

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday June 23 1960

Vol 36 No 1863

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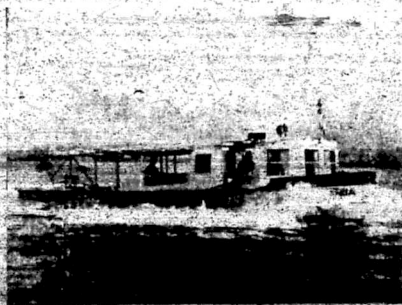
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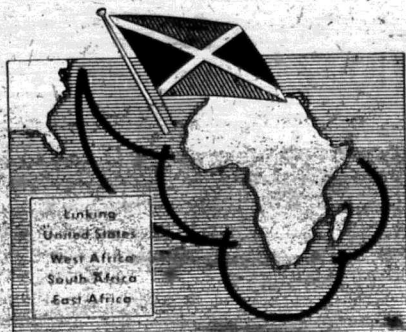
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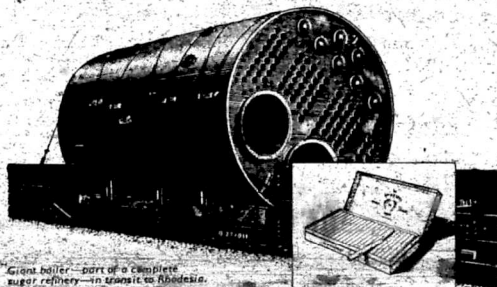
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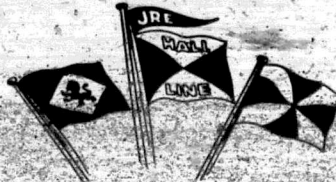
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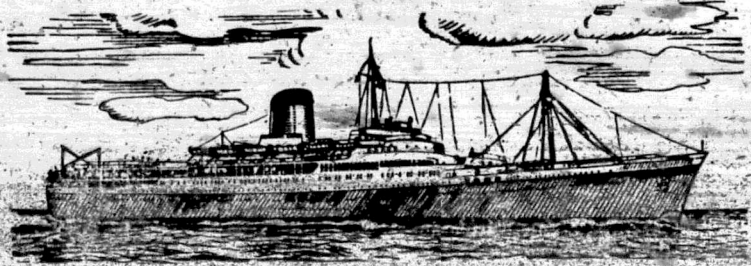
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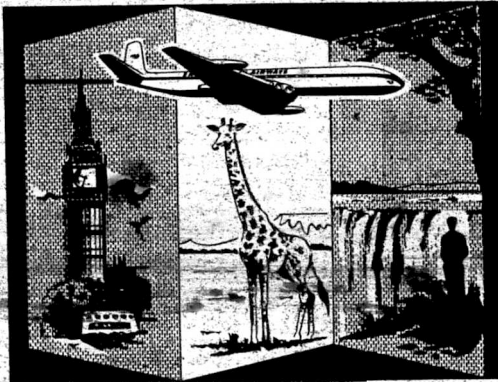
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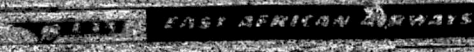
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS RARE NOWADAYS to pick up a non-specialist journal which purports to comment knowledgeably on African affairs without finding in it at least one example of a judgment which most of its readers will regard as persuasive and sound but which is in fact unreliable, either because it is made out of its proper context or because it disregards essential factors in the situation; and because the space given to African subjects by many publications has increased greatly in the past two or three years, misguidance of the public has developed proportionately. Closer coverage of African events by the Press is consequently far from an unmixed blessing. As in regard to the Lancaster House Conference on Kenya, the release from detention of agitators against law and order in several territories, and the visits of such men to the United Kingdom, the prominence given to superficial judgments by leader-writers or columnists has often been the reverse of helpful, especially as a number of influential publications (with the *Guardian* and *Daily Telegraph* as conspicuous exceptions) are much more disposed to accept letters highly critical of British endeavour in the Colonies than to find room for reasoned replies to such accusations, which are usually made by people who can claim nothing like the experience and authority of some of those whose exposures of their errors are denied publication. Daily newspapers are of course, the principal offenders in this way, but one Sunday newspaper with a bitter bias against British East and Central Africa has an unenviable record.

considered by most Socialists to be a fount of wisdom about current political developments in those territories, and its comments therefore sway not only its regular readers, but the much larger circle whom they reach by their speeches, broadcasts, and writings. In its current issue it describes the powers for safeguarding law and order still possessed by the Government of Nyasaland as "drastic powers for intimidating opposition". That gross and grotesque distortion is aggravated by failure even to mention the intimidation and violence persistently practised by the Nyasaland African Congress and its successor, the Malawi Congress. The *New Statesman* knows that those malpractices have been outstanding features of African politics in Nyasaland, but in its topsy-turvy way it transfers the charge of intimidation from its practitioners to those engaged in the almost hopeless task of checking that worst of all dangers in African political life. The left-wing weekly then suggests that unless Nyasaland Africans are immediately allowed a free choice of leaders — by which it means the release from detention of some of the most extreme misleaders — "the forces of moderation will be weakened and those of intransigence encouraged".

The inference that the Malawi Congress stands for moderation is preposterous: as its president, Mr. Banda, has made perfectly clear, Malawi will be satisfied with nothing less than immediate

**Malawi Depicted As Moderate Movement.** — independence under a Government dominated by Africans (though Nyasaland has scarcely any Africans capable of filling positions of real responsibility) and the right to opt out of a Federation whose annual contribution to Nyasaland of nearly four million pounds about makes it

A weekly review with a long history of misguidance on East and Central African affairs, the *New Statesman* is nevertheless

possible for that country to enjoy its present level of health, education, and other services, all of which admittedly require expansion. To portray Dr. Banda as a moderate is to twist the word out of all recognition. He has shown himself as intransigent as anybody could be, and that mood will return when he discovers, as he very shortly must, that not even the present Secretary of State for the Colonies can make concessions which will bear any resemblance to the reckless promises which he (Dr. Banda) has made in public on many occasions. When he was set free during Mr. Macleod's visit to Nyasaland the order went forth that Malawi must show discipline, and the command has been obeyed. There will be equal obedience to very different orders if they are given; and it is merely prudent to recognize that intimidation, witchcraft, violence, and bloodshed may within a matter of weeks be employed again in Nyasaland by African political gangs.

Sophistry in the current issue of the *Spectator* includes the egregious assertion that "African leaders in the Federation have not been able to control their followers because they have not been

### Leaders Control Their Followers.

trusted with political power". It would be equally sensible to complain that a child had been deprived of the right to set the house afire by not being "trusted" with a box of matches. Many of the Africans who make inflammatory speeches and arrange noisy demonstrations are political adolescents to whom it is folly to transfer responsibilities which they are manifestly incapable of discharging satisfactorily; but that elementary consideration has no weight with the docile, disciplined Parliamentarians of all three parties in the United Kingdom who find it convenient to foster this popular piece of casuistry or refrain from exposing it. Lack of political experience by an African extremist does not, however, imply inability to control his followers. Dr. Banda has shown in recent weeks how easily he can impose restraint upon people who, according to Malawi spokesmen, were astrif for widespread civil disobedience. Mr. Nyerere, who for a considerable period tolerated indiscipline and acts subversive of law and order in Tanganyika, has had no difficulty with his followers since he decided to adopt a more responsible attitude. In Ghana Nkrumah is not now troubled by unduly excited mobs. The degree of control exercised by African political leaders mainly depends upon their own attitude: if they want discipline to prevail, there will be

no breach of it; but if in pursuit of their ambitions they want unrest, strikes, boycotts, and riots, they have only to drop a few hints, naturally not in the hearing of Government officials. Any reluctance by friend or foe to do the will of determined leaders, however wicked their plans, can be quickly changed by terrorism, as was shown in Kenya in its worst form by the Mau Mau conspiracy.

Nothing but violence can be expected if Sir Roy Welensky persists in supporting a Federation which is opposed by the great majority of politically conscious African opinion", the *Spectator* continues. Most of the people who read that sentence will

### Preparing the Way For Dr. Banda.

imagine that the politically conscious Africans are numerous, whereas they are a tiny minority, but a minority which by terrorism has caused great numbers of their unsophisticated fellows to oppose Federation. Yet, as a correspondent recently wrote, in most African minds in Nyasaland "federation" is still indistinguishable from "coronation"! Hatred for something which the mass of the people can still not comprehend was made possible in the first place by the folly of the Socialist Government in Great Britain which ordered that administrative officers in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who had been regarded for decades as the fathers of the people, should not soothe their anxieties about constitutional proposals which Africans could not be expected to understand. Because the provincial and district commissioners whom they trusted were prevented from saying anything in favour of the plan for federation, Africans were made suspicious, and their mistrust was extended and exploited by a then unimportant Congress devoid of a policy or a battle-cry. It could have found neither in federation but for the folly and stubbornness of a Secretary of State who declined to take account of the African attitude to change of any kind or the elementary facts of African administration. Dr. Banda has reaped richly where Mr. James Griffiths sowed so undiscerningly.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which began to argue the case for closer union of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland thirty-six years ago, has from time to time criticized the federal and territorial

### Injudicious Acts of Secretary of State.

Governments for procrastination and timidity in various ways since the Federation was established in 1953; but whatever its shortcomings, it has abundantly justified its creation, and would have



done so in far greater degree if African misleaders in the two northern territories had not been encouraged in their obstructive and destructive tactics by the conviction that obdurate disaffection would eventually bring an appeasement-minded Government in the United Kingdom to agree to dissolution of the Federation into its constituent parts. Two of the most important leaders in that campaign have been Dr. Banda and Mr. Kaunda, to both of whom Mr. Macleod has acted so injudiciously as to give the impression that neither need bother much with the Government of his country, since he can at will disregard it and secure direct access to the Secretary of State. In a letter this week an elected member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia endorses our editorial criticisms of the Minister in this connexion.

Agitators of the Kaunda type have come to expect weakness from Whitehall and Westminster, but they recognize that the Federal

Government will not be scared by speeches, terrorized by threats, or brought to surrender by violence. They know that it will discharge its first duty, the duty to govern; and it is precisely for that reason that the politically conscious cliques of African extremists resent and revile the Federation. That it has already greatly improved the lot of Africans in all three territories is to them an irrelevance. Their concern is with power for themselves, not with the well-being of the masses and the developing success of an inter-racial partnership which is the very foundation of the Federal Constitution. Commentators who do not recognize that the essential mission of the Federation and the policy of its Government are to practise and progressively perfect that partnership, which offers the only hope for British Central Africa, cannot give sound guidance to those who look for it on television screens, in broadcasts, or in the Press.

## Notes By The Way

### Mr. Nyerere on Federation

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, who will become Chief Minister in Tanganyika after the election three months hence, had the courage to say in Addis Ababa last week to a gathering of African political leaders from many countries that he looked forward to a federation of East African States. The exact terms of his statement are not yet known in London, but they are not difficult to guess. He will have said, I am sure, that when Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar have African-dominated Governments, there will be good reasons for them to join in a federation; and he may have argued or at least hinted, that it would be folly to destroy in the meantime such inter-territorial co-operation as is provided by the East Africa High Commission. If he mentioned that body, he will assuredly have suggested, as he has done previously in public, that too much of its expenditure is made and too many of its staff located in or near Nairobi, with the consequence that Kenya receives an undue impetus to its trade.

### If Adjustments are Made

BECAUSE OF THE STRENGTH of that feeling in Tanganyika and Uganda, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA suggested long ago that it would be wise to arrange for an independent inquiry, and that is now to be undertaken by Sir Jeremy Raisman, whose advice has proved very valuable to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. If his report should propose re-adjustments which Tanganyika can regard as reasonable, Mr. Nyerere and his T.A.N.U. colleagues are unlikely to withhold their support; and if for party political and other short-sighted reasons Congress and other extremists in Uganda express conflicting views, their opposition is unlikely to have much effect. In no part of East or Central Africa is there so much disharmony and dis-

trust among African politicians as in Uganda, and it is they, not a stubborn Administration, who are to be blamed for Uganda's comparatively slow political progress. A few years ago East Africans of all races expected that it would be in Uganda that Africans would first control the Government. Now, through their own follies, they are at the end of the queue. Very soon they may have cause for anxieties from Communist activity in the Congo which will tend to make them pleased with an association with Kenya and Tanganyika.

### Advantages of Co-operation

THERE WILL BE DIFFICULTIES in the path of federation, but practical experience of the work and the cost of governing their territories will bring African Ministers to realize the advantages of a common market, a common transport system, common research, common collection of income tax, and the other services now provided more efficiently and less expensively through the High Commission than they could be if that organization were destroyed and each State had to make its own arrangements. There are African politicians (as there are European officials) who would prefer to be prominent and important in a small sphere rather than less so in a wider sphere, but the tendency in African political thought in general is in the opposite direction. For several years there has been grandiose and unpractical talk of a United States of Africa, and although anything of that kind is obviously far distant, neighbouring and like-minded territories will tend to unite, as has happened on a considerable scale in recent months in French Africa; but who can say even now whether in the Congo there will be a unitary state, a very loose federation, or a developing tendency to dissension and division? In East Africa the wise course will clearly be that of federation, and it is advantageous to have that truth stated and realized by an African political leader.

### Union-Castle Flagship

THE LARGEST WINDOW-DISPLAY MODEL of a liner ever made in Great Britain now adorns the Bond Street offices of the Union-Castle Line. It is a 23-ft. representation of the new flagship, the WINDSOR CASTLE, which is to make her shake-down cruise from July 14 to 19 and begin her maiden voyage to Africa a month later. A friend knowledgeable about such things tells me that the model must have cost £3,000. It clearly indicates the new and very high standards provided for the comfort of passengers. The first class lounge is a curved observation deck giving an uninterrupted view forward; the drawing room is in country-house style, and the dining saloon has been so designed that it will have quite different effects by day and night. All first class cabins are outside rooms and close-carpeted and all cabins in the ship are air-conditioned. A special Wedgwood dinner service shows part of the gardens of Windsor Castle, and three other views of Windsor are the subject of mural paintings in the first class dining saloon. Mr. Denis Fildes, who painted the portrait of the Queen

Mother which hangs in the United Services Club, has made a copy for the drawing room. The WINDSOR CASTLE, a director of the line has told me, is a "most exciting ship". I look greatly forward to sailing in her.

### Nile Beer

THERE IS AN OLD SAYING that he who has once drunk of the waters of the Nile must return. For the first time, so far as I am aware, people in this country have been invited to drink beer from the source of the Nile. This happy innovation is to be credited to Mr. K. Westcott Jones, travel consultant to the Uganda Government, whose notification that films about Uganda would be shown at Uganda House, Trafalgar Square, on a recent evening, indicated that there would be "refreshments and beer from the source of the Nile". Rhodesian and Nyasaland gatherings have been marked for years by cigarettes made from Central African tobacco, and Kenya occasions in London sometimes by well-brewed Kenya coffee. Uganda can now claim the precedent, if not the copyright, in the provision of local beer.

## Subversion in Africa Aided by Politicians in England

### Westminster Type of Government Not Suitable for Indiscriminate Export\*

THE STRESSES AND STRAINS which beset Colonial Governments have a most important bearing on their actions. I doubt whether those who have not served in Africa realize the very great disabilities under which all Colonial Governments have to function in an age which has become obsessed with the words "human rights and the four freedoms".

Both the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governments have been "caught in the ever-present struggle of our nation to resolve the dilemma of being autocratic abroad and democratic at home", a dilemma so rarely appreciated by those who live in a settled civilized society.

It was the deliberate exploitation of the Western ideals of freedom by the more extreme African nationalists which placed the Government of Kenya on the horns of that dilemma; and it was the inability of that Government, faced as it was with these outside influences, to resolve this dilemma, which was a decisive factor in the spread and near victory of Mau Mau.

### Vital Seed

Although the seed of individual freedom is implanted in every living soul, the modern concept of freedom, as evolved among the more civilized people, hardly existed in East Africa 50 years ago. Small tribes fought for existence, but they knew little of freedom. The first real experience of freedom was the direct result of European emancipation, and it is an inevitable evolutionary fact that once the seed of freedom was nurtured in the peace and progress of European civilization it would continue to grow. The whole history of the human race is a history of the unending struggle to achieve these ideals.

The Western nations in general, but more particularly the Anglo-Saxon peoples, have found a practical expression of this ideal of freedom in the delicately balanced democratic State. But probably one of the more far-reaching miscalculations made by people in Britain is the blind assumption that practices evolved in the United Kingdom for giving effect to certain fun-

damental principles and ideals can be transplanted to a totally different environment and will be just as effective in achieving those ideals.

I suppose that no two words have been more abused than "freedom" and "democracy," and this abuse has reached its apotheosis in the oft-repeated claim by the Communists that they represent the "freedom-loving democracies". This may well describe the innermost aspirations of their peoples, but it does not describe the state of their societies as determined by their forms of government. On the other hand, among the Western nations, democracy has become synonymous with the systems of government achieved by these societies, and this has led to the fallacious idea that democracy is a set form of government which can be achieved at any moment by any type of community or nation.

It is in fact the evolutionary product of a well-balanced and integrated society, and the particular form it takes is dependent on the national characteristics of those societies.

### The Westminster Model

The paramount error that many people make is the tacit assumption that the type of democratic government that is evolved at Westminster will automatically suit the needs of a totally different society. Successive Governments in Britain have been committed to the building up of democratic institutions based on the Westminster model in the hope that by the time that the political decision to grant independence must be taken the societies will be sufficiently stable and mature to permit the entrenchment of Western democratic ideals in the new independent nations.

