advise and educate societies in the conduct of their business, with the objective of the firm establishment of the co-operative sector as an integral part of the country's economy.

"Consumption of electricity in Uganda increased by 14.9% and we supplied 130m. units to Kenya.

"The Uganda Development Corporation has continued to play a major role in development. It is planned to increase further the production of copper and textiles with which it is associated, to extend the network of hotels throughout the country, and to undertake a large agricultural development programme. It is hoped that the project for the manufacture of fertilizers at Sukulu may come to fruition in the near future, even if initially only a comparatively modest scale.

"Negotiations are proceeding with a view to the extension of the railway from Soroti to Lira, and with an ultimate extension to Gulu in mind. I hope that this project will be carried to a satisfactory conclusion in the not too distant future. The Western Extension has very rapidly become an economic proposition. Work on the direct line between Jinja and Bukote will be completed in the first half of 1961.

"The rapid development of Africans in trade is now clearly evident in rural trading centres and towns. More and more are extending their activities from retail into wholesale trade. A few are importing their requirements directly. Very real effort have been made towards co-operation in the sphere of trade between Africans and non-Africans. We shall continue to do all we can to foster and assist this development through courses for traders, stimulation and guidance of traders' associations and buying groups (of which there are now more than 150), provision of premises for rental, and

assistance to individuals and groups to promote their advancement. An expert from the International Co-operation Administration is now studying the potential for the development of small industries.

"Unfortunately the boycott in Buganda has had a very serious effect. Many industries have been very badly affected, particularly the breweries and some of the soft drinks factories. Irresponsible acts in this connexion by ignorant and unthinking people are likely to discourage investment in Uganda and cannot be tolerated if the country is to achieve the economic advance on which social and political progress must depend.

"Great efforts are being made to stimulate the development of tourism. The Minister of Commerce and Industry, with the assistance of the Tourist Advisory Board, has done much to promote abroad publicity of Uganda's attractions, both directly and through the East African Tourist Travel Association. Travel agents from Germany, the United States, and Britain have visited the country and taken back with them a good impression which will prove a powerful advertising factor. Uganda Hotels, Ltd., has extended its chain of hotels, and almost all the private hoteliers have improved their establishments so that now we are able to offer good accommodation and good food in nearly all the main centres of tourist activity. Plans are being made to open up West Nile and Karamoja districts to tourism.

"Early in 1959 a team of officers of the World Health Organisation and of this Government began work in North Kigezi, for the eradication of malaria. Results so far are promising. The scheme is based on the spraying of all houses with D.D.T. and the administration of an anti-malarial drug at regular intervals to all persons in the controlled area. Over 40,000 people at risk have been protected, and by the end of 1959 no new cases of malaria could be found among the babies in an area which had previously been heavily infected."

Largest Liner

THE WINDSOR CASTLE (39,000 tons), the largest passenger liner to be launched in Britain since the QUEEN ELIZABETH in 1938, will make her maiden voyage on August 18. Six to 10 more ships are to be built in the next eight to 10 years, Mr. Bernard Cayzer, a deputy chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., has announced.

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Management Changes in Uganda Co.

THE DIRECTORS of the Uganda Co., Ltd., announced last week that, following an intimation by Lieut.-Colonel W. H. L. Gordon that for personal reasons he would not wish indefinitely to continue as the company's chief executive in East Africa, it had been agreed that his appointment as chief general manager should end on August 31 next.

Mr. Charles Rowe, general manager (estates), having accepted an invitation to become general manager of all the company's interests in East Africa from September 1, will at once become general manager under Colonel Gordon.

Mr. John F. Eccles, chairman of the company, issued the following statement:

"The directors wish to record their appreciation of the outstanding energy and devotion of Colonel Gordon to the work of the company, which have contributed in a major degree to its present position in Uganda and its progressive success in at times difficult conditions. He will leave the company with the best wishes of all for future success in any new activities he may undertake."