In the years preceding independence Governments have found themselves at issue with nationalist movements, and pressure in these movements has often been manifested in the cries of "one man one vote". It is perhaps permissible to speculate that a number of leaders have seen in this cry the way to easy and early power, but have been or will be ready to turn their faces against the practical working out of the idea once power has been obtained.

The African himself is the raw material of the evolution in African countries and not the European, and it is his characteristics which will determine the form of this evolution; and he realizes instinctively that a large measure of autocracy is still essential if chaos is not to encompass the new independent States of Africa.

For this reason the course of events in Ghana and the Sudan should not be viewed with too much alarm. The grant of independence in these countries, as elsewhere, has given a great and enthusiastic impetus to all Government and social activities, and provided law and order is maintained, there is little doubt that perhaps not unreasonable African Governments will evolve, although they are likely to bear little inner resemblance to a democracy as we know it for some time to come. But the term of freedom has been let loose, and this will no doubt ensure that eventually the form of government to be evolved

\*Based further on the views from the Confidential Report on Mau Mau (Cmd. 1030, 15c).



in these countries will have to take a reasonable account of individual liberty.

Nationalist movements have in a number of cases been associated with violence, and in the case of Kenya, a particularly horrifying form of such violence. Those who uncritically lend support to nationalist movements by themselves preaching doctrinaire concepts of democracy without paying sufficient attention to the practical working out of these concepts may unwittingly encourage those who seek their political ends violently, and so far as Kenya is concerned those who encouraged Kenyatta's overt political activities may well ponder whether in so doing they were providing innocent support for his underground campaign of terror.

### Kenyatta Supported by Left-Wingers in U.K.

Among the external influences which exerted a significant, albeit indirect, influence on the strength of Kenyatta's organizations was the support he attracted from the left wing of the radical movements in the United Kingdom. The great difficulty which faces anyone dealing with the influence of such people on the spread of violent subversion is that of distinguishing between those activities which, however unwittingly, encourage violence. Kenyatta did his utmost to conceal the savage and revolutionary Mau Mau movement behind a façade of legitimate nationalism; he succeeded in deceiving many people, and not only those of radical progressive thought.

As a result, it was to Kenyatta and his associates that politicians and others turned in the mistaken belief that by so doing they were supporting a non-violent exercise in nationalist politics. By their support, on this basis, of wicked and perverted men, these people unwittingly provided them with the additional prestige and support which was so useful to them among their own people. Visitors to Kenya, even when the first signs of violence were abroad, appeared to give their political support to Kenyatta and his circle and were used as examples of the power these Mau Mau plotters could exert in Britain. It is clear to me, from my close examination of the records, that these influences, — intended to be no more than legitimate sympathies with budding nationalist thought — were a source of strength to the instigators of Mau Mau.

Examples of the way in which he successfully misled well-intentioned people are to be found in the visits of Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., to Kenya, when on one occasion he stayed with the Koinange family. Again, Lord Strabolgi in the House of Lords on October 29, 1952 (after the emergency had been declared) said: "That brings me to the arrest of the leader of the Kenya African Union, Mr. Kenyatta, who, I am informed by those who know him and know his work, has had no connexion whatsoever with Mau Mau outrages, and is, in fact, one of the most far-sighted Africans, who could be a great leader".

These politicians obviously had no knowledge whatsoever of what was going on behind the clever façade so successfully built up by Kenyatta and his associates, whose prestige was, of course, greatly strengthened in the eyes of the Kikuyu and other tribes by apparently close association with British politicians. During 1951 and 1952 there were constant references in speeches made under the auspices of the Kenya African Union to the millenium which would result shortly from those associations.

These associations were also viewed with great alarm and despondency by the many influential Africans who supported fully the political objectives of K.A.U. but sought, against ever-increasing odds, to achieve them not by violence but by constitutional means. Most of these Africans were associated by Mau Mau.

The lesson to be learnt is that the danger in the application of long-distance liberalism lies in the fact that those who seek to better the lot of the African from afar often know so little of the conflicting emotions and the environmental background which have such an influence on those they seek to help. The result is so often the reverse of that intended.

Nor do they realize the astonishing facility that so many Africans, at this present stage in their evolution, have of living two separate lives — that based on the enlightened present and that based on the primitive past. A particular manifestation of this was the skill with which persons such as Kenyatta had of suiting the tone of their speeches to their audience — sweet reasonableness to the European, violent nationalism to the African.

Direct access to the Colonial Office through somewhat dubious sympathizers in the United Kingdom became an unwelcome and unsatisfactory feature of political activity, an activity which was much resented by the loyal and more moderate Kikuyu and which tended to inflate the importance of the instigators and which of course, gave them unrivalled opportunities of exaggerating their own importance in the eyes of their unappreciative supporters.

Kenyatta disappointed at his failure to obtain any direct assistance from the Colonial Office, had with the help of Communist sympathizers in the United Kingdom, begun in October, 1952, when he lost many of his European

supporters, including much of the sympathy of the League Against Imperialism. He contributed articles to such respectable papers as *The Times* and such disreputable papers as the *Negro Union*, which produced a most scurrilous and inflammatory article over his name. He next joined the Communist Party, and in 1930 attended the Communist-inspired International Negro Workers' Congress in Hamburg, proceeding to Berlin, where he contacted leading Communists.

This matter of foreign education was of some concern to the Kenya Government in the years before the emergency, as it is now, but the demand for higher education exceeds the local capacity to supply it, and it is possible to refuse travel facilities for these students only when it is known for certain that they will be attending a definitely subversive educational institution. This, of course, was not the case in America, but the dangers there lay in the general attitude to "colonialism" and the African students more often than not found sympathetic listeners to their exaggerated accounts of "oppression".

It is important to view the broad outline of the activities of the Asian politicians against the recent historical background of the grant of independence to the two great countries of India and Pakistan. As this followed many years of agitation against the Imperial Power, it is a natural consequence that the Asian peoples as a whole should view, with some sympathy, the parallel efforts of the peoples of Africa to achieve independence from the same Imperial Power. Colour consciousness also afforded a bond between the two communities. The activities of the more liberal Asians in this direction were not unconstitutional and were similar to those of liberal opinion in the United Kingdom.

This Indian point of view was well put to me in an interview I had with the secretary to the Indian Association, and may be summed up briefly in the following words: "There must be full co-operation of all members in a multi-racial society, and this cannot be attained unless all members of that society are treated as equals and have an equal political future".

Kenyatta and his associates, with the possible exception of Peter Mbiyu Koinange, were at heart as basically anti-Asian as they were anti-European, and Kenyatta in particular had often made it clear in private that he had no intention of being "tied to the coat-tails" of India. He may well have recalled the somewhat exaggerated claims by the Indian Government shortly after it achieved independence to "colonizing rights" on the coast of East Africa. But this did not prevent them from exploiting the liberalism of Asian — and more particularly Indian — opinion for their own ends.

One notable instance was the success Kenyatta had in extracting moral and financial help for his so-called Kenya Teachers' Training College at Githunguri. On the Asian side there were, as there are in most communities, individuals who were actuated not by liberal ideals but by personal hatred or the spur of monetary gain.

The arrival of Mr. A. B. Pant as the Commissioner for the Government of India in Nairobi on August 18, 1948, gave a considerable impetus to the efforts being made towards a political rapprochement between Indian and African politicians. Contacts with Kikuyu nationalists were strengthened, and in 1949 Peter Mbiyu Koinange went to India as a guest of the Indian Government in furtherance of Afro-Indian solidarity. The Indian Government then financed scholarships for African students in Indian universities. In the prevailing atmosphere of anti-colonialism in India this step was of course fraught with some political danger. It was, however, on occasions a double-edged weapon, as some students returned to Kenya disillusioned.

### Encouraged in Subversion by Indian Commissioner

As the political situation deteriorated in the months prior to the declaration of the emergency the continued support given to the overt political activities of Kenyatta by the office of the Indian Commissioner encouraged him in his course of subversion, and so was an embarrassment to the Kenya Government and to the more liberal element in the Indian community.

The activities of a fringe of the Asian community gave considerable help to the spread of subversion, and so to the spread of Mau Mau. Noticeable among this fringe were the editors of some of the less reputable Asian newspapers and the Asian Press owners who published many of the more seditious vernacular papers. Some of the more doubtful Asian lawyers also contributed their quota to unrest and subversion.

These activities were more noticeable before the declaration of the emergency. After that day the Asians realized that Mau Mau was no respecter of colour, as many Asians who resisted the blackening efforts of Mau Mau were murdered. Such support as was given to Mau Mau was mainly from those Asians who continued to make money by supplying the gangs of acting as bankers for Mau Mau. This support tended to disappear after the Mau Mau breakdown on Nairobi was broken by Operation *Anvil* in April.

# African M.P.'s 28 Points in Favour of the Federation

## Mr. Godwin Lewanika's Forthright Address to Liberal Party's Commonwealth Committee

FEDERATION is being confused, unfortunately, with amalgamation, and therefore misinterpreted to the ignorant masses of the African people; federation is not an evil thing, but it is being disliked because it prevents ambitious people getting prematurely what they want in the way they want, said Mr. Godwin Lewanika, M.P. for Luangwa, when he addressed the Commonwealth Committee of the Liberal Party in London on Tuesday. He continued, *inter alia*:

"On the arrival of the Monckton Commission in Northern Rhodesia Mr. Kenneth Kaunda said he was not opposed to federation in principle but disliked this one. After his acceptance of a seat on the Monckton Commission Mr. Wellington Mwanakatse spoke in favour of the federation of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika, but on account of Southern Rhodesia he disliked our Federation. Dr. Hastings Banda has spoken several times in favour of the federation of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika. "This proves that what they oppose is not federation as a form of Government but the leadership of the Federation and the inclusion in it of Southern Rhodesia. But are they not aware that to leave out Southern Rhodesia would be a disservice to Africans in Southern Rhodesia? Are they not aware that African conditions in Southern Rhodesia have improved since the Federation came into being in 1953?"

### Tribal Life

"The idea of federation is not a gadget brought to Central Africa by the white man. Long before the white men came groups of villagers dug and used the same well; they joined hands to put up kraals to protect their cattle from wild animals; they jointly made large fishing nets and equally shared the catch; they formed groups of hunting parties to surround and kill game which they equally shared. But villages remained independent from one another. Even war pacts were made long before white men came into the country. But that never meant amalgamation of friendly countries. From these examples, selected from many, you can see that the concept of federation is not really new to Africans; but it is being confused purposely by self-seekers and their stooges, a handful of shouting agitators.

"Some people in Britain also do not seem to realize that African chiefs are still more powerful and influential than all African nationalist leaders put together. Africans are still widely divided into their tribal groups, and the gap between tribes is much wider than the gap between the races. Only a chief can claim to speak for all the members of his tribe. An African nationalist can claim to speak only for his own particular organization. It is foolish to talk of African unity before the tribal barriers are broken down. Any attempt to break them by force would lead to more serious tribal fights than those taking place in the Congo.

"Beside paramount chiefs, no single African in any part of the Federation can claim to be accepted by all Africans as their national leader. Central Africa has not produced a Kenyatta or a Nkrumah, or even an African language that can be spoken or understood by all. Even at mixed-tribal gatherings Africans still speak through interpreters, as their languages are quite different.

### Nationalists' Pretensions

"In most cases the so-called African national leaders are followed by men who cannot qualify for a vote either by the education level or the property qualification men without property, men without fixed abode, men who have achieved absolutely nothing in their lives. The leaders themselves are failures. No Government of clear-thinking people could dream of trusting such miserable people with the government of a country, for it would mean throwing the people to the wolves.

"The Colonial Office should advise the provincial administrations to explain to the chiefs and their councillors through the district officers the difference between federation and amalgamation. Administrators, before officers, and African parliament members should also explain this to their church members.

Many ignorant Africans have been misled into believing

that the purpose of the Federation was to rob Africans of their land rights and deny them full participation in the government of the country. Such mischievous statements could be successfully corrected by people who are not in active politics. This is something that requires united efforts and prompt action before things become worse.

It is strange that some people here do not see the difference between the South Africa policy of apartheid or racial segregation, and our policy of racial partnership. Perhaps I should mention a few examples of what is being done in the Federation to advance the Africans and bring the races together harmoniously:

### Examples of Integration

"(1) The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is multi-racial; and no European boy or girl has refused to go there in protest against studying together with Africans and Asians.

"(2) The federal civil service is multi-racial.

"(3) In both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the civil service has become multi-racial.

"(4) There are African Ministers in the Northern Rhodesian Government; there is one African junior Minister in the Federal Government; and two Africans have been appointed to the Nyasaland Executive Council, or Cabinet.

"(5) All members of the territorial legislatures of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and all members of the Federal Parliament get the same pay and allowances, regardless of race and colour. It is the same with Cabinet Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries.

"(6) Some Europeans are serving under African principals.

"(7) There are now some multi-racial hotels in the Federation.

"(8) Legislation has been introduced making all trade unions multi-racial in Southern Rhodesia.

"(9) There is now one wage structure for all Rhodesia Railways workers, regardless of race or colour.

"(10) All races are now served from the same counters in post offices and banks throughout the Federation.

"(11) Barclays Bank D.C.O. has now appointed Africans as tellers in some centres in the Federation.

"(12) All races now use the same restaurants and lavatories at all airports in the Federation.

"(13) Africans, Asians, and Euro-Africans travelling first or second class on Rhodesia Railways can now use dining cars together with European passengers.

"(14) Since federation many Rotary Clubs have invited Africans to lunch and to talk to them.

"(15) There are now many inter-racial societies, clubs, and committees in various parts of the Federation.

"(16) All voters' rolls in the Federation are open to all races, and no attempts have been made to discourage or refuse qualified Africans from registering as voters.

"(17) With the exception of the African National Congress and the United National Independence Party, all political parties in the Federation are multi-racial.

"(18) At the last Northern Rhodesian territorial and federal elections, all parliamentary candidates were nominated and supported by all races. This also applied to independent candidates.

### Open to All

"(19) State and other lotteries are now open to all races in the Federation; and some Africans have already won first and second prizes.

"(20) There are some multi-racial cinemas in the Federation.

"(21) In Bulawayo a multi-racial motel is being built.

"(22) In Nyasaland nine out of 11 African-Labour Department officials have sat and passed a part of the Government labour law examination. It is the same examination as European labour officers take.

"(23) There is now an African lecturer in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"(24) There are now multi-racial football teams; and Africans and Europeans sit together at all football matches in Northern Rhodesia.

"(25) A multi-racial bursary committee, known as The Overseas Training and Education Co-operative Organization (O.T.E.C.O.), has been formed recently in Kitiwe, Northern Rhodesia, under the chairmanship of an African. Its object is to give financial assistance to anyone, regardless of race or colour, who wants to further his or her academic education or undertake a technical course overseas and to advise, attend and supervise students on suitable courses and institutions, at which bursaries are provided.

"(26) Africans in Northern Rhodesia have been



apprentices. In an open competition with Europeans and other races, an African was recently selected for apprenticeship in the Public Works Department.

(27) Two Africans have been appointed to Rhodesia House in London as information officers.

(28) As far as I know, the only discriminatory labour legislation remaining in Northern Rhodesia is the "Employment of Natives Ordinance"; but that legislation is there to protect Africans in regard to housing, wages, and contracts.

"All this does not mean that nothing more should be done to advance Africans." I think the following should be considered:

(1) All secondary schools should be federal and multi-racial, but there should be separate schools for boys and girls.

(2) The two Africans in the Nyasaland Executive Council should hold portfolios, and there should be three or four Parliamentary Secretaries.

(3) The Federal Government should consider appointing one African Minister, even without a portfolio, to start with and two additional African Parliamentary Secretaries.

(4) In order to be on the same footing with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, political parties in Southern Rhodesia should put up Africans as candidates at the next general election. Meanwhile the Government of Southern Rhodesia should be empowered to nominate four Africans to the Southern Rhodesia Assembly. Two should be provided by the governing party and two by the Opposition. The two on the Government side should become Parliamentary Secretaries.

### First Step

"(5) As a first step towards multi-racial trade unions in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, there should be one Trade Union Congress for the whole Federation.

"(6) Should the system continue as in Southern Rhodesia, all Europeans representing African interests should be elected from the common voters' roll by all races, not be nominated by the Governors of the two northern territories. The system of specially elected Africans should cease so that all African representatives should be popularly elected from the voters' roll by all races on party lines.

"(7) In order to enable more Africans to qualify and register as voters, the qualifications for the franchise should not be raised for at least 10 years from the date of the 1958 federal general election. At the present stage of African political development I find this more logical than the cry for universal adult suffrage. This cry usually comes from those who cannot qualify for a vote but are ambitious for power.

"(8) Steps should be gradually taken to eliminate the special roll, so that the Federation should not be confused by our critics with South Africa, which has two voters' rolls, one for Europeans and the other for non-Europeans.

"(9) In order to enable more Africans to advance academically and technically, the Government should double their bursary and scholarship schemes.

"(10) The United States of America, which has shown great interest in the Federation, should be encouraged to establish an American-type multi-racial university or two-year college in the Federation as they have done in China, Egypt, Indonesia, Ethiopia and Uganda. One university college is not big enough to cope with the situation in the Federation, and funds being limited, it would be asking too much to ask Britain or the Federation itself to set up another one in the near future.

"(11) It is most desirable that another technical foundation should be established on the Copperbelt, which could take more Africans than other races.