Mr. Clifford Lewis, who has served the company for over 32 years, has decided that he should relinquish active executive work, and he will also retire on August 31. He will continue as a director of the Uganda Company (Cotton) Ltd. Mr. Eccles said of him:—

"The directors wish to pay a sincere tribute to the devoted work of Mr. Lewis during so many years, and particularly during the time when he has been in charge of the company's cotton ginnery interests. He will leave the company's service with the good wishes of everyone for a happy retirement."

Bird & Co. (Africa) Results

BIRD AND CO. (AFRICA), LTD., report a consolidated trading profit, less estate expenses, of £299,485 for the year ended June 30 last. The trading profit of the Consolidated Sisal Estate of East Africa, Ltd., added £19,149, making a total of £318,634. Interest, dividends, rents, agency fees and sundry receipts added £10,814.

Taxation absorbed £3,555 and debenture stock and bonus share issue expenses totalled £8,222. Dividends for the year, less Tanganyika income tax, absorbed £114,187, the first interim of 7½% taking £48,937 and the second of 10% £65,250. Reserve for contingencies, including staff fund, received £703, general reserve £330,000, reserve for land development £75,000, and taxation equalization reserve £100,000. The carry-forward is £646,146 (£1,058,146).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £900,000 in 5s. units. Revenue reserves and unappropriated profits amount to £1,780,932 and secured loans to £1,202,861. Provision for land development is £600,000. Current liabilities are £261,162, fixed assets £3,472,991, and interests in subsidiary companies £7,482. Current assets are £547,482, including £159,079 in cash.

The directors are Colonel Sir Charles Pansonby (chairman) and Messrs. J. F. Lloyd, R. Gray, C. L. Woolveridge, A. A. Lawrie, and W. Bain (secretary).

Mitchell Cotts v. Pyrethrum Board

THERE WAS A DRAMATIC TURN of events when the commission of inquiry into the Kenya pyrethrum industry reassembled last Saturday in Nairobi after a two-day adjournment. The commissioner, Mr. G. G. Baker, O.C., closed the inquiry after hearing counsel for the East African Extract Corporation state that they no longer required legislation to protect their processing interests.

Later the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya issued the following statement:

"With Mr. A. I. Scruby, Mitchell Cotts's managing director in East Africa, still under cross-examination, Mr. J. K. Dick, managing director of the Mitchell Cotts group in London, withdrew his company's claim for legislative protection, designed to ensure the supply of pyrethrum flowers for the group's extract factory in Nairobi.

The Pyrethrum Board regards Mitchell Cotts's withdrawal and the consequent end of the inquiry as completely vindicating the stand which has been taken by the board and Kenya growers.

"Because of delays which may occur in restarting the Nairobi extract factory, which was damaged by an explosion on February 19, the Pyrethrum Board is making special arrangements to ensure that the 1960-61 crop can be processed. The board expects no difficulty until August, 1960, as their extract factory in Nakuru will be able to process all pyrethrum flowers available to the board, from Kenya and Tanganyika during the next six months."

Mr. D. H. Pell-Smith, chairman of the board, said that world demand for pyrethrum extract was at an exceptionally high level.

Primage to Lobito Abolished

THE LOBITO OUTWARD SHIPPING CONFERENCE have decided to abolish the 10% primage charge on rates to Lobito, the Portuguese West African port. This makes the route to Northern Rhodesia via the Belgian Congo, extremely competitive with coast routes via Beira and Lauroco Marques.

Cargo takes from 35 to 45 days to reach Ndola from the United Kingdom via Lobito, as compared with 49 to 59 days via Lauroco Marques and 56 to 66 days through Beira. As a result of tariff cuts, the fine goods rate per bill of lading ton, via Lobito is 189s. 9d., compared with 234s. through Beira and 216s. via Lauroco Marques. Comparable costs for machinery are 162s. 9d., 207s., and 188s., and for provisions 162s. 9d., 216s., and 198s. 6d.

Lobito has at present accommodation for eight ocean going vessels at two deep water quays. Mechanical equipment has been installed on one of the quays for the bulk-loading of ore.

THE SHARPEST PRICE FALL since July, 1956, took place on the London Metal Exchange on Monday when cash copper closed at £252 a ton, a drop of £11 on the day. Copper for three months' delivery has not been under so much market pressure. At the close the price was £4 15s. a ton down at £242 7s. 6d.