"(12) As trade unions in Northern Rhodesia are territorial, and as there is provision in the Constitution empowering the Governor to nominate two persons to the Legislative Council, therefore, in order to give the working class a voice in the legislature, two of the nominated members should come from trade unions—African and European.

### Industrial Duty

"Educated or semi-educated Africans have a tendency to look mostly for white-collar jobs, though there is a great need for educated Africans to go into industry. In the early days, when white men were still very few in the country, none of them did manual work, and this gave Africans the wrong impression that educated persons do not do manual labour. As things have changed, it is our duty as African leaders to stamp out this false idea, which is responsible for much unemployment in Northern Rhodesia. It also provides fertile soil for political agitators.

"After the Federal Constitution Review I think that the federal area should have a short name, such as Zambia. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland should then be known as The Commonwealth of Zambia. But in order to keep alive the memory of John Smith Rhodes, the three federated territories should retain their present names of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

"As people outside the Federation confuse us with the Union of South Africa, which has entirely lost the favour of other countries and nationalities by her policy of racial segregation and colour discrimination, and as there are also Africans in the Federation who are frightened of South Africa, it would be a good idea if the name of the police in Southern Rhodesia, the British South Africa Police, could be changed to South Rhodesia Police. That would be in line with the Northern Rhodesia Police and the Nyasaland Police. The Federal force could be known as The Commonwealth of Zambia Police.

"My suggestion of change of name means no disregard of the great work the British South Africa Company has done in my country. We are what we are today as a result of that work. The company still awards bursaries and scholarships to deserving African men and women in the Federation. Its example is now being followed by the Bear Trust, the Dulyerton Trust, the Anglo American Corporation, and the British Trades Union Congress.

"I was not in Nyasaland at the time of last year's riots. The only thing that surprises me is that Dr. Hastings Banda who was there at the time did not succeed in stopping those troubles, as he has done since his release from detention; but he was and is the same man.

### Secession Not the Answer

"Would secession be the answer to Nyasaland problems. I do not agree with that view. Nyasaland is a poor country and cannot even by a miracle stand on her own economically. I cannot see why some Africans in Nyasaland should be afraid of the Federation when before long Africans will be in the majority in the Nyasaland Government.

"If Nyasaland broke away from the Federation, preferential employment opportunities in the Rhodesias would be given to Northern Rhodesian and Southern Rhodesian Africans, while Nyasaland Africans would be excluded.

"I have been asked what I feel about the banning of the United National Independence Party in the Western Province of Northern Rhodesia. Generally I am not in favour of banning political organizations, but a man usually reaps what he sows. They themselves are to blame. It is easy for U.N.I.P. leaders to denounce violence and deny responsibility for the unhappy events which happened in Northern Rhodesia, but as most of these things usually emanate from their meetings, no one will believe them unless they themselves discipline their men.

"Some schools have been closed in Northern Rhodesia as a result of political agitation. Golden opportunities—which come but once in life—have been thrown away through strikes engineered among the young people by self-seekers and their unreasonable stooges solely for their own ends.

"At the Hodgson Technical College, none of whose students will be re-admitted, the chances of a life-time have been completely thrown away. In the case of Munal Secondary School (Northern Rhodesia's Eton) and other schools, the majority of students who were sent home were re-admitted after some months; but the young people's chances have been marred by their own acts. Could anyone responsible for misleading them be considered worthy to be a leader of a State?

"Equally shameful have been stone-throwing at cars and the burning of African school buildings, canteens and clinics in the rural areas. Surely anyone destroying them has no real interest in the Africans for whom he pretends to fight. Can any Christian or other humanitarian just and respect leadership responsible for such cruel and brutal acts.

### Liberal Victims

"You will have read some months ago of the tragic deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Mingo, two Africans who were burnt to death in their bed during the night by a petrol bomb, and of an African woman who was set alight alive in Lusaka. These cruel methods, foreign to Central Africa, have been imported from outside the Federation. It is a pity that the Government has not yet set up a commission of inquiry to find out where these cruel methods come from. Unless that is done we shall one day have some form of Mau Mau in Northern Rhodesia, if not in the whole of Central Africa.

"One surprising thing is that no extremist or agitator has met his death in such a cruel manner. All the victims have been persons of known liberal views.

"Immediately Mr. Harry Nkumbula, M.L.C., general president of the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress, changed his political outlook and became more realistic, his car was set on fire and his life threatened several times. Two African members of the Federal Parliament, Mr. Justin L. Nkomo (United Federal Party) and Mr. Francis Chembe (Central African Party) had their homes and property badly

## How Will Non-Africans Be Elected?

### Position in Kenya Still Indefinite

THE RECOMMENDATIONS to the Government of Kenya by the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General in connexion with elections still leave indefinite the position of non-African candidates.

Mr. W. F. Coutts and Mr. E. N. Griffith-Jones were appointed a working party "to recommend within the principles set out in the report of the Kenya Constitutional Conference, 1960, the rules which should govern the registration of voters, the qualification and nomination of candidates, and the election of members to the Legislative Council, including the delimitation of constituencies". Their report has just been published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, as Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1959-60.

Under the Lancaster House Constitution 20 of the 53 common roll seats in the Legislature are to be called "reserved seats", 10 of which will be filled by Europeans, eight by Asians, and two by Africans. Candidates for these seats must submit themselves to primary elections. The recommendations in that connexion read:

"(1) Ballot papers at primary elections should bear the names of all persons offering themselves for nomination as candidates for the subsequent common-roll elections;

"(2) Each person voting should be required to enter 'yes' or 'no' against each name on the ballot paper; incomplete ballot papers would be rejected;

"(3) At the count of the poll, the 'yes's' against each name should be counted and expressed as a percentage of the total number of valid ballot papers;

"(4) The candidature of any candidate securing 25% or more should be declared as endorsed by the voters in the primary, and that candidate should be declared as nominated to contest the common roll election.

"(5) If only one candidate has secured 25% or more, then the candidature of that one candidate should be declared as endorsed by the voters in the primary, and that candidate should be declared as elected unopposed.

"(6) If no candidate has secured 25%, all candidates participating in the primary should be declared as nominated to contest the common roll election, and if there is only one candidate he should be declared as elected unopposed."

No reference is made to the subsequent proceedings in the common roll election. Most constituencies, if not all, will have a large majority of African voters, so that there still appears to be the likelihood that a European, Asian, or Arab candidate overwhelmingly supported by his own community may be defeated by African common roll electors.

### National Members

Under the Macleod Constitution there will be 12 "national members" of the Legislature, four Africans, four Asians, and four Europeans. The working party recommends that every candidate for election as a national member should be supported by at least two members of each group of constituents. No candidate in any group should, they consider, be allowed to succeed in a contested election unless he has received at least one eighth of the total votes (i.e., seven).

Constituency members should, it is recommended, not be allowed to stand as candidates for national seats. Any intending candidate must opt whether to stand for a constituency or a national seat; if, having been elected for a constituency, he wishes to convert to a national seat, he must first resign the constituency representation and take his chance of failure in the contest as a national member.

The right to vote is to depend upon ability to read and write one's own language, Swahili, or English, membership of a local or higher council, appointment as a sub-chief, or membership of the tribal police (none of these posts carrying emoluments of £75 annually), or an income of not less than that sum.

The working party considers that a wife who does not otherwise qualify in her own right should do so on her husband's income. In the case of a plurality of wives, the husband would have to prove an income of £75 for each wife in excess of one.

Below, in many parts of Kenya, Africans who are pastoralists, but whose agriculturalists may own much property but have no income, are unable to acquire property qualifications. Some of the ways in which the value of £75 is suggested.

Anyone over 40 years of age becomes entitled to the vote irrespective of ability to meet one of the above qualifications.

Because the ability to read, write, and speak English with reasonable proficiency is necessary to the due performance of his duties as a legislative councillor, it is proposed that every councillor should be required to fulfill one of the three following qualifications: (1) previous membership of the Legislative Council; (2) possession of a degree from any university in which English is the medium of instruction, or a diploma from Makerere College, Uganda, or that English is his native language; (3) that he satisfies a language board that his knowledge of English suffices for active participation in the proceedings of the Legislature.

As to postal votes, the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General write: "There has been in the past so much difficulty about the arranging of postal ballots, and in many cases so much exception has been taken to them, with the result that a degree of instability has been introduced into the conduct of elections, that we consider that the time has now come when postal ballots should be abolished altogether."

### Genuine Representation

A newsletter issued by the United Party of Kenya refers as follows to non-African representation in the Legislative Council under the Macleod Constitution:—

"Under the proposed Lancaster House Constitution there would be only one voters' roll, upon which all names would be registered, irrespective of race, provided that certain simple qualifications were held. Within this common roll the position of the minority communities would be safeguarded by the reservation of 20 out of the 53 elected seats, allocated as 10 European, eight Asian, and two Arab. There should be communal primary elections for the reserved seats, in order to ensure that the candidates elected commanded the effective and genuine support within their community."

"If this proposal is examined dispassionately it will be seen that if, say, three European candidates were to stand for one of these reserved seats, all three might come within the margin which determines whether their names should go forward to the final or common roll election. In that election, where the majority of the voters would necessarily be Africans, the Europeans might well find the candidate they favoured least to be the one elected. Such a system cannot be said to ensure that the candidates elected would command effective and genuine support within their community."

"No public mention has been made of this point of view by the Asian and Arab communities, though it is known that many individuals of those communities hold strong opinions. It would appear that to ensure the 'effective and genuine support' envisaged, straight communal elections would be the only satisfactory and fair way of attaining this end."

"As regards the smaller African tribes, it is to be remembered that no such people as 'the Africans' exist, in so far as they come from three major ethnic groups, within each of which the major tribes distinguishable amongst them. The largest of these are the Kikuyu, who number approximately 1,400,000; the Luo, about 1m. The Masai number only 90,000, and the Njemvi very considerably less. The difference between the Masai and a Kikuyu is as great as the difference between a Scandinavian and a Balkan peasant. They have a different tribal structure, way of life, and ability to cope with modern conditions."

"It should be quite obvious that for a great many years to come the minority races (Europeans, Asians, and Arabs) and the smaller tribes should not be left to the mercy of a 'Westminster model' democracy if it is the genuine wish of the British people that each and every section of Kenya's population is to enjoy genuine representation."

### Six Seconds Too Early

THE V-FORCE OF THE R.A.F., an élite, has four categories, the top of which is called "select star". These crack crews, who may be ordered at any time to leave immediately for some distant destination are expected to calculate their exact time of arrival before the flight starts. A Vulcan bomber of the force, which has just returned from a flight to Kenya, with one stop in Cyprus, did the Akrotiri-Nairobi stretch of 3,080 miles with six seconds in hand when the aircraft grounded at Embakasi. The flying time over the 5,590 miles from Britain had been 10 hours 15 minutes.

Science is important, humanism is important, making a living is important, but nothing is more important as an efficient, fair and humane, self-government. — H. K. H. The Duke of Edinburgh





# PERSONALIA

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE flew to New York last Friday.

MR. J. K. DICK has joined the board of the Uganda Co., Ltd.

MR. P. E. WALTERS is now a provincial commissioner in Kenya.

MR. P. G. GOULD is to go to Kenya as a resident magistrate.

MR. W. A. BURDETT COLLETS has arrived in London from Rhodesia.

MR. W. BAIN, who has been on leave in Scotland, has returned by air to Tangai.

MR. A. M. J. DE SWARDT is now Deputy Director of Geological Survey in Uganda.

SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK is due in London on Saturday from Nairobi.

MR. S. E. R. WYNNE, managing director of Voice and Vision, Ltd., is visiting the Federation.

MR. F. M. THOMAS, a P.C. in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Minister of Native Affairs.

GENERAL ABBODI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, is to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia next month.

MR. GRACE IBINGIRA has been elected a member of the Legislative Council of Uganda representing Ankole.

MR. GODWIN LEWANIKA, M.P., arrived in London from the Federation on Monday and left again yesterday.

MR. J. A. ALLEN, deputy general manager of Rhodesia Railways, and MRS. ALLEN have arrived in Britain by sea.

MR. M. E. GAMBLE has joined the board of British Overseas Stores, Ltd., on the resignation of Mr. M. RICHARDS.

MR. PATRICK JUBB, Director of the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, is due in London today for a fortnight's visit.

MR. ERIC BAUMANN will fly back to Nairobi from London next Tuesday. MRS. BAUMANN will return to Kenya shortly.

THE EARL OF DUNDIE, has been appointed a special Ambassador to represent Britain at the Congo-independence celebrations.

THE REV. C. I. MCN. SMITH, assistant chaplain on the Tyne to the Missions to Seamen, is to be the mission chaplain in Port Sudan.

MR. J. J. G. MICHIE, has been appointed to the board of John Laing & Son, Ltd., a United Kingdom group with large Rhodesian interests.

THE REV. W. KINGSLEY WALKER, of Finham, County, appointed Archdeacon of Seychelles, is expected to arrive there before the end of the year.

MR. E. D. W. CRAWSHAW, O.C., a puisne judge in Tanganyika, has been appointed a Justice of Appeal in the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

MR. P. HOWARD has been appointed employer's representative on the Nyasaland Wages Advisory Board, with Mr. J. BUCKINGHAM as his alternative.

MR. L. C. VAMBE is to speak on "Central Africa: What is the Answer?" at a Commonwealth course at Missenden Abbey, Bucks., early next month.

MR. F. E. GRIMWOOD, lately Assistant Director of the Game and Fisheries Department of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Chief Game Warden in Kenya.

MR. WHITNEY STRAIGHT, who has property interests in Southern Rhodesia, has just spent a few days in Salisbury, to which he expects to return in September.

MR. CHRISTOPHER CHATAWAY, Conservative M.P. for Lewisham North, has returned to London from a visit to Ghana. He has previously visited East and Central Africa.

SIR ERNEST VASEY, Finance Minister in Tanganyika, has arrived in London for talks at the Colonial Office and in the City. He expects to return to Dar es Salaam next week.

MR. F. J. PERKINS, a member of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya since 1956, has been elected vice-chairman, in the place of Mr. R. F. MYLTON WATSON, who recently resigned.

MR. H. J. QUINTON, M.P. for Mazoe, is to become Minister for Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia on July 1. The portfolio has hitherto been held by the Prime Minister.

DR. J. D. GILBERT, assistant director of the Virus Research Institute at Entebbe, has become a D.Sc., London, in recognition of his work on the behaviour of mosquitoes in relation to human disease.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and LADY RENNIE are giving a reception for Viscount and Viscountess Monckton and the members of the Monckton Commission.

THE VERY REV. DR. R. H. W. SHEPHERD, last year's moderator of the Church of Scotland, and MRS. SHEPHERD are returning to South Africa. As a member of the Monckton Commission, Dr. Shepherd will be back in London shortly.

MR. E. C. R. CHASE, a lecturer at the Copperbelt Technical Foundation, Mufulira, has arrived from Northern Rhodesia. So have Mr. and Mrs. J. R. HURN, Mr. J. W. G. RANDALL, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. FORD, Mr. W. R. BEARDELL, Mr. and Mrs. C. GILLANDERS, and Dr. D. W. BRAITHWAITE.

DR. D. BAGSTER-WILSON, for the past six years director of the Institute of Malaria and Vector-borne Diseases at Amani, Tanganyika, has retired after 31 years in East Africa. He first went out as a medical officer in Tanganyika. He is now in Uganda collecting information for a malaria map of that country.

THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN RHODESIA has appointed the REV. JOHN KINGSNORTH to be Archdeacon in Northern Rhodesia, the REV. CYRIL MUDFORD to be Archdeacon of Msoro, and the REVS. JOHN CASWELL HOUGHTON, GEORGE MULENGA, and ALFRED WEBSTER-SMITH to be canons of the new cathedral in Lusaka.

MR. T. E. BROMLEY, who has seen service in Japan, the United States, and Iran, is now British Consul-General in Mogadishu, Somalia, in succession to Mr. A. C. KENDALL, who has left on retirement from the Foreign Service. Mr. Bromley will become Ambassador when the Somalia Republic comes into being on July 1.

Among arrivals in London from Southern Rhodesia are Mr. and Mrs. M. E. GORDON, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. J. HILL, Mr. R. H. JARRET, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. FORDER, Mr. R. G. O'B. HOLGATE, Mr. L. DONARSKI, Mr. D. A. CLARKE, Mr. C. W. PARKE, Mr. R. E. G. PARKER, Mr. R. H. ROBERTS, Mr. P. SKINNER, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. P. SMITH and Mr. J. F. WALDEN.

In announcing the retirement of SIR RICHARD RANKINE from the board of the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust, Ltd., after 21 years as a director, SIR ERIC MACRADYEN, the chairman, says that the directors are thus deprived of "a most conscientious and helpful colleague" who brought to the service of the company "fine wisdom and knowledge of administration", and whose sound advice was always highly appreciated. Sir Richard was British Resident in Zanzibar from 1930 to 1957.

## APPOINTMENT

DR. WILLIAM MC SURGEON, recruited for the Orbital and Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, 10, Old St. Street, within the walls of 22, Old St. Street, London, E.C. 1, is now in the process of leaving for the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, London, E.C. 1.



## Obituary

### Mr. N. H. Wilson

MR. NEH. HOLSMAN WILSON, who has died in Bulawayo, aged 74, went to Southern Rhodesia in 1906 and served in the B.S.A.P. until 1910, when he joined the Native Affairs Department. In 1921 he became secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, but soon afterwards he retired and took up cotton growing. He had a flair for journalism, and at different times edited the magazine *Nada*, the *Sunday Mail* and *New Rhodesia*.

Elected chairman of the Progressive Party in 1929, he negotiated the amalgamation with the Country Party to form the Reform Party, of which he became the first chairman. He also founded in the same year the White Rhodesia Association of which he was secretary until 1932. In 1933 he became M.P. for Salisbury Central.

The Southern Rhodesia Association was founded by him quite recently; he was at one time general secretary of the Dominion Party, and he was president of the Immigration and Development Association of Rhodesia and chairman of Central Africa Wing of the League of Empire Loyalists. He had been a member of Salisbury's Native Administration Department, of the Public Relations Advisory Board of Southern Rhodesia; and of the Immigration Advisory Board. He leaves a widow and four children.

MOTHER CONSTANTIA, aged 95, has died in the Dominican Convent, Salisbury. Born in Augsburg, Germany, she was the only remaining survivor of the band of five nuns who trekked in very primitive conditions from Mafeking to Rhodesia in 1891 to nurse Rhodes pioneers. Their wagon was dubbed "Noah's Ark". She and her colleagues won the deep gratitude of the tough founders of the Colony.

CANON T. O. BEATTIE, who was Rhodesia's first scoutmaster, has died in Pietermaritzburg, aged 85. He served as an Anglican priest from 1910 to 1930 in Bulawayo and Gwelo, and founded St. Patrick's Mission near Que Que. He started what is now the 1st Bulawayo (Pioneer) scout group only two years after Baden-Powell formed the first troop in England.

MR. G. D. LAMPEN, C.M.G., C.B.E., formerly of the Sudan Political Service, who has died in England at the age of 61, was a former deputy governor of the Kassala Province and then from 1944 to 1949 governor of Darfur. He became Deputy Sudan Agent in London in 1951; and in 1954-55 was adviser in London to the Governor-General of the Sudan.

MISS AMY JANET BOORN, who has died in England, was one of the pioneer nurses in the Zanzibar Diocese of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. She began her service in 1898 at Magila, in German East Africa (now Tanganyika), and was later at the mission station at Korogwe before going to Zanzibar and Pemba.

MR. NOEL MONKS, for 20 years a special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, died suddenly at the week-end at the age of 52. Foreseeing the outbreak of the war between Italy and Ethiopia, he went to the Horn of Africa as a free-lance war correspondent. He had visited East and Central Africa on several occasions.

THE REV. A. J. WILCOX, whose death is reported, was Deputy Chaplain-General in the Middle East from 1939 to 1944, during which time he visited East Africa. He served in the Royal Army Chaplains' Department for about 20 years.

MR. SUREJ LUMA NASSORU KARERA, who has died in Salisbury, was a nominated representative member for Dalis, Salisbur in the Legislative Council from 1955 to 1957. He also served on the municipal council

### Tribute to Ismailis

THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA paid tribute to the Ismailia community when he opened a swimming-pool at the Aga Khan Primary School, Nairobi. He said "East Africa is fortunate to have such a strong, devout, and flourishing Ismailia community. Their example of self-help and social service is second to none. The contribution they have made towards the welfare of all races is outstanding, and examples of their industry and benevolence can be seen on all sides." The prospect of failure in the work of promoting inter-racial co-operation was, Sir Patrick Renison added, too awful to contemplate. Kenya had either to sink or swim.

### Rhodesian Paintings

MR. P. F. BARRETT, Deputy High Commissioner for the Federation, opened an exhibition of paintings by Mrs. Grace Graham-Owen at Rhodesia House, London, on Monday. Mrs. Graham-Owen is a skilled water-colourist with a clean, confident, if conventional line. Her 60-odd pictures on show reveal her attachment to the rural scene. Her's is not the Africa of the Salisbury skyscraper or Copperbelt headgear, but the quiet Africa of the countryside, of kraals at nightfall, and Masasa trees in the spring. In striking contrast, there is a vivid group of abstracts by young African students of Chirodzo Art Centre, Salisbury.

### Uganda Films

ABOUT 90 PEOPLE attended a film show at Uganda House, London, last week. The three films shown were: "Way to the West", a colour documentary of the building of the Western extension of the railway in Uganda; "Safari to Adventure", a general East African film covering all the territories; and "Camera in Uganda", a silent film, made by amateurs, showing how tourists can get wonderful shots of big game. The commentary for this was given by Mr. R. Maltby, Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Guests were served with Uganda beer.

### Winner Gored

MR. ROBIN CLAY was badly gored at Nakuru County Show by his prize Jersey bull just after it had won the championship. One of his Jersey cows was declared female champion. But for prompt action by Lieut. Colonel R. D. Gordon, president of the Jersey Society of East Africa, Mr. Clay, who had to be removed to hospital, might have been more seriously injured. Lord Acton, president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Southern Rhodesia, had flown to Kenya to judge the Jerseys.

### Ninety-Year-Old Chief

A 90-YEAR-OLD CHIEF, Yacobo Bahebe Mabula, who has been a chief in the Mwanza area of Tanganyika for 43 years, has been awarded the Queen's Medal for Chiefs. Chief Mabula was chairman of the Busoga Federation of Chiefs until 1951, and has been a member of the Mwanza District Advisory Council since it was established in that year.

### Uganda Talks

OWING TO LADY CRAWFORD'S serious illness, the Governor of Uganda will not attend the talks which the Colonial Secretary is now having in London with a delegation from the Uganda Legislative Council. To the members of the delegation given in our issue of June 17, should be added the names of Mr. C. P. S. Allan, Administrative Secretary.

## New Law Against Racial Discrimination Action in Northern Rhodesia

A BILL which will make racial discrimination unlawful in certain places of refreshment and entertainment in Northern Rhodesia is to be presented in the session of the Legislative Council which the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, opened last week.

Provision will be made for a new conciliation procedure and for a board or boards with powers to investigate any such practice and administer sanctions. Discriminatory practices in all other fields of commercial activity will be the subject of inquiry and report.

"Many security and unemployment problems resulted from an unnatural flow of people from rural areas to the towns, said the Governor. "I and my Ministers are alive to the urgent need of correcting this position not only by stimulating development but by other means also."

The special development programme continued to make good progress in the Northern and Luapula provinces, where the chiefs and Native authorities had maintained their positions and resisted threats to their authority. The Governor paid tribute to their steadfastness, courage, and loyalty.

Political leaders must attune themselves and their policies to the realities and opportunities which would be provided by the impending review of the Federal Constitution. He, the Governor, was sometimes asked whether political evolution must be hobbled by continual crises and proscriptions. But the authorities in Lusaka and London were not going to be coerced into rapid political changes under pressure of lawlessness. Anyone attempting to follow that road, believing it to be a short cut, would find it the slowest way to their goal.

One reason underlying demands for rapid political change was the fear that Africans might go unrepresented at the Federal review conference. An explicit assurance had, however, been given by H.M. Government that African opinion in Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland would be represented, and not solely by members of the Legislative Council.

"Nothing will be done until the outcome of the conference is known, for it may affect our Constitution and make it necessary to initiate discussions for further change. I ask all shades of opinion to note this programme and the opportunities it offers and to attune themselves and their policies to it."

### Threatening Situation

As a result of the activities of persons connected with or inspired by the United National Independence Party, which early this year came under the control of many who had been officials of the proscribed Zambia movement, a most threatening situation had developed on the Copperbelt, and just over a month ago the Government had been forced to declare branches of the new African political organization to be unlawful societies and make regulations to preserve law and order.

"These measures appear to have proved effective, but I must make it clear that I and my Government are resolute that violence in all its manifestations must be stamped out and the right of law-abiding citizens to go about their business peaceably and without fear of intimidation and unprovoked attack shall be preserved. Nor are we blind to the need for examining and seeking to eliminate legitimate causes of grievances and unrest."

The Governor reminded the House of Mr. Macleod's warning that violence inevitably retarded political progress and would be firmly handled if it occurred in Northern Rhodesia. Sir Evelyn welcomed U.N.I.P.'s categorical condemnation of violence, but could not overlook its apparent intention of causing as much embarrassment as possible to the Government through non-violence.

H.M. Government would not negotiate under threat of violence and it had no plans to initiate any constitutional discussions until the outcome of the Monckton Commission and the subsequent review were known. There would be no change in the territory's Constitution in 1960 in face of this clear and direct statement of H.M. Government's position on the political future of the country.

"I trust no political leader or member of any political organization will continue to mislead followers into the expectation that radical changes in the Constitution are just round the corner."

Another grave danger to security and safety springs from the activities of persons who, in the name of the Government and as its standing representatives to the eyes of the public, have propagated false and harmful views.

different shades of political opinion; there are those who attack Government on the ground that it is dominated by the Colonial Office and who seek to eliminate the influence of so-called Colonial Office officials. Conversely, there are those who continually accuse these officials, and particularly the official Ministers, of ignoring their responsibilities for the African people and of subjecting their duty to the dictates of a political party.

"Neither criticism is justified, and both are harmful because they undermine confidence and play into the hands of those who seek to upset the existing order through violent means. I am not attacking or objecting to legitimate and healthy criticism of Government. My observations are directed solely against the kind of criticisms and attacks that plant doubts in the minds of the public and distrust in authority and the standing of Government."

I call upon all people who have at heart the future well-being of the country to co-operate with my Government, with the forces of law and order, and with other responsible persons of every race in refusing to countenance lawlessness, coercion, intimidation, and threats made in the name of political dissatisfaction or aspirations. I ask them to avoid violent and extravagant utterances and to think before they speak or write. I ask them to defend their own right and that of others to espouse any religious or political belief that does not invoke unlawful or extra-constitutional means to achieve its aims, and to extend to others the courtesy of tolerance of views which may not coincide with their own."

The Governor emphasized that the coming years would call for steady nerves, sincere regard for the future in all that was done, moderation in action and utterance, and firm faith in the future.

## Struggle for Power in the Congo Deadlock Delays Formation of Government

WITH THE CONGO due to attain independence next week, the Belgian authorities have been making last-minute attempts to bring about some sort of national Government which will hold the country together in at least comparative unity.

After Mr. Lumumba had failed to form a Government, the Belgian Minister in the Congo entrusted the task to Mr. Kasavubu. He claimed to have succeeded, but that was later denied, and Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Kasavubu, leaders of the National Congress Movement and the Abako Party respectively, were brought together for talks. As this issue went to press there was still no sign of a political alliance between them. Unless they do agree to co-operate, the prospects of a stable central Government are regarded as slender.

There was a further development on Tuesday after Mr. Lumumba's party had won, by a solid majority, the three vital posts in the Chamber of Representatives—those of the Speaker and two Deputy Speakers. The Belgian Minister in the Congo then asked him to form a government and he accepted.

Mr. Lumumba said afterwards that he wanted to see a unified and prosperous Congo and hoped that there would be sincere co-operation with the Belgian people. He wanted to form a moderate and responsible government which would have a modest programme.

Mr. Lumumba threatened some days ago to form his own National Government in opposition to that of Mr. Kasavubu if he was entrusted with the Prime Ministership. That, it was thought, might lead to the establishment of a separate State in the Eastern and Central Congo where the Lumumba party obtained most support in the recent elections.

This threat of rival Governments in the national field has been paralleled in Katanga, the rich copper mining province which provides well over half the wealth of the whole Congo. There the formation of a Provincial Government by the Conakat Party was followed by the announcement that a rival Provincial Government had been established by the Balubakat Party.

A Conakat declaration that it would secede from the Congo and negotiate federation with the Rhodesias caused a state of emergency to be declared in the provinces by the Belgian authorities.

There was concern in Northern Rhodesia that disruption in the Katanga might lead to unrest in the Copperbelt, and Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said that it was "the height of irresponsibility for the Belgians to withdraw suddenly from the Congo without preparing parliamentary institutions."

Provincial troops and other forces were sent to Katanga to guard against the Congo far from any



## Legislature Debates Corfield Report

### Ineptitude in the Highest Quarters

THE KENYA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL last week carried by 41 votes to eight a motion of appreciation of the Corfield report on the origin and growth of Mau Mau.

Sir Charles Markham congratulated the author on refraining from giving his personal conclusions in spite of most provocative evidence.

Recalling rumours of the form of the report before the Colonial Office and others got busy with their pencils, he suggested that members of the Kenya Legislature should have seen this original, which was common property in privileged circles in London. The names of some individuals had apparently been omitted because their feelings might have been hurt.

Sir Charles condemned the ineptitude of the highest officials in Kenya who had refused to listen to reports from officers in the field. In any other administration, he said, many civil servants would have forfeited their pensions.

Commenting on current intimidation, he said that there were Africans outside the Legislature who were determined to break down good government and make impossible the lives of those who believed in genuine democracy.

Group Captain Briggs, leader of the United Party, said there were great similarities between the security position today and in 1949-50, including the same build-up of anti-Europeanism and the same intimidation.

The Corfield Report had been in the Government's hands since August. He feared that delay in publication was due to the decision to hold the Lancaster House Conference. Was that so?

Mr. S. V. Cooke criticized the report for omitting many in favour of Kenyatta. It also failed to record that in 1948 two African M.L.Cs., Mr. Mathu and Mr. Ohanga, had asked Government to take cognizance of the serious unrest, and that Mr. Mathu had written a memorandum saying that the Kikuyu were meeting in banana groves and cursing the Government and the chiefs. Nor was Mr. Corfield accurate in saying that Kenyatta had never denounced Mau Mau; he had done so openly in Kaloleni Hall, Nairobi. Mr. Corfield's tendency was always to see the worst side of Kenyatta.

Mr. Coultis, the Chief Secretary, said that no parts of the report had been deleted or changed at the request of M.Ps. to

save them embarrassment. When Mr. Corfield left Kenya last year he gave the Governor a copy of his final draft, one important omission from which was the conclusions which the commission drew.

When Mr. Corfield returned to Kenya in March he made emendations in five chapters, which had been written very fully in order to inform the Government on specific matters. Much material in those chapters would be largely academic for the general public, and so it was condensed. At one time the Government considered deleting practically all the names, but eventually omitted only one or two, where there would be definite danger to the people concerned.

As to the present security position, the Government knew what was happening. The intelligence service had been much improved and the police strengthened, and the Government possessed powers which it lacked 10 years ago. There had been recent cases of oath-taking. Inquiries were being made and action taken against those responsible.

### Mr. Corfield's Rejoinder to Mr. Cooke

On Tuesday Mr. Corfield refuted Mr. Cooke's allegations, saying in a letter to *The Times*:

"You have reported Mr. Cooke as saying in the Kenya Legislative Council last Thursday that facts favourable to Kenyatta have been omitted from my report, and you have chosen to headline this remark. Although I am not conscious that any fact relevant to the origin and growth of Mau Mau has been omitted, Mr. Cooke is entitled to his opinion, but he is perhaps unfortunate in the two examples he is reported as having quoted in support of it.

"No less than two pages (74-76) refer at length to the two debates which took place in Legislative Council in January, 1948, and include an extract from Mr. Mathu's memorandum submitted to Government in 1947 referred to by Mr. Cooke. A quotation from Mr. Ohanga's speech is on page 26.

"This reported statement by Mr. Cooke is the more surprising as it was he who first drew my attention to the significance of these two debates shortly after I started work in May, 1948.

"The second alleged omission is to Kenyatta's denunciation of Mau Mau in Kaloleni Hall, Nairobi. This meeting took place on February 4, 1951, and again no less than two pages (102-104) of the report are devoted to this meeting and the circumstances which led to its holding. The recorded reaction of both European and African opinion to this denunciation are recorded without comment by me."

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## Little Unity at Addis Ababa

### Mr. Nyerere's Reference to Federation

CONTROVERSIES BETWEEN DELEGATES have been a feature of the conference of independent African States which opened last week in Addis Ababa. When the secret sessions started on Monday there were few subjects on which there was common agreement.

The first clash of opinion was between Nigeria and Ghana as to the desirability of a union of African States at present and the leadership of any such union. The Camerouns and Guinea argued about foreign troops operating in independent African territories and an internal dispute among Kenya representatives was also reported. Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have observers at the conference.

In his opening address the Emperor Haile Selassie referred to foreign influences hiding behind a screen in order to disguise their operations in the interest of colonialism, and charged African countries not to let their independence be endangered in exchange for financial support or subsidies. He called for more African collaboration and unity in the form of trade exchanges, road links, inter-African airlines, and the establishment of an African development bank.

A federation of East African States was suggested by Mr. Nyerere, of Tanganyika, who thought that such a step would expedite Kenya's independence, be the best thing for the people of East Africa, and be accepted without difficulty. Reactions to his proposal have been mixed. Mr. Mboya, secretary-general of K.A.N.U., and Mr. Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Party, are in favour, but Mr. Ngala, Minister of Labour, is not.

Politicians in Uganda have been critical. The Democratic Party secretary, Mr. Emanuel Mbariza, said that his party supported co-operation with other territories but not federation, which could not be considered until all the East African countries had become independent. Mr. Obote, president of the Uganda People's Congress, thought that the main task at the moment was to solve Uganda's problems, and that it was useless at present to think of activities outside the country.

A spokesman for the Buganda Government also declared that it was too early to start thinking about federation.