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LORD ROBINS ON THE MONCKTON COMMISSION

THE 62ND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY will be held on March 17 at The Chartered Insurance Institute, 20, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.4.

The following is a statement by COLONEL THE LORD ROBINS, K.B.E., D.S.O. (the President), which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1959:

I think it may be of some advantage to members, who find it inconvenient to attend the company's annual meeting, to circulate in advance the text of the statement which normally the president would make at that meeting and this will supplement the necessarily abbreviated report which accompanies the accounts for the year.

As foreshadowed in my speech last year, Sir Charles Cumings resigned from the board on July 31 last and was succeeded as the company's resident director in Africa by Viscount Malvern, while executive and administrative duties were assumed by two joint general managers, Messrs. E. S. Newson and R. H. C. Boys, responsible direct to the board.

During the year, as members are aware, an agreement was concluded between this Company, one of its subsidiaries (Cecil Holdings, Limited) and Union Corporation, Limited, which gave Cecil Holdings a substantial interest in Union Corporation's enterprises and involved the issue to a subsidiary of the latter of 455,000 stock units of The British South Africa Company. The chairman of Union Corporation, Sir Charles Hambro, joined the board of The British South Africa Company and I was elected to Union Corporation's board.

Mr. W. M. Robson, who has for many years had a close connexion with Central African territories, was also elected to our board, and I am sure that members will welcome these two new directors.

Before dealing with the accounts in detail, may I say that The British South Africa Company itself continued during the year to operate as an Overseas Trade Corporation under the United Kingdom Finance Act, 1957, and the scope of its activities is strictly limited by that legislation. In the course of this statement, therefore, I shall use the term "group", which must be taken to cover the parent company itself or any of its subsidiary companies with whose operations I may be dealing.

Accounts

Consolidated profit and loss account: turning now to the report and accounts I am glad to say that owing to the satisfactory levels at which the prices of base metals have been maintained during the past year — and particularly the price of copper — our mineral revenue from Northern Rhodesia reached a figure of £2,395,827, after allowing for the Northern Rhodesian Government's 20% share, but before the deduction of income tax in the Federation.

Our investment income shows a small decrease when compared with the previous year by reason of the fact that the dividends which we received from the Northern Rhodesian copper mines were related to a period when

the price of the metal was considerably less than it had been for many years. Our estates profits have suffered from adverse weather conditions and reductions in the prices obtainable for certain of our products. Both of these sources of income should show an increase in 1960.

You will see then that the consolidated net profit of the group before taxation at £11,439,026 shows an increase over the previous year of £3,467,829. The amount of £4,854,888 charged in the profit and loss account for taxation would have been higher but for our qualification as an Overseas Trade Corporation, and the net profit after taxation stands at the satisfactory figure of £6,584,138 against £4,363,217 in the previous year.

The balance of unappropriated profits at September 30, 1958 was £2,279,085, which together with the net profit for the year under review makes a total of £8,863,223 available for disposal. Of this amount the sum of £784,367 has been retained in the accounts of the subsidiary companies, an increase of £417,642 over the previous year due to the fact that the accounts of the largest subsidy — The British South Africa Company Investments Limited — covered a period of six months in 1958 whereas in 1959 they covered a full year.

After taking account of this retention, the formation expenses of subsidiary companies written off, and the special and interim dividends the directors propose to allocate the balance as follows:—

Final dividend of 4s. 6d. per stock unit or share less income tax	£2,477,318
Transfer to general reserve	£2,000,000

Balance of unappropriated profits to be carried forward	£2,395,293
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The interim dividend of 1s. 6d. which was paid on October 9, 1959 together with the final dividend now recommended will make a total of 6s. 0d. per stock unit or share.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

The capital reserves of the group now stand at £45,590,660 an increase of £4,909,683 over the previous year. Part of the increase is accounted for by the issue to which I have already referred of 455,000 stock units to Union Corporation Limited for a total premium of £1,658,750. The remainder is largely due to the proposed additions to be made to the General Reserve and unappropriated profits.