## Letter to the Editor

### Secretary of State Criticized

#### Injudicious Attitude to Mr. Kaunda

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.  
SIR,—I was very glad to see that you have drawn attention to the current practice of British Ministers and in particular, Mr. Macleod, of granting interviews to self-styled African leaders. During their visits to Lusaka both Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod saw Mr. Kaunda, ex-leader of the Zambia Congress, and now leader of the United National Independence Party, although he had only just been released from restriction. In African politics, what is important to the African politician is the fact that he is apparently recognized and treated as a responsible leader by the Secretary of State when the Northern Rhodesian Government does not so recognize him. The African politician is able to use the fact that he has had an interview with the Secretary of State to put over to his followers and to largely ignorant and illiterate Africans in general whatever story he wishes.

After his meeting with the Secretary of State in Lusaka Mr. Kaunda made two assertions, both of which were untrue, namely (1) that he had been invited to London for discussions with the Secretary of State, and (2) that Northern Rhodesia would be an independent African State by October, 1960.

Although Mr. Macleod had ample opportunity in Lusaka to contradict Mr. Kaunda publicly, he did not do so. No positive action was taken until one of my constituents, Mrs. Burton, was burnt to death by some followers of Mr. Kaunda's party and the Governor of Northern Rhodesia had had to invoke the provisions of the recently enacted Public Security Ordinance.

The Secretary of State has now made a categorical statement after a further meeting with Mr. Kaunda, this time in London, and 80,000 copies of this statement have been circulated throughout Northern Rhodesia. Concurrently, one of my United Federal Party African colleagues in the Legislative Council has been beaten up.

It is sincerely to be hoped that similar mistakes by United Kingdom ministers will not be made again. The position of the Northern Rhodesian Government becomes virtually impossible if any self-styled African leader can by-pass that Government and go straight to the Secretary of State.

Yours faithfully,

CECIL D. BURNEY,

Member for Ndola of the Legislative Council  
of Northern Rhodesia.



## Civil Servants in East Africa

THE TERMS OF REFERENCE of the commission which is about to inquire into the conditions of service of civil servants in East Africa will be as follows:—

- (1) To inquire into the conditions of service, including remuneration, of the public services of the East African territories, including Zanzibar, and of the East Africa High Commission, and to make recommendations having regard to
  - (a) the need to offer terms of service sufficient to attract and retain overseas staff;
  - (b) the need to devise salary structures for local services which the territories and Administration will be financially capable of sustaining; and
  - (c) the special position of the High Commission and the centrally-administered services.
- (2) As a matter of first priority, to examine and make recommendations regarding the need for immediate interim awards for any particular classes or categories of officers where such an award is in the view of the commission justified.

At the request of the Government of Tanganyika, the commission will continue to inquire into the terms of service of expatriate officers.



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## Emergency Ended in Nyasaland

### Some Persons Still Detained

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, issued the following announcement on June 15:

"On May 10 I informed the Legislative Council that I hoped it would be possible for me to terminate the formal state of emergency within a few weeks. Since then the situation in the territory has continued to improve, and while there has not yet been a full return to normality, the Government's power to deal with the situation has been enhanced by the enactment of the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance and the Detained Persons (Special Provisions) Ordinance.

In the circumstances, I am satisfied that, although conditions in the territory are not yet wholly normal, it is now possible to abandon the powers provided by the emergency regulations without endangering public order.

"I have therefore today brought into force the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance and the Detained Persons (Special Provisions) Ordinance. I have also signed a notice which has the effect of making available to me the powers conferred by Section 3 of the former ordinance, as I am satisfied that it is necessary to do so for the preservation of public security. Tomorrow a proclamation ending the state of emergency in Nyasaland will be published.

"These powers are designed to enable the Government to secure the public peace. They are not as extensive as those which were available to me under the emergency regulations; and in fact I consider it necessary to invoke them in present circumstances only to the extent of maintaining, in place of, all the emergency regulations which now lapse, two measures relating to the control of meetings and to the residence and movement of persons.

"These measures I regard as the minimum necessary to bring the territory peacefully through the transitional period between the revocation of the formal state of emergency and the restoration of entirely normal conditions. The exercise of the powers will be kept under continuous review.

"As to the Detained Persons (Special Provisions) Ordinance, I have decided that it is necessary to continue to detain a small number of persons previously detained under the emergency regulations. Having regard to the danger to security which their release would at present constitute, I am satisfied that the exigencies of the situation in Nyasaland require their continued detention. Each of these persons will remain in detention until I am satisfied that he can be released without serious prejudice to public safety and order. Individual cases will continue to be kept under review as previously.

"The termination of the formal state of emergency will represent the greatest single step which can be taken at present towards the restoration of normal conditions. I am taking this step in the belief that the peoples of Nyasaland as a whole are prepared to abandon violence and rely on peaceful means for the attainment of their ends. It is my hope and prayer that future events will justify this belief, and that it will never again be necessary for the territory to endure the unhappy and bitter experiences which attend a state of emergency."

## Governor Warns Malawi Party

### Intimidation Continues in Nyasaland

CONSIDERABLE INTIMIDATION was being exercised through organizations of the Malawi Congress Party, the Governor of Nyasaland said on Saturday. He gave a warning that "if this attitude persists the Government will be obliged to take action under the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance."

There had been attempts to bring certain chiefs into dispute by stopping people from attending meetings at their courts, but Sir Robert Armitage was glad that prompt action had been taken in at least one instance. His reference was to a case in which an African had been sentenced to six months imprisonment for intimidating a chief by preventing people from attending his meeting.

Other examples of intimidation mentioned were that party workers had been stopped and asked for Malawi Congress Party membership cards. Villagers had also been stopped and threatened.

## Oathings and Intimidation in Kenya

### Large Extortions in Nyeri District

BRIGADIER P. M. HUGHES, provincial commissioner of the Central Province of Kenya, issued the following statement in Nyeri last Friday:

"As a result of intensive investigations made possible by the use of the Public Security Regulations, there is definite evidence of oathing, illegal meetings, intimidation, and illegal collection of hundreds of thousands of shillings in the Nyeri district. Every effort is being made to discover where the money has gone.

"As a result of Government using its powers under the ordinance, there has been a very good response from the people, who appear to be relieved at the opportunity of coming forward with information which has been weighing on their consciences.

"All curfew and movement restrictions have been lifted from the whole of Othaya division, and it is hoped to remove remaining curfews in a few days.

"Most valuable assistance has been given by the police throughout this operation, and they are hopeful of bringing prosecutions."

## White Heat

A WELL-TO-DO AFRICAN TRADER on the Copperbelt, Mr. John Mwanacanga, who heads a group of moderate opinion among the African community, last week asked the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, to declare, the all white Northern Rhodesia Association "an illegal organization" because its meetings were so inflammatory that many Europeans were likely to be "driven by them into acts of lawlessness". In a telegram Mr. Mwanacanga said: "If these meetings are not checked the country's peace will be endangered". On the same day the Legislative Council gave a second reading to the Societies Amendment Bill, which the Chief Secretary said, would "make it easier for the Government to find out what such societies were up to". The Bill will tighten control of societies which behave in a manner detrimental to law and order.

## Rip-Roaring Row

UNIVERSAL IDENTITY CARDS are to replace municipal passes for Africans in Southern Rhodesia. Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of that Colony, puts the initial cost of replacement at £300,000. He made the proposal last week at the annual congress in Fort Victoria, of the United Federal Party. Announcing that the next stage of the constitutional talks with Britain will take place in Rhodesia in September, he revealed that he had had a "good rip-roaring row" with the Colonial Office during his recent visit to London in connexion with the request for abolition of the United Kingdom's reserve powers over certain Rhodesian legislation.

## Monckton Commission

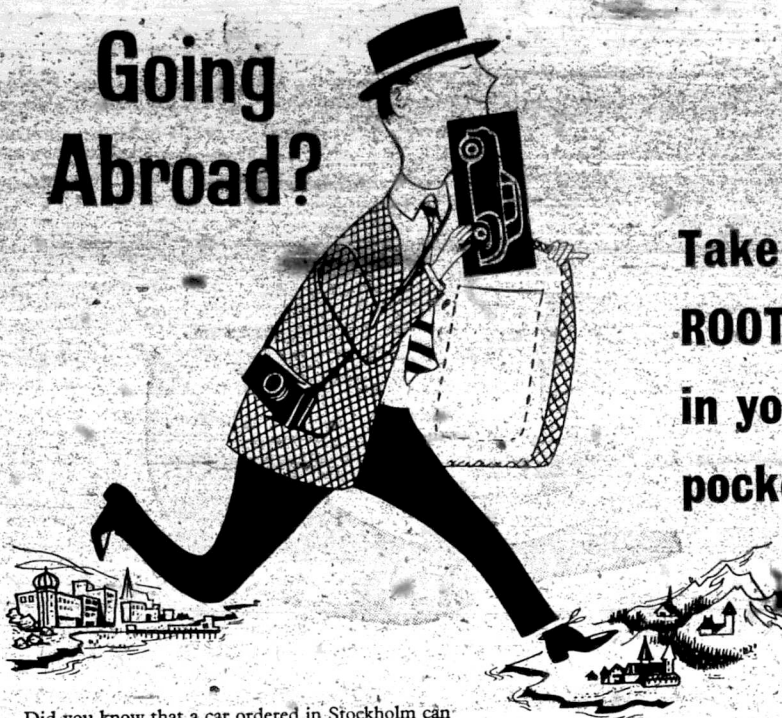
LORD MONCKTON, chairman of the Central African Advisory Commission, went to 10, Downing Street last week to discuss with Mr. Macmillan the date by which the commission would deliver its report to the five Governments involved in the review of the Federal Constitution. With the hearing of evidence in London completed, a large quantity of oral and documentary evidence must now be collated and studied in preparation for the drafting of the report, which is not likely to be in print before mid-August at the earliest.

## K.A.N.U. Officials

THE OFFICE BEARERS of the Kenya African National Union, which has now been registered by the Kenya Government, are: president, Mr. James Gichuru; vice-president, Mr. Oginga Odinga; secretary general, Mr. T. J. Mboya; assistant secretary, Mr. A. Ochieng.



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## Mr. Lewanika Supports Federation

(Continued from page 1015)

damaged by political agitators, simply because they joined multi-racial political parties.

"Does this not make it clear that if men responsible for all these things became the Government they would either hang or imprison their political opponents for life without trial? In view of this I am almost convinced that Central Africa could be saved only by a multi-racial Government with partnership as a policy.

Should the Federation break up, the people who would suffer most would not be Europeans or Asians but the Africans themselves — because there would be either Communism or dictatorship or both.

You British people, especially some of you who are members of Parliament, are partly to blame for some troubles taking place in some of your Colonies and Protectorates. Firstly, the United Kingdom Government and their Colonial Governments often let things go from bad to worse before they try to correct or stop them; secondly, you very often bring African problems into your own party politics; thirdly, some of you tend to side with African nationalists without carefully examining the merits or demerits of their cases; fourthly, Britain has given the outside world the wrong impression that she does not accede to peaceful and constitutional negotiations but only to brutal demands based on violence and intimidation.

"Some of you asked me about the Northern Rhodesia Association which claims to be non-political, but attacked Mr. John Roberts and suggested that he should be removed from the territorial leadership of the United Federal Party. I feel it very unfortunate that some Europeans have formed an association specially to protect European rights. When Europeans have such bodies it becomes difficult to blame Africans for forming nationalist organizations. Although the Northern Rhodesia Association is not as hostile as U.N.I.P., both are interested only in their own racial groups.

### Constitutional Review

"Perhaps I should state my views on the composition of the forthcoming Federal Constitution Review Conference. I feel that it should be confined to the five Governments concerned. If the United Kingdom Government would like to have people who are not in the Government at the conference, such representatives should come from the chiefs. Political parties and individuals in the Federation were given the chance to express their views and feelings to the Monckton Commission, and if some of them neglected that opportunity they will have no one to blame but themselves.

"In spite of the recent outrages committed by members or followers of the United National Independence Party, it is my earnest conviction that our great Federation, launched for the benefit of all persons of all races living in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, should not be allowed to disintegrate because of the noisy utterances of a number of African nationalists who have not the real interest of the country at heart.

"What gives me hope in the future of the Federation is that, despite the recent tragic death of Mrs. Burton, there is a very great deal of good will still being shown by Europeans towards Africans. It could have been expected that many Europeans would have taken advantage of such an incident, but this, happily, has so far not been the case.

As to the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, he has the same vision and plans for the Federation as Abraham Lincoln had for what we now call the United States of America."

## Trade Unionist Attacks Colonialism New H.Q. for Kenya Federation of Labour

SOLIDARITY HOUSE, the new headquarters in Nairobi of the Kenya Federation of Labour, has been opened by Sir Patrick Kenyon, who said that negotiations between the K.F.L. and the Federation of Kenya Employers had contributed to a healthier pattern of industrial relations.

The Governor of Kenya was deputizing for Mr. Walter Reuther, the American trade union leader who, unable to make the journey to East Africa, had sent a message which was read by Mr. F. Mboya. It violently attacked the Colonial Powers and "privileged minorities" who were accused of bestial avarice and an inhuman pursuit of profits and referred to "scouring away the rubbish of old tyrannies." The message also said that Africa must guard against the temptations offered by "Communist committees."

Mr. Mboya, who was re-elected general secretary of the federation, criticized tribalism and asserted that some European settlers were exploiting tribal feelings in order to cause dissension among Africans.

Solidarity House has been built mainly with money given by American trade unions.

### Quiet Homecoming

THINGS DID NOT TURN OUT as expected for Mr. K. Kaunda, president of U.N.I.P., when he made his return journey from visits to Britain, the United States, Tunisia and Egypt. He had been expected in Lusaka last Sunday, and a large welcoming reception had been arranged, but he arrived four days early. There was no one to greet him, and he went straight home. He had flown from Cairo to Nairobi, intending to change planes for Dar es Salaam, where he was to meet Mr. Nyerere. But the Kenya Government having declared him a prohibited immigrant, he was put on an aircraft for Salisbury. Being also a prohibited immigrant in Southern Rhodesia, he was hustled on a plane to Lusaka as soon as he disembarked in the Rhodesian capital.

### Governor Sees African Delegations

A DELEGATION from the Masai United Front, consisting of Mr. J. K. ole Tipis, Mr. W. ole Ntmama, and Mr. John Keen, accompanied by Mr. T. arap Towett, saw the Governor of Kenya at Government House, Nairobi, last Thursday. The delegation discussed the question of the Masai Treaty, land problems, education, and water and game policy. On the same date, at his invitation, the Governor saw a group of nine African elected members — Dr. J. G. Kiano, and Messrs. I. N. Muimi, R. G. Ngala, A. O. Odinga, D. T. arap Moi, J. K. ole Tipis, T. arap Towett, F. J. Khamisi, and J. I. Nyagah. The land question was discussed during the one-hour meeting.

### War on Violence

A FEDERAL-WIDE APPEAL from a prominent African leader to Africans "to renounce violence once and for all" has been made by Mr. C. Mzingeli, a leading trade unionist. He called on African political leaders in all three territories to issue a joint declaration of war on violence in all its forms. Saying that no country could prosper and no people could expect to achieve anything worth while through violence, he suggested that the Governments should introduce drastic measures to stamp it out. They would have the support of "every decent peace-loving African throughout the Federation."

### Uganda's Future

WHEN ASKED in the Legislature whether the Government of Uganda had abandoned its policy of developing Uganda as a unitary State in favour of a plan for a federal State, the Attorney-General replied that it was still H.M. Government's policy to develop Uganda "as a unitary country, although this does not necessarily mean a unitary State as opposed to a federal State."

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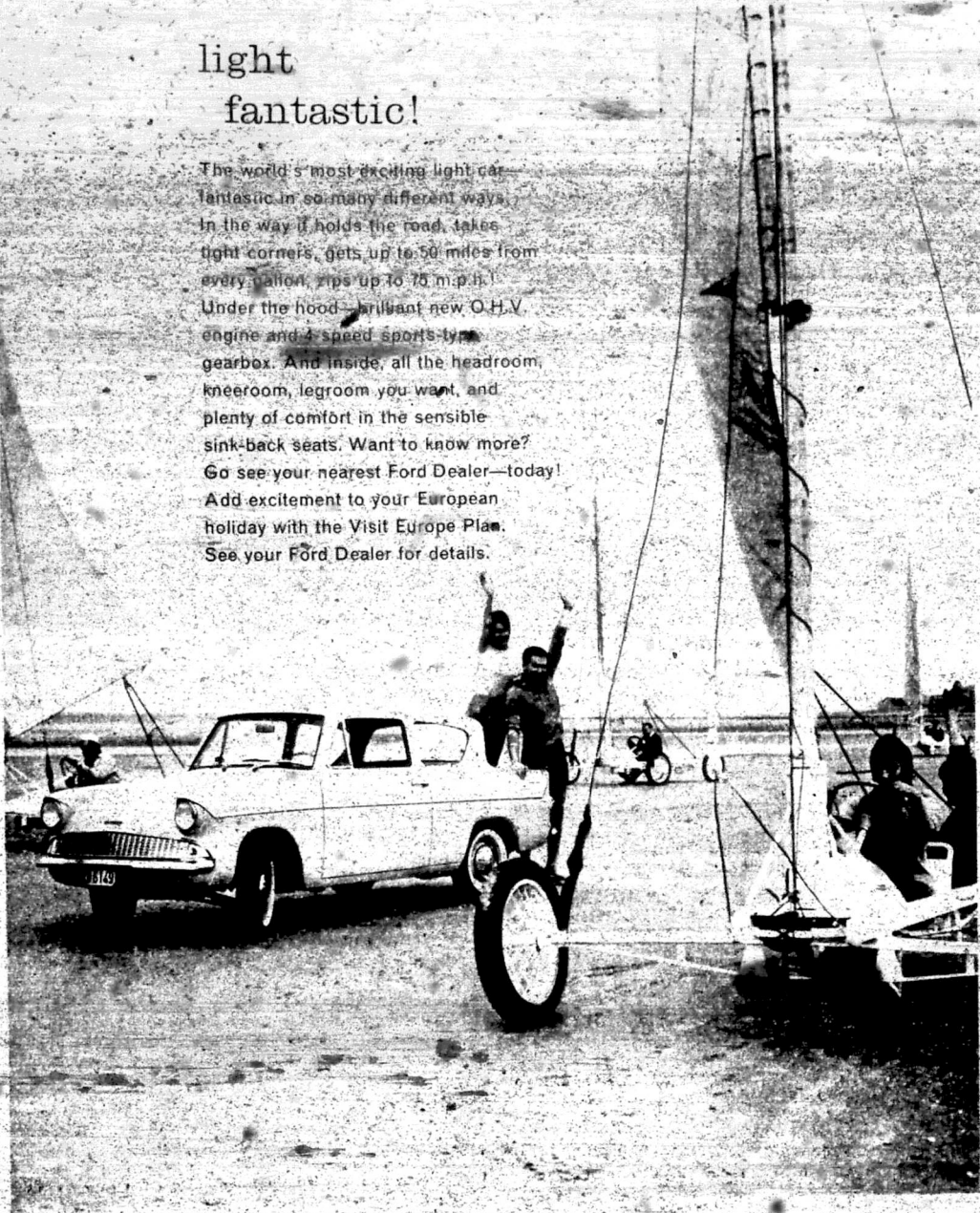
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## Visiting Mission's Report

### Emphasis on Need for Financial Help

THE VISITING MISSION sent to Tanganyika by the United Nations states in its report:

"The mission wishes to stress that the rate of future progress in Tanganyika will depend largely on the amount of external technical and financial assistance which can be rendered to it. In the mission's opinion this is an obligation which the international community and international organizations cannot ignore.