On the assets side of the balance sheet it will be observed that there has been a small increase in the amount of fixed assets. Current assets exceed liabilities by £2,997,083 against which the group had outstanding commitments of approximately £2,360,000 as shown on page 14 of the report and accounts.

Investments

I now propose to deal briefly with the group's investments.

In paragraph 14 of the accounts, respect the invest-

ment position of the group has again been set out in comprehensive form and I hope that members will find that information useful. It will be observed that the overall book value of the group's investments has, during the course of the year, increased by about £4½ millions, of which quoted investments account for some £2 millions and unquoted investments for approximately £2½ millions. Attention has been drawn to certain of the more important of the items which account for these increases. It should not be forgotten, however, that the issued capital of the parent company was also increased during the year.

The valuation of the quoted investments showed at September 30, 1959, an appreciation of more than £11½ millions, of which the investments held by The Rhodesia Railways Trust accounted for over £4 millions. Some further appreciation in the mining investments — still the major part of the group's business — has occurred since the date of the balance sheet, and I hope to be able to give you at the annual meeting an up-to-date valuation, and some indication of the further diversification which has occurred since the end of September last.

The supervision of these invested funds and the selection of channels for the employment of further funds as they become available are a major preoccupation of the boards of our investment subsidiaries. The growth and diversification to which I have drawn your attention serve to strengthen the financial position of the group and enable it to fulfil the function of a finance house principally concerned with the development of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mining

The Federation, and in particular Northern Rhodesia, must always have first priority as a field of investment, and in addition to its interest in the copper mines the group has made substantial contributions to the financing of the prospecting companies which are searching for further mineral deposits.

Such operations on a large scale were continued throughout the year, primarily by companies controlled by the large mining groups operating in the Territory. Moreover I am glad to report that we recently satisfactorily concluded negotiations with the prospecting companies controlled by the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies whereby their prospecting rights have been extended to December 31, 1971 with certain rights thereafter.

Furthermore, Chartered Exploration, Limited, a prospecting company in which the Group has a large interest, continued to expand its organization and activities and has just about reached its optimum. This company is also conducting prospecting operations for Kasempa Minerals, Limited, in the area known as the "Kasempa Salient", which became possible after The British South Africa Company had obtained the consent of the Government of the Barotseland Protectorate. It is to be hoped that in due course of time permission will be granted to prospect in Barotseland proper. In the meantime we are exploring the possibilities of arranging for prospecting to be undertaken in that part of the Balovale district west of the Zambesi River which was formerly part of Barotseland.

No new discoveries of any great value have been made recently, but, if anything should be found in the future, the Group will be in a good position to take an active part in financing such ventures, from which it would receive royalties up to and including the year ending September 30, 1986, and in which it would have a continuing interest as shareholders during the life of any such new mine.

Although I can report no specific discovery this year, it is gratifying to note that full-scale production

was resumed at the Bancroft mine in the early months of 1959 and this materially contributed in raising the total copper production in Northern Rhodesia during the year under review to the record figure of over 475,000 tons.

Incidentally you might be interested to know that the total value of copper produced in Northern Rhodesia from the commencement of mining operations to date exceeds £1,000 millions.

Here I might say, too, that power began to flow to the mines from the Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme in January of this year and after Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother has performed the opening ceremony in May this mighty project will develop to its full capacity to the great advantage of all branches of industry in the Federation.

Mazoe Citrus Estate

Recently the group purchased land adjoining the Mazoe Citrus Estate which is suitable for extending its citrus groves. Work has started on the irrigation canals that are required and some 10,000 new trees have already been planted. Under this expansion programme, the number of trees, which is already over 400,000, should be doubled within six years. Such an extension of our operations will require a larger water supply and in order to ensure this and in case we should have a series of years with low rainfall, it is planned to heighten the wall of the Mazoe Dam by 10 feet.

Forestry

At the Imbeza Forest Estate the clear felling programme of the old established trees has been accelerated. The sawmill has been modernized and considerably enlarged in order to deal with the greater volume of timber. Each area that is clear felled will be replanted, principally with pine trees.