Tanganyika's main problem is stated to be financial. In the mission's opinion the situation calls for special measures of external financial assistance. The mission strongly suggests that ways and means of providing such assistance should be the subject of earnest and immediate study by the United Nations. It expresses the firm conviction that the United Nations has a positive duty to assist to a greater extent in the solution of the economic problems associated with Tanganyika's independence.

Grants to the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation from the C.D. and W. Fund will cease in 1962. The mission hopes that means will be found to provide continuing assistance thereafter.

Considering there is a need for an increase in agricultural extension work, which is now restricted by lack of funds, it suggests that every effort should be made to increase the number of African agricultural assistants under training at Tengeru.

Referring to the Territory's need for further basic data on its natural resources and the limitation of hydrological survey staff because of lack of funds, the mission "believes that this is a field in which possibilities of further international assistance, both technical and financial, should be explored without undue delay".

More geological maps and mineral surveys are needed, but the Government is handicapped by lack of money. The mission feels that "everything possible" should be done to find the necessary funds. It will almost certainly be necessary to seek international or other external assistance for "this essential purpose".

"One way of achieving the most effective results with limited funds is through the stimulation of local measures of self-help". The inquirers hope that funds will be made available to extend the organization of women's clubs.

A crash programme in education is needed, and the provision of sufficient financial and technical assistance depends mainly upon the co-operation of the Government and of the international community.

Another crash programme for the "localization" of the public service is recognized to be beyond the resources of Tanganyika. Early and substantial assistance from the United Nations by scholarships and similar means is proposed.

T.A.N.U. is thought to be conscious of the great economic problems which an independent Tanganyika will have to face, and hopes to meet them in the first instance by promoting a much more urgent productive effort on the part of the people and in the second place by the receipt of aid from abroad "without strings attached".

## Violence in Uganda

SHOOTINGS AND BEATINGS-UP of Asians and Africans, burning of property, chopping down coffee trees—these evil things seem incredibly to have become part of everyday news, says a summary issued by the Uganda Government's Information Department. It continues (in part): "In Buganda, then in the East, and this week there have been reports of a store, a church, and coffee trees being destroyed in Kigezi in the extreme south-west, connected with opposition to the district appointments board and with religious rivalries. Even while the commission of inquiry into the riots in Bukedi has been sitting there, 15 cases of arson have been reported. Mr. H. K. Jaffer, a respected Asian member of the Legislature, speaking of the plight of many Asians in the rural areas, asked the House to ponder on how long a person could continue to live in such conditions where they had in culture, constant threats of death and the destruction of their property."

## News Items in Brief

Nairobi is to have a crematorium. There are between 15,000 and 20,000 blind Africans in Northern Rhodesia.

For the next two years lions may not be killed in the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

The Seychelles are to receive a C.D. & W. grant of £10,507 for the establishment of coconut nurseries.

The Royal Commonwealth Society's annual general meeting will be held in London at 5 p.m. on June 27.

The Federal Government is to spend 278,000 this year on scholarships and grants for African university students.

The area around the Kyle Dam, in the Fort Victoria district of Southern Rhodesia, has been declared a game reserve.

The United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia will hold a congress in Lusaka from July 9 to 12.

Work on Nairobi's scheme to provide another 3,000 houses for Africans at a cost of £11m. will probably start within three months.

For the past nine years a quarterly "British Colonies Review" has been published by *The Times*. Publication is to be discontinued.

Bulawayo City Council has declined the offer of a local brewery company to build a £5,000 beer-hall in one of the African townships.

The Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation is to receive a grant of £45,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for the establishment of a news unit.

The Sudan Reunion Dinner, the eighth of the series, will be held on July 5 at the Hurlingham Club. Tickets (25s.) may be obtained from 33, Clarges Street, London, W.1.

Grants of over £500,000 for African education and agriculture have been made to the Kenya Government by Britain under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

The monthly magazine of the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group, *Horizon*, has gained four awards in competitions sponsored in Britain and the United States for industrial magazines.

A Bill which will reorganize Kenya's coffee industry on an entirely non-racial basis has received its second reading in the Legislative Council. European coffee growers suggested the change.

For threatening to kill an African lorry-driver who refused to join a transport strike, another Nyasaland African has been sentenced in Blantyre to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Ethiopia and Somaliland each has a Government employee attending a course in community development being held in Ghana under the auspices of F.A.M.A.

The Commonwealth Institute is to hold an exhibition of photographs from July 1 to 24 showing the work of the scientific, economic, and social services of the East Africa High Commission.

The new Anglican Province of East Africa will be inaugurated in Dar es Salaam on August 3 by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Archbishop-designate is the Rt. Rev. L. J. Beecher, Bishop of Mombasa.

Plans to build a new seven-storey hotel in Nairobi have been approved in principle by Nairobi City Council's town planning committee. The first stage of the project, costing about £150,000, provides for 80 bedrooms.

The first photograph of Kenyatta in exile at Lodwar, in the Northern Province of Kenya, was published on Monday by the *Daily Mail*. It showed a heavily-built, seemingly healthy man outside his bungalow, standing beside a radio set.

The Buganda Government has £633,437 invested in such places as New Zealand, Australia, Malaya, and Kenya, and with the Uganda Electricity Board, and the Uganda Government, said the Kabaka's Minister of Finance recently.

It is unusual for a Foreign Service official to be appointed to a colonial governorship. That course has been taken in the decision that Sir Charles Johnston, now Ambassador in Jordan, shall succeed Sir William Luce as Governor of Aden.

Mr. Samuel Awi, aged 34, the new chief of Gem Location in South Nyanza, has worked with a Kericho tea company for the past eight years, first as an assistant community development officer and later as senior schools supervisor.

The England Branch of the East Africa Women's League will hold a garden party on Tuesday, July 9, at the Victoria League, 38 Chesham Place, London, S.W.1. H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester will be the guest of honour.

The Belgian exodus from the Congo is so precipitous that although many extra lights have been arranged, no accommodation could be offered for 13 young elephants from a Government elephant school. Some have therefore been sent by lorry to Uganda in Kenya, where they have been born in the wild.

At a meeting of the East Africa High Commission in America...



**Company Report****Dwa Plantations, Limited****Much Improved Results in Past Year****MR. S. R. HOGG'S STATEMENT**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held last Friday, June 17, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

MR. S. R. HOGG, F.C.A., chairman of the company, had circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts a statement in the following terms:—

I am pleased to be able to report a much improved result of the operations of the company during the year ended December 31, 1959.

The profit for the year, after charging all expenses, including provisions for maintenance of sisal areas and depreciation of buildings and plant, but subject to taxation, amounted to £36,131, compared with a profit in 1958 of £5,185. A provision has been made for Kenya taxation, which, after deducting a transfer from tax equalization reserve, amounts to £7,946. Provision has also to be made for United Kingdom income tax payable on the sums distributed as dividends, and this provision amounts to £2,679. The directors recommend a transfer to general reserve of £20,000, bringing this reserve up to £80,000.

**Better Prices**

The substantial improvement was due to the increase in sisal output from 1,578 tons in 1958 to 2,129 tons in 1959, and to the higher price realized. The average c.i.f. price realized in 1959 was £78 15s. 0d. per ton, compared with £66 per ton in 1958.

The improvement in the labour position which I reported last year was maintained, enabling us not only to increase output but to carry through our programme of replanting 200 acres of old sisal areas. We could have utilized more labour, had it been available, for further development work.

It will be seen from the Balance-sheet that the total of fixed assets at the end of 1959 was just slightly lower than that at the end of 1958, the additions being almost exactly covered by the amortization and depreciation written off. The main additions were the replanting of 200 acres of sisal, the building of staff quarters and African housing, and the purchase of a heavy tractor and plough.

The loan account was reduced during the year from £19,500 to £15,050. There has been a further reduction since the end of 1959, and arrangements are in hand to discharge the outstanding balance completely at the end of June this year.

**Dividends**

It was reported last year that the dividend on the cumulative preference shares had been paid to December 31, 1956, only, but I am pleased to be able to report now that payment of the dividend for two years was made in 1959, leaving only that for the year 1959 unpaid. It is now proposed to clear all the arrears by the payment on July, 1960, of the dividend for the eighteen months to June 30, 1960.

This leaves the way clear for the resumption of the payment of dividends on the ordinary shares, and it is proposed to pay 6% on these shares in respect of the year ended December 31, 1959. If the proposal is approved at the annual general meeting, warrants will be posted on June 30, at the same time as the warrants for the dividend on the preference shares.

It was necessary to pay off the loan and bring the

payment of the preference share dividend up to date before any dividend on the ordinary shares could be considered, and the dividend at this time must be limited to 6%. I hope that it will be possible to make a larger payment at this time next year.

**Prospects**

The prospects for the current year appear to be satisfactory. Outputs are being maintained, and 1,250 tons of this year's output have been sold, for varying shipment dates up to the end of the year, at an average c.i.f. price for all grades of £92 per ton, which compares with an average price realized for the 1959 output of £78 15s. 0d. per ton.

Prices have remained steady for a fairly long period, but market conditions have been quiet for some time, and I hesitate to forecast what the trend will be, even in the immediate future. East African sisal has to compete in a world market for hard fibres, contributing about 30% of the world supply, and the annual demand is very much dependent upon the size of hay and wheat crops in America, Europe, and this country.

The company will undoubtedly have to meet claims for higher wages during the coming months. A Sisal Trade Union has been formed in Kenya, and negotiations with this body will probably take place on the lines of the negotiations recently concluded in Tanganyika. The agreed wage increases in Tanganyika have been substantial, but the arrangements made are complicated, and it is not yet possible to calculate to what extent production costs will rise.

**Political Situation**

Shareholders will be aware of the political situation in Kenya, and while the position must obviously cause anxiety, I feel that the future can be viewed with quiet confidence. The economy of Kenya is largely dependent on its plantation industries, of which sisal production forms a not unimportant part, and whatever Government should control the country in the future, it would obviously be most unwise to jeopardize the interests of those industries.

The manager in Kenya and his staff are to be congratulated on reaching a record output in 1959 in face of many difficulties, and I am sure you will wish me to convey to them your appreciation of the efforts they have made, and the results they have achieved.

Addressing the meeting, the chairman said:—

"I have little to add to my statement which was circulated with the report and accounts, except to bring the position more up to date.

"Output for the five months January to May of this year has been 967 tons, which compares with an output of 788 tons in the same period of 1959. It must not be inferred from these figures that the output for this year will exceed last year's output. Rainfall so far this year has been disappointing, and the lack of rain is likely to have an effect on production in later months.

"1,318 tons of this year's output have so far been sold at an average c.i.f. price of £92 8s. per ton, which compares with an average price for the 1959 output of £78 15s. per ton. The sisal market has recently shown a weaker tendency, with a fall of some £10 per ton in the price of the lower grades, and it may well be that the remainder of this year's output will realize something less than the average price so far obtained.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the retiring directors were re-elected.

At a meeting of the preference shareholders of the company held immediately following the annual general meeting, Mr. Eric Portlock was re-elected as the nominee of the preference shareholders on the board of the company.

## Booker Group of Companies Full Information for Shareholders

THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS of Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., a 15-page document, is accompanied by a 54-page review of the year which sets a new standard for companies operating in our territories. It has many illustrations in colour, some occupying full pages, and many more in monochrome.

Pages of graphs show at a glance what the very varied trading operations of the group have contributed to profits, how the four main trading areas (of which Central Africa is one) have contributed, the employment and investment of capital, the profits and dividends, and the profits as a percentage of capital and reserves, all over a 10-year period, the sales and commissions of the shopkeeping companies, and a "family tree" which not merely shows the position in the group of the 100 and more companies, but the directorate of each.

Even well-informed Northern Rhodesians and Nyasalanders may not know that there are 18 Booker companies in those two Protectorates. There is another in Southern Rhodesia.

A social policy committee in London advises on the terms and conditions of employment, recruiting, training, relations with staff, and between them and the communities in which they work, but application of the policy is decentralized to the overseas subsidiaries. The review states: "Matters of social policy are often referred to in current jargon as problems of human relations. 'Problems' is a grossly overworked word. We regard them as part of the very stuff of an efficient business".

A new development is tea growing in the Northern Province of Nyasaland, where 100 acres had been planted by February

of this year. Another 100 acres will be planted this season and the same area annually until a 500-acre unit has been established. The first 100 acres will be irrigated experimentally.

The group's consolidated profit for 1959 totalled £1,248,751 (£972,683) after taxation of £1,854,911 (£1,794,950). Ordinary shareholders receive 10%, free of tax, and the directors hope to maintain that rate on capital increased by a proposed bonus issue of one share for every 10 now held. Unappropriated profits at the end of the year were £1,138,493 in the parent company and £4,480,805 in the subsidiary companies.

The issued share capital is £600,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares of £1 and £4,770,094 in 10s. ordinary shares. Capital reserves stand at £2,275,134, replacement reserves at £1,222,245, and total net current assets at just over £18m, from which must be deducted £400,000 for future taxation and just over £3m for the interests of minority shareholders in subsidiary companies.

The directors are Mr. A. P. V. McConnell (president), Sir Jock Campbell (chairman and chief executive), Mr. D. Powell (deputy chairman and group executive director), Mr. J. R. M. Roche (group executive director), Sir Frederick J. Seaford, Sir Henry Hancock, Colonel F. C. Drake and Messrs. G. M. Eccles, W. M. Robson, N. P. Sherlock and C. W. Tyrrell.

## The Blackwood Hodge Group

BLACKWOOD HODGE, LTD., have issued a well-illustrated report, much of it in colour, for 1959. In the organization are 33 separate companies, among them Blackwood Hodge (Rhodesia) (Pvt.) Ltd., Blackwood Hodge (East Africa), Ltd., Blackwood Hodge (Sudan) Ltd., Blackwood Hodge (Mozambique), Ltd., Blackwood Hodge (Congo Belge), S.P.R.L., and John Blackwood Hodge and Co., Ltd., Ethiopia.

Group net profit after taxation of £330,300 was £241,944 (£259,645). Ordinary shareholders receive 6%, general reserve is increased by £100,000, and the carry-forward is £543,351 (£474,907).

The issued capital is £1.7m. in ordinary shares of 5s. and £300,000 in 6% preference shares of £1. Revenue reserves exceed £1.8m. Fixed assets total rather more than £3m. and current assets less current liabilities more than £4m.

The directors are Mr. Bernard Sunley (chairman), and Messrs. R. Clark, J. H. Robertson, W. A. Shapland, J. B. Sunley, M. Sunley, and G. Zitter. The secretary is Mr. E. W. Seabright.

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1939	11	11,093	21,500,000
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1957	20	83,483	324,000,000
1958	20	90,404	355,881,000

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## Company Report

**AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD**

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

**36th ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS****CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT****TO THE SHAREHOLDERS**

I take pleasure in submitting, for circulation, with the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1959, my comments on the Consolidated Accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries and on the wider aspects of the affairs of the Group.

**Consolidated Accounts**

For the first time the annual report includes comparative financial statistics for the ten years up to and including the year under review. During this period the funds invested in the Group have increased from £13,598,000 to £48,581,000 (this increase includes an amount of £6,467,804 which arose from the revaluation of assets in 1957), and the amount retained in the business out of annual profits was approximately eleven times higher in 1959 than in 1950.

The manufacturing and trading profits of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December, 1959, together with dividends from investments, amounted to £5,488,180, representing an increase of £874,289 compared with 1958. After deducting interest on Notes, Debentures, Loan Stock and other borrowings, totalling £816,122, and the amount provided for taxation, of £1,372,554, the net profits amounted to £3,299,504. Outside shareholders' interests in profits of subsidiary companies for the year, including dividends paid and provided, amounted to £73,332 and, after this had been deducted, the Company's share of the net profits amounted to £3,226,172. With the addition of the balance brought forward from 1958, of £498,897, the total available for appropriation was £3,725,069.

An amount of £269,257 has been transferred to General Reserve. Dividends on the 5½ per cent. cumulative preference shares amounted to £165,000, while an interim dividend of 4 per cent and a final dividend of 8½ per cent, making a total of 12½ per cent for the year, were declared on the ordinary shares, absorbing £2,750,000. This leaves a balance carried forward to 1960 of £540,942.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet reflects a sound financial position, and there are no items in it which require detailed comment.

**Trading Results**

The increase of our business in explosives and, to a lesser extent, in fertilisers, indicates that the Union's two main industries, agriculture and mining, are in a healthy state.

**Explosives**

Sales of blasting explosives and accessories showed a great increase during 1959 due largely to the high African labour complements available for the mines. Although deliveries for the year were the highest on record, our factories were well able to meet the increased demand.

**Fertilisers and Plant Protection Products**

In the face of markedly increased competition a slight rise in fertiliser sales was effected, though the total was below expectations. The trend towards straight nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic ferti-

lizers, and mixtures with a higher nitrogenous content, was maintained, our Company will continue to meet this change in Southern Africa's fertilizer requirements, and will be helped to do so by current developments, including the new £10,000,000 ammonia/urea complex at Modderfontein, now nearing completion, which is expected to be in full production before the end of the year. Our subsidiary company A.E. & C.I. (Rhodesia) Limited made a significant contribution to the Group's fertilizer sales for the year.

There was an overall decrease in sales of plant protection products as compared with 1958, but results were not unfavourable as the incidence of pests and diseases was lower in the Union in 1959 than in the previous year, and the resulting decrease in sales in the Union was partially offset by increased sales in the Federation and in East Africa.

**Industrial Chemicals**

These products are an increasingly important side of the Company's activities and the overall gain in sales for the year is satisfactory. Extensions to our present plants have been undertaken and new developments are in progress. We are constantly considering new products and look forward to contributing to the economy of Southern Africa even more widely in this sphere.

The output of calcium cyanide solution from our Klipspruit factory increased further during 1959 and plant efficiencies have shown improvement.

The trading results of the Vynide Division showed an increase in sales during the year. The new calendar equipment is in production and should contribute materially to the success of operations in 1960, by increasing the range and quality of our plastic-coated products and plastic film.

**United Paints Limited**

This company, in which we share equally with Messrs. Lewis Berger & Sons, after a somewhat disappointing year to 30th June, 1959, (the reasons for which I mentioned last year), showed a welcome increase in sales for the first six months of its current financial year.

**Rand Carbide Limited**

This subsidiary, in spite of a slight decrease in local sales during the year, made gratifying gains in the export market and there is every prospect of maintaining and improving this position in 1960.

**New Products**

We have now signed an agreement with British Titan Products Company Limited relating to the manufacture of titanium dioxide, a company, South African Titan Products (Pty.) Limited, in which we have a substantial interest, has been formed to carry out this manufacture, and construction work on its factory at Umbogintwini will commence shortly.

**Directorate**

Sir Alexander Fleck, B.A., F.R.S., resigned from the Board on 29th February, 1960, following his relinquishment of the Chairmanship of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited on the same date. He

(Continued on next page)

*Continued from previous page*

was Deputy-Chairman for seven years and during this period rendered valuable services to the Group.

#### Personnel

Our difficulties in obtaining trained employees, mentioned in my last statement, remained, but our Company continued to keep in touch with universities and colleges so as to recruit suitable graduates. We have also started a scheme by which new recruits may be sent overseas for work with I.C.I. for a time, before returning to the Union to take up their permanent positions in the Company.

We have founded a chair of chemical engineering at the University of the Witwatersrand where a separate department of chemical engineering is being

established. This contribution to South African education will, we believe, aid materially the development of the Union's economy, in which we have such a vital interest.

A Company training centre is being established in Johannesburg and this will benefit both employees and the Group by providing staff training courses in all aspects of our activities.

I would like to conclude this statement by thanking all officials and employees for their loyal contribution to the continuing success of our Group of Companies.

H. F. OPPENHEIMER, *Chairman*

Johannesburg.  
10th May, 1960.

## African Traders Need Guidance Great Opportunities for Good Will in Uganda

THERE WAS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY for businessmen to build up good will for themselves in Uganda by guiding and assisting African traders, a good will which would stand them in good stead when the Protectorate achieved independence. Mr. R. Maltby, Uganda's Under-Secretary for Commerce and Industry, said when addressing the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce last week.

He suggested that companies should seek out Africans who had the potential to become successful traders, maintain close contact with them, guide them, perhaps help with their book-keeping, and treat them almost as subsidiary partners. That would represent real help, but if the African trader was left to a call once every three or four months from someone who seemed concerned only with selling him goods, then good will would be lost.

It was important to have direct contact between major European suppliers and African traders. Africans were rapidly assuming control of the rural trade, wanted a direct supply of goods, and were unwilling to deal through a subsidiary trader.

Some decentralization of businesses from Kampala was necessary; new branches should be opened in the provinces. It was unreasonable to expect an African trader to travel long distances to fetch his goods, especially when he often had no capable person to leave in charge of his store. Mr. Maltby would like to see wholesalers visiting the traders at, say, fortnightly intervals.

While in Kampala the range of consumer goods on sale was good, the African had a very limited choice up-country; there was much scope for expanding the variety of imported foods offered to him.

There was need for more advertising and publicity, directed particularly at Africans at all levels. Such organizations as women's clubs, farmers' clubs, and trading bodies should be made direct targets. There should also be much more showing and demonstration of goods, particularly in up-country areas.

### Mineral Survey

A NEW SEARCH FOR MINERALS in Uganda is to be undertaken during the next few years at an estimated outlay of £216,000. The cost of the air survey will be largely met by the United Nations Special Fund; the balance and the whole of the cost of the ground survey will be met by the Uganda Government. The first survey will be of 6,750 square miles in Karamoja, the second a 20 by 150 mile belt following the Aawa River across Acholi, and the third area a section along the eastern side of the Western Rift.

### Uganda Beryl

MR. J. LISTER and MR. C. WALKER of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority are to be stationed in Kigezi, in the Western Province of Uganda, to assist in the investigation of beryl deposits now being worked there. Beryl derived from beryl ore is used in atomic energy units. It has been mined for some years in Kigezi and Ankole.

## Commercial Brevities

The Kenya Meat Commission strike ended last week, when the 1,100 strikers were reinstated. Kenya Distributive and Commercial Workers' Union had called the stoppage on June 7 on the grounds of alleged unnecessary discharges and victimization at the commission's factory. The commission holds that the reason was the dismissal from the accounts department at Athi River of the union's branch secretary and the sacking of four other Africans alleged to have been involved in bribery and theft.

Shape Pencils Co., Ltd., a new company, is building a £40,000 pencil factory in Nairobi which is expected to be in production in a couple of months. The general manager, Mr. A. Shapiro, was at one time on the staff of an American company which produces more pencils than any other factory in the world. He believes that the Nairobi enterprise can develop an export trade in Africa alone worth upwards of £100,000 annually.

The new factory in Nairobi of Jenson and Nicholson (East Africa), Ltd., involving a capital investment of about £150,000, has been opened by Dr. J. G. Kiano, Kenya's Minister for Commerce and Industry. Mr. John Nicholson, deputy chairman of the parent company, and Mrs. Nicholson had flown from London for the occasion.

The Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya said in the Legislative Council last week that devaluation of local currency was "virtually impossible" since the Currency Board system requires the East African shilling to be fully backed by equivalent securities, most of which are held in London.

Forestral Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., reports that group trading profits outside the Argentine rose last year to £970,905 (from £732,651) after depreciation of £249,699. After tax of £320,107; group net profits are £713,049 (£592,052). Ordinary shareholders receive 9%.

The East African Match Company's new £110,000 match factory at Mombasa is expected to start production at the end of this month. The initial production target of 11,400 boxes daily will, it is hoped, be trebled within six months.

A £160,000 pyrethrum extraction plant, with double the capacity of the existing factory, is to be built at Nakuru by the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya. It will process 7,200 tons of flowers a year.

Aberfoyle Plantations, Ltd., a company engaged in tea growing in Southern Rhodesia, has sold two of its rubber plantations in the East for £332,500.

An office block costing £200,000 is being built in Bulawayo by a subsidiary of the Central Insurance and Friends' Provident Insurance Company.

Control of Canada-Dry (Rhodesia), Ltd., which will continue as an independent company, is being acquired by Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd.

Japanese financial and industrial concerns are investigating a project for the establishment of textile factories in Southern Rhodesia.

### Kenya Loan

THE WORLD BANK has approved a loan equivalent to £600,000 dollars for the development of African agriculture and roads in the Kenya Highlands. Barclays Bank D.C.O. is participating in the loan, without the guarantee of the World Bank, to the extent of £13,000 representing the first maturity due January 15, 1964.



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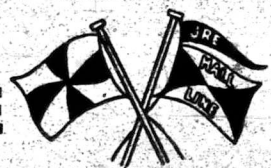
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Thursday June 30 1960

Vol. 36

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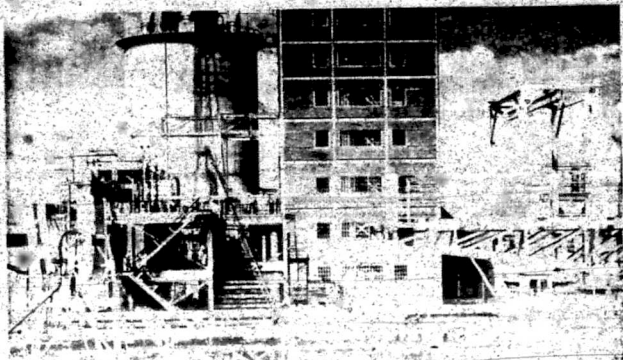
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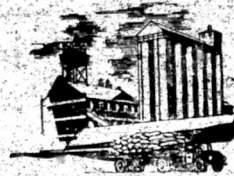
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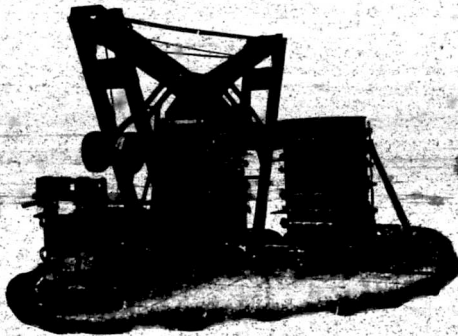
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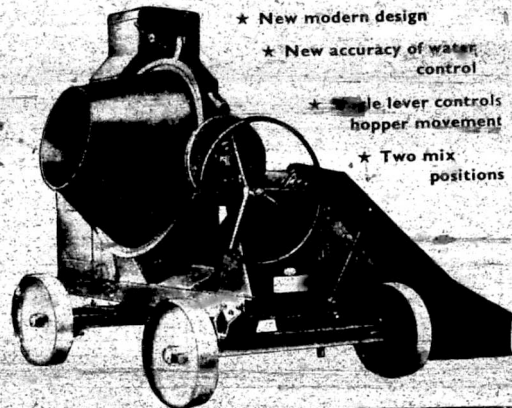
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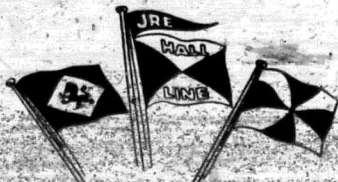
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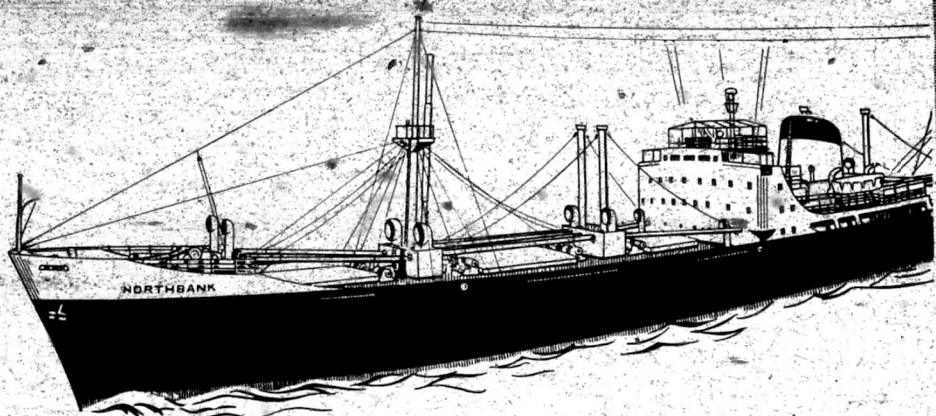
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOELSON

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

AFTER MONTHS OF IGNOBLE SILENCE by the whole party, a few Conservatives in the House of Commons have started to question the Secretary of State for the Colonies about the

**Crisis of Confidence.** Kenya, the disastrous nature of which is beginning to be

realized in many quarters. By its subversive in circumstances which demanded vigorous protest the party has lost the trust, and indeed earned the contempt, of an overwhelming proportion of Europeans throughout East and Central Africa, where almost all responsible people, including a high proportion of the civil servants, are severely critical of Mr. Macleod's whole attitude to African affairs. Never before has a Secretary of State aroused so much mistrust and hostility so quickly and over so wide an area of Africa. That melancholy fact can no longer be disregarded even by the Conservative yes-men, for a number of dyed-in-the-wool Tories who have recently returned from visits to Kenya and the Rhodesias are now telling their political associates, as some have told us, that the party must recognize that Mr. Macleod is regarded with deep suspicion by the European communities, including the officials, which longed for its victory in last year's general election in the United Kingdom because they feared that a Socialist Government would immediately destroy confidence by acts which would impede the flow of investment funds urgently necessary for development and by impetuous political change which would disrupt the inter-racial partnership which has been the declared policy of the territories, and so jeopardize their whole future. Now they know that as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has emphasized, a Socialist Secretary of State could not possibly have produced a more rapid and serious crisis of confidence than Mr. Macleod has done. The docile back-benchers of his party

have nevertheless taken four months to screw up their courage for the first Parliamentary exchanges of any consequence about the damage done to Kenya.

Not least among the factors responsible for this belated evidence of anxiety is apprehension about the future of the Belgian Congo, and especially the quickly rising fear that the

**Congo Opportunities For the Communists.**

vacuum so recklessly left in that great country by defeatist politicians in Belgium will be used for their own purposes by the agents of international Communism, who have been gathering within easy reach of their objective during the weeks of turmoil which have preceded the withdrawal of established authority. Conservatives knowing something of Africa who accepted the Macblundellism of Lancaster House with staggering complacency have been jolted out of their apathy by the enormity of the Belgian surrender, with the consequential disappearance almost overnight of what had been universally regarded as the most stable of all States between the Sahara and Southern Rhodesia, thus laying the Sudan, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Angola open to penetration from the Congo by agitators from behind the Iron Curtain who have been farsightedly trained for this kind of operation. The Russians cannot, of course, have expected so priceless a gift from the political appeasers in Brussels, but they have long made preparations to exploit whatever opportunities could be found in Africa. As so often in the past, those who hate and fear Communism have served its cause through their folly and defeatism.

The first public evidence of stirrings of conscience within the Conservative Party coincides fortuitously, but most opportunely

with the arrival in London of a delegation from Kenya led by Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, who resigned the office of Speaker in that Colony in protest against the Macleod Constitution. Their purpose is to press for proper protection for minority rights in the impending constitutional changes. Because there will be an inevitable tendency in this country to assume that the minorities are the Europeans, Asian and Arab communities, and they alone, it is regrettable that the delegation does not include an African, whose presence would have demonstrated dramatically that large numbers of Africans are dissatisfied with the Macblundellism which threatens their country. Indeed, taking the long view, it is Africans, not non-Africans, who have most to lose by the unprincipled precipitancy of the present United Kingdom Government, and that truth could not have been better symbolized and driven home than by the selection as a member of this team of spokesmen for Kenya of a well-chosen African representative. That has not been possible for one reason only—

that any African who had come would have signed his political death warrant (and if a Kikuyu probably his physical death warrant). That truth, which will not be understood in England until it is explained, needs to be made generally known, and will, we have no doubt, be emphasized in the right quarters. It should be stressed in broadcast and television programmes and in the Press.

The recently-created Kalenjii Alliance, which has promptly attracted the support of one-fifth of the black population of Kenya is discounted by apologists for the Government by the argument that even if its claims be taken at face value, four-fifths of Kenya's Africans still welcome the Macblundell plan. That is both a *non sequitur* and a false assessment. Even among the Kikuyu and Luo, the tribes which supply the most extreme African politicians to the Legislative Council, there is widespread dissent from their policies, dissatisfaction with their leadership, and astonishment that any British Government should prepare to give them power over millions of their fellows, who see quite clearly that their hopes in life, their eagerness for better living standards, improved health, more education, and gradual progress in all directions will thereby be frustrated. It is impossible to estimate what proportion of the population holds these convictions, but apart from the politicians immediately concerned, those who will be

thrust into power and affluence long before their achievements match their pretensions, we know of nobody who disputes the common assumption that a very large majority of Africans are of this opinion. If, uninfluenced by the intimidation which is now the hallmark of African politics over vast areas of Africa, the tribesmen could be invited to choose between the prospects epitomized in our term Macblundellism and the continuance of ordered economic, social, and political progress under United Kingdom control for another fifteen or twenty years (within which period thousands of Africans could be trained for the responsibilities which must eventually be theirs but which they cannot now be expected to discharge efficiently), an overwhelming majority would certainly choose the second alternative—that which has been torn from them by politicians, the most blameworthy of whom are not the Mboyas and Odingas, but Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Blundell, and their disciplined dupes. Upon them rests the responsibility for the Lancaster House *Diktat*.