At the company's newer Charter Forest Estate near Melsetter 8,000 acres of land have already been afforested, mainly with pines, and it is intended to plant the remaining area of 25,000 acres over the next six years.

In order to provide an outlet for the company's smaller timber, the John Mackay Box Company (Pvt.) Ltd., which has a modern factory in Salisbury, was recently purchased.

It would be convenient to mention at this point that at the two forestry estates of Border Forests (Rhodesia) Ltd., in which the group has a substantial interest, the afforestation programme has almost been completed, and the total planted area amounts to 30,000 acres.

At present the bulk of the Federation's soft wood building timber is imported, but I greatly hope that these forestry projects, although long term, will eventually be able to make a substantial contribution to the country's requirements and will be a profitable investment for the group.

Property

The property market in the Federation is not particularly active at present but the Directors of our Rhodesian subsidiaries are always on the watch for any suitable sites which may come on the market although they are only willing to extend their holdings to really first class property in the large towns of the Federation.

Memorial to Founder in Lusaka

There is, as yet, no memorial in Northern Rhodesia to the founder of The British South Africa Company. This is shortly to be remedied when the Company will present a replica of the equestrian statue "Physical Energy" to the Municipality of Lusaka. This statue which was designed by G. F. Watts, R.A., forms part of the Rhodes Memorial at Groenfontein, Cape Town, and the replica has been made from the recast metal of

the Watts Trustees and of the Rhodes Trust. The unveiling of the statue will take place in May this year.

Presentations

The 1st Battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment celebrates its diamond jubilee this year. To mark the occasion the Group together with the two Copper Mining Groups will present a set of silver bugles and trumpets to the Regiment. The Northern Rhodesia Police also celebrates its diamond jubilee this year and the group has arranged to present a set of silver bugles to this force.

The Rhodesian Milling Company (Pvt.) Ltd.

This company, in which we have a half share, is operating at a satisfactory although not spectacular profit. It is contemplating the amalgamation of its two mills in Salisbury by expanding one of its present mills in the industrial area there and closing the other. This would greatly reduce the overall running costs and enable the company to deal with any possible future expansion in trade, but would be a costly operation, which could only be undertaken if the Company could be sure of continuing to earn good profits.

Before I conclude my review of the Group's affairs may I refer to one of two domestic matters.

Staff Pension Arrangements

For some time we have had under consideration the improvement of our staff pension arrangements and I am pleased to say that on October 1 last we established a new scheme with more generous provisions and a new feature in that its funds are now under the control and administration of trustees. We have also introduced a group life assurance whereby the dependents of an employee, who dies whilst still in service, receive a capital payment, in addition to any pension rights to which they may be entitled.

The directors' report records that since last year's meeting Dominion Registers have been opened in Southern Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa. These Registers should prove to be of convenience to members resident in these countries and it is believed that the quotation of the company's shares on both the Rhodesian and Johannesburg Stock Exchanges, and the establishment of the registers will considerably broaden the market in these shares. This must ultimately benefit all members wherever they may be resident. As there has been some slight misunderstanding about these two registers, I must explain that the company's statutes only permit the establishment of Dominion Registers in those British Dominions in which business is conducted. A Dominion Register is quite a different thing from a Branch Register, and only persons actually resident in the Dominion concerned are entitled to have their holdings recorded on the appropriate register. No such qualification is, of course, necessary in the case of Branch Registers, but the company has no power to establish these.

Since we met last year I have myself paid three visits to the Federation and to South Africa, and I have also visited the East African Territories. Visits have also been paid to the Company's enterprises in Africa by Lord Salisbury, and Messrs. Grenfell, Annan, Wilson and Robson. Our colleagues Lord Malvern and Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer have visited us in London, as have the General Managers and the Resident Mining Engineer. These interchanges of personal contacts between directors and senior officials have been of the greatest value to the company and its subsidiaries.

I know that I am speaking for all my colleagues when I say to members that we are fortunate in being served by a loyal and efficient staff to whom our thanks should be expressed.

The Monckton Commission

That concludes my review of our own affairs, but perhaps on this occasion when the company has just reached its three score years and ten, I may be allowed to digress a little and to say a few words about Rhodesia in general. I have no desire to touch on politics, especially at this moment when the Monckton Commission is about to leave for the Federation, but the development of undeveloped parts of the world is so very much in people's minds at the moment, that it would not be inappropriate for me to draw attention to the quite astonishing changes that have occurred in Rhodesia since The British South Africa Company, under the leadership of Cecil Rhodes, first took a hand in the development of that part of Africa.

In the very sparsely populated areas where there were savage and in some parts, warlike tribes, peace and order had to be established, communications made, towns, built, agriculture improved, and a constant campaign carried on against disease. In 1899 the African population of Southern Rhodesia was 413,778 and it is now 2,630,000. In Northern Rhodesia the earliest figures, which are later than those of Southern Rhodesia, give a population in 1911 of 820,985, which has now risen to 2,280,000. This advance in the numbers, as well as in the conditions of the African peoples in the two Rhodesias, and the growth of industry and wealth which are opening up great opportunities for both Europeans and Africans, could not have been brought about but for the work done by the company. In its early days it had to face difficulties which seemed almost insuperable, and a great debt is due to the courage and tenacity of the pioneers. What has been gained must not only be maintained but improved.

There are, I think, two lessons to be learnt from our experience; in the first place there must be potential wealth which can be exploited and, when once that has been established, conditions must be created so that development can be carried out for the benefit of the community.

Constitutionally, this year will be of great importance to be Federation. Towards the end of 1959 a strong team of civil servants was engaged in preparing statistics and facts for use by the Constitutional Meeting which is expected to be held in October, 1960. Meanwhile the Commission under Lord Monckton's chairmanship will examine and take evidence as to the operation of Federation within the present Constitution, and there can be little doubt that the findings of that Commission will be of considerable value, when the four Central African Governments meet the United Kingdom Government later this year to review the Federal Constitution and to decide whether, in the light of six and a half years' experience of Federation, any changes are required in the functions and powers of the Governments concerned.

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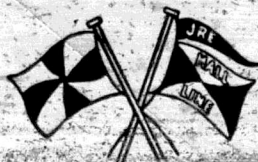
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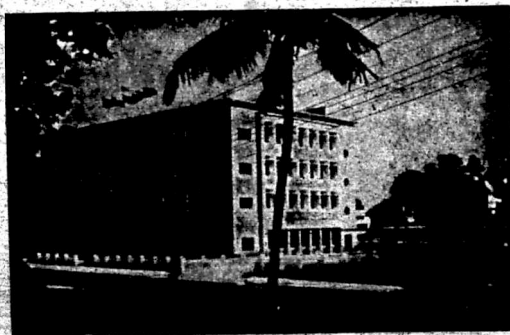
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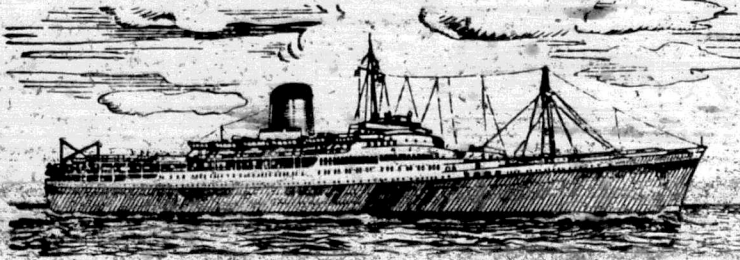
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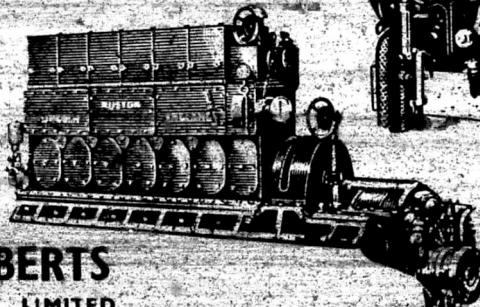
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