Before that conference assembled we wrote that the fourteen African elected members who had decided to form a united front were deeply divided and ought not to be treated as representing a united African opinion. Neither Mr. Mac-

**Opposition To K.A.N.U.** lead nor the Blundellites would heed that single truth. This week their blundering has been exposed by the formation in opposition to the Kenya African National Union of a Kenya African Democratic Union, which claims to represent half the country's African population and has already among its leaders six of the fourteen African elected members. K.A.N.U. has thus become a Kikuyu—no alliance (one certainly not founded on mutual affection), while K.A.D.U. may attract the support of all, or almost all, the other tribes, and perhaps moderates among the Luo and Kikuyu. If that happened the outlook for Kenya would be much improved, for extremists of the Mboya school could no longer count on dominating the African electorate.

### Statements Worth Noting

"As long as they are held in respect by the majority of their people, the chiefs will have a leading part to play in the administration of their local government and courts" — Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

"Life is like a house with many rooms, and a man who only opens the room marked 'Work' leads a very narrow and confined life in comparison with a man who can open the other rooms so full of other interests." — Sir Patrick Keenan, who opened Kisumu Welfare Centre, Kenya.



## Notes By The Way

### Fishing in Troubled Waters

MR. BLUNDELL'S VISIT to London could not have been worse timed, and his decision to hold a Press conference two days before Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck's arrival was almost improper, for since he has declined to co-operate with the Coalition on whose behalf the late Speaker in Kenya has come to make representations, he might at least have left him a clear field. To explain, as he did to the gathering of journalists, that he had come for medical reasons does not excuse his ill-advised intervention in search of renewed publicity for the New Kenya Party just before a different point of view was to be put before the British public and Ministers. Mr. Blundell, who had abundant opportunities of stating his case during the six weeks of the Lancaster House Conference, should have refrained from his clumsy attempt to bring Kenya controversies to London when a delegation is trying, very necessarily, to save something from the wrack and near-wreck associated with his name.

### I Won't; I Will

THOUGH IT CAN HARM the Coalition which the Coalition will put, his action cannot help him or his party. Indeed, he has made a number of statements which must arouse further disputation unfavourable from his standpoint. In February he — and Mr. Havelock and Mr. Bruce McKenzie, two Ministers of his group who are also back in England, but on Government, not party, business — were incautious and unrealistic enough to accept as part of a calamitous "settlement" an offer of £5m. from the British Government for agricultural resettlement purposes in Kenya. They repeatedly refused to join forces with the four United Party delegates in their demand for at least £30m. Had Mr. Blundell and his associates then made common cause with Group Captain Briggs and his little team, there can be little doubt that a much larger sum would have been provided, as it should have been; but the Blundellites were as stubborn as they were shortsighted. Now — of course without reference to their earlier folly — they coolly announce that "the New Kenya Group are looking to H.M. Government for about £2½m. a year over a minimum period of 12 years" — or a total of £30m., exactly the sum which they scorned four months ago. This recognition of the realities of the situation is very belated. Presumably it is intended to deal some of the Cavendish-Bentinck delegation's thunder, for their figure is £35m. — not as a last-minute contradiction of an earlier estimate, but as a practical calculation of what is necessary for the task to be tackled.

### Thinking Black

IN A REFERENCE to European politicians in Kenya whom he described as unwilling to look outside their own race for support, Mr. Blundell said in a statement which is reported on another page: "We have to throw ourselves into African thinking as far as we can". Did he throw himself into African thinking when he accepted the admission to Lancaster House of Mbiyu Koinange, thus inviting an intensified campaign for the release of Kenyatta? By declining to resist that callous and irresponsible act of appeasement by the Secretary of State he clearly demonstrated either his inability to throw himself into African thinking, or if he recognized the folly of that concession, that he lacked the courage to press Mr. Macleod. Was he unaware of or indifferent to the interests of the mass

of Africans, and the loyalists in particular? Is Mr. Blundell's "thinking" confined to the attitude of a few thousand African politicians? He also made the ridiculous remark that the European in Kenya "must either look on other races as potentially his political ally or as not human, beelling along with their legs in the grass". If one of the left-wing bedlamites in this country had declared that any settlers considered Africans "not human", Mr. Blundell would have been rightly indignant. He must not be surprised if Kenya Europeans, in general, including many members of his own party, regard these words as insulting to themselves and deeply disserviceable to Kenya.

### Mistranslation

WITH INEFFABLE INSENSIBILITY Mr. Blundell told the interviewer that "in Swahili the word 'Michael' has come to mean anyone who sticks to his guns". That was just what he did not do at the Lancaster House Conference. Had he stuck to his guns the whole result would have been different, for his disastrous course was largely decided by the failure of his group to dissociate itself absolutely from the acceptance of dictatorship by the pro-Kenyatta faction of Africans. The excuse that a firm stand would have achieved nothing because the Secretary of State was determined to have his way at all times is unconvincing. In the first place, whatever his wishes, Mr. Macleod would have understood the risk of creating a situation in which all the European delegates, supported by some Asian and non-elected Africans, walked out of the conference. In the second place, even if the Minister had then proceeded with discussions with the 14 African elected members, the whole country would have seen how unfairly Kenya's other spokesmen were being treated — and then even a complacent Conservative Party could not have accepted the position in silence. The man who now announces that his name is a synonym for determination and devotion is the man whose infirmity of purpose was Mr. Macleod's strongest card. That is why EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has continued to describe the result by the portmanteau word "Macblundellism".

### Collaborateurs

THE SIMULTANEOUS ARRIVAL in the United Kingdom of so many New Kenya Group leaders is, of course, totally accidental. At least, that is what a simple public is presumably expected to believe. Though some are here on other errands also, it is strange that all should have needed such conveniently coincidental discussions in London. Not only are Messrs. Blundell, Havelock, and McKenzie within hail of Whitehall and Westminster, but so are Mr. Norman Harris, another Minister prominent in the N.K.G. hierarchy, Mr. R. S. Alexander, M.L.C., one of its most active propagandists, and Mr. R. Macleod, executive officer of the party — and, more important, brother of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Why should these half-dozen representatives of a political faction which has refused to co-operate with the Kenya Coalition (differing in that respect from the United Party) all synchronize their visits with that of the Cavendish-Bentinck mission? Scarcely with the idea of aiding its efforts? Mr. Mboya, who is now in Brussels for a meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, will also be in London shortly, for he has told the Press: "I shall have to watch the Cavendish-Bentinck talks closely". So it

would be quite easy for Mr. Macleod to see: at the shortest notice the men from Kenya who most helped him to obtain ostensible "agreement" to his fiat from Lancaster House.

### Misleading Statement

ANY READER of the statement just issued by the Africa 1960 Committee who knows little about Northern Rhodesia would inevitably conclude that the African political leaders had been given no grounds for hope of political advancement and that there is an incontrovertible case for that course within a few months. It is therefore regrettable that the committee omitted reference to a new Constitution having been introduced only last year. How can stability be expected in any African territory if drastic changes are to be made so rapidly that one plan is thrown aside before it has had time to prove itself?—almost certainly for something a good deal worse, based, as it assuredly will be, on political opportunism and the appeasement of a tiny minority of noisy agitators, not on the real needs of the whole country, including in particular the well-being of the mass of Africans.

### Faulty Assumption

THROUGH THE STATEMENT runs the implication that what is good for Mr. Kaunda and his associates must be advantageous to the African population in general, though that assumption is denied in Africa every day by the deeds of incompetent and inexperienced men who have thrust themselves into offices demanding qualities which they lack. What is happening across the Northern Rhodesian border in the Congo may be very good for Mr. Lumumba, Mr. Kasavubu, and a few thousand other politicians and their adherents, but it is fantastic to pretend that it will not be greatly to the detriment of some fifteen million unsophisticated Africans without interest in politics but with a very natural concern for themselves and their families now and in the future.

### Strange Ideas

THE AFRICAN 1960 COMMITTEE emphasizes Mr. Kaunda's declaration that his party stands for non-violence. What that affirmation is worth may be judged from the facts released a few days ago by the Government of Northern Rhodesia about the large number of office-bearers in his United National Independence Party who have been convicted and sentenced for serious political and similar crimes within three months. Precept, it will be seen, has little relation to practice. It is Mr. Kaunda and his associates who should be called upon for proof of good faith, not the Northern Rhodesian or United Kingdom Governments, which would be most imprudent to accept now at face value the kind of assurances which have been so frequently proved worthless hitherto. The committee almost seems to recognize as much when it suggests that the Government of Northern Rhodesia should ask for British troops in order to strengthen its security forces. Imagine with what howls of execration their dispatch would be greeted by international Communism, the Afro-Asian bloc, and the very strong anti-British elements in the United States, the United Nations, and elsewhere (including, of course, Great Britain).

### Five Days as Prime Minister

ON SUNDAY Mr. Mohammed Haji Ibrahim Egal, the genial 32-year-old and English-educated son of a well-to-do merchant in Harare, became the first Prime Minister of what until that day had been the Somaliland Protectorate. Tomorrow he loses his office, for his country will then merge with what until the last year was Italian Somaliland, to become the Somali Republic.

Nowhere else in the Commonwealth has a country acquired and surrendered its independence inside a week, and nowhere else has anyone risen so rapidly to the office of Prime Minister and lost it so quickly or so pleasurably; for though he certainly does not underestimate the risks of the union between the two Somalilands as the first step to a still Greater Somaliland, Mr. Egal has strongly advocated the merger, which has, however, probably come more quickly than he expected. The first Prime Minister of the united republic is almost certain to be Mr. Abdullahi Issa, of the ex-Italian territory, whether Mr. Egal will be his deputy or Foreign Minister is seemingly still unsettled.

### Dependent Independence

THE DEPARTURE of his country from the Commonwealth may not be final, for there are many influential Somalis in the new union, and perhaps more in the ex-Italian than the ex-British area, who hope that it may apply for Commonwealth membership a few years hence. Meantime, since the Somalis will inevitably go through a period of uneasy relations with Ethiopia, which they expect to deprive in due course of its Oga-den province, such an attachment would be a mutual embarrassment. In no territory in Africa can the transition of independence have been more friendly, and if Sir Douglas Hall, the Governor, and almost all the British officials have left with inevitable feelings of regret, they have the satisfaction of knowing that their relations with the Somali politicians have been most cordial and that the Administration has come most creditably through the final difficult months. The portraits of The Queen which have hung in Government House and Government offices are being 'shipped' to England; but H.M. Government has promised to continue financial aid and other help. The "independent" republic will long depend upon men and money from other countries.

### Blame Macblundellism

THE NAIROBI STOCK EXCHANGE ESTIMATE of the drop in the market values of Kenya shares since the Kenya Constitutional Conference at Lancaster House is no less than £13½m. The secretary, Mr. A. R. Burchett, said a few days ago that about half the fall was in stocks quoted on the London market, which means that shares quoted locally in Nairobi have suffered to the extent of between £6m. and £7m. Nor is that the full extent of the damage, for since Nairobi stockbrokers report practically no buying, any forced sales must depress prices still further. The stock market, always an index of public confidence or public mistrust, could scarcely have shown more emphatically how little faith it places in the plan for which Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod and Mr. Blundell are primarily responsible—and which the New Kenya Party recklessly supported. No wonder that the current estimate in Kenya is that if there were an election tomorrow every one of its candidates would be defeated and that some would lose their deposits. A man prominent in the party told a friend of mine recently, doubtless not entirely seriously, that "the whole of the party is now gathered together when we have a committee meeting."

### Somewhat Mixed

DR. HASTINGS BANDA was recently reported as stating that he, who had been accused of wanting to be a big fish in a small pond, would happily play second fiddle to anyone in a United States of Nyaland and Northern Rhodesia, the Congo and Tanganyika. Now Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister of Agriculture in Kenya, has said that criticism is easy, but that "it is a different kind of fish when you get down to brass tacks."



# Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck's Delegation in London

## Need to Protect Kenya's Minorities from Manifest Injustices

**SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK** arrived in London on Sunday as leader of a delegation from Kenya Coalition for the Protection of Minorities.

He was accompanied by Mr. H. B. W. MacAlan as personal assistant and executive officer to the delegation, who was until recently a strong supporter of Mr. Blundell.

The other members of the delegation are Mrs. Denis Wilson, Mr. Neville Cooper, Mr. Venn Fey, Mr. George Knaggs, Mr. C. O. Oates, Mr. Clive Salter, Q.C., and Mr. K. S. Wollen.

On the subject of land titles and values Sir Ferdinand will collaborate closely with Mr. Peter Marrian, president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, who travelled to London in the same aircraft.

Lord Delamere and Mr. L. R. Maconochie Welwood, who were already in London, will have discussions with the delegation.

Sir Ferdinand, who intends to return to Kenya in about a month, expects to fly back to London at the end of September or early in October after the Parliamentary recess.

At London Airport he said that, as his first approach would be economic, he would have talks in the City before meeting politicians, including the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

### Aims of the Mission

Before leaving Nairobi Airport the following statement was issued:—

"The Kenya Coalition recognizes that an African elected majority in the Legislative Council is a stage in the constitutional advance in Kenya, leading to responsible government and eventually to independence in accordance with the declared policy of H.M. Government. Nevertheless, as the immediate aftermath of the conclusions and suggestions which emerged from the Lancaster House Conference, repercussions upon the economy of the country have become apparent which are serious and which give rise to apprehension.

"It is in order to protect the rights of the established minorities, to endeavour to restore confidence, to stimulate a continuation of development programmes, and to preserve as far as possible the economy of the country that the Kenya Coalition, under the leadership of Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, was formed.

"In view of these conditions the Coalition, whilst accepting the general pattern of change, will seek modifications and/or guarantees from H.M. Government on the following ancillaries of the proposed Constitution:—

1. *Timing*.—An orderly and planned transition, taking into account the interests of all communities, to responsible government and eventual independence.
2. *Security* from violence and from intimidation—for the masses and for minorities and for the individual—must be secured.
3. *Security of Land Titles* and effective financial support for land values are essential if continued development and proper maintenance of agricultural enterprise are to continue without detriment to the Colony's economy.
4. *Law Services*.—Security for ex-patriates and locals is essential.

"The above are strictly economic issues, to which solutions must be found if the full co-operation of all communities in the future of Kenya is to be achieved, and are the main issues to be discussed, but, in addition, the following questions which have both economic and possibly political aspects will be discussed:

1. *Provision* as affecting minorities.
  2. *Provision* as affecting minorities.
- Subject to arrangements on the above points, the Coalition wishes to co-operate with the Government in the full and free progress of the country, but naturally must reserve final judgement until it has had a chance to observe its practical working. It will continue to press for any reform which may be necessary to protect minorities from manifest injustices."

ment until it has had a chance to observe its practical working. It will continue to press for any reform which may be necessary to protect minorities from manifest injustices."

### Biographies in Brief

**MAJOR SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK**, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., served throughout the 1914-18 war in the King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th Rifles), in which he had been commissioned in 1910. In 1925 he went to Uganda as Private Secretary to the then Governor, Sir William Gowers.

He went to Kenya in 1927, was elected honorary secretary of the Convention of Associations three years later, founded the Kenya Association in 1932 and the Tanganyika League in 1938, and in the same year became chairman of the Kenya Settlement Board. In the 1939-45 war he was chairman of the Production Board, Timber Controller for East Africa, and a member of the East African Civil Defence and Supply Council.

From 1934 until he resigned early this year he was a member of the Legislative Council, being Speaker for the last five years. Between 1945 and 1955 he was first Member and then Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources.

He is chairman of the board of governors of the Egerton Agricultural College, Njoro, of the Museum Trustees of Kenya, and of the Kenya Coalition, which he founded to work for the protection of the rights of minorities in Kenya, which, he considered, were disregarded by the Lancaster House Constitution. He is a member of the East African boards of the Standard Bank of South Africa and the Standard Bank Development Corporation, Ltd., and chairman of the East African Bata Shoe Co., Ltd.

**MRS. DENIS WILSON** (née Claire Highton) was brought up in Cumberland, and in 1945 married a son of Sir Frank and Lady Wilson, of Kilima Kiu, Ulu, Kenya. She was president of the East Africa Women's League in 1958 and 1959, is a member of Nairobi County Council and the Kenya European Hospitals Association, and is on the boards of the Kenya High School and the Y.W.C.A. in Kenya. She has a son and a daughter.

**MR. NEVILLE MAYNARD CHARLES COOPER**, M.C., M.B.E., G.M., of Elburgon, whose father arrived in the Colony in 1910, was born in Kenya in 1918. After being educated in Kenya he spent rather more than two years in England for horticultural training.

Joining the Kenya Regiment on its formation in 1937, he served for 20 years, latterly as second in command of a battalion. In the last war he served with the King's African Rifles, being awarded the M.C. in Burma. Throughout the Mau Mau Rebellion he served with the Kenya Regiment, raising and commanding "I" Force, and earning the M.B.E. and later the George Medal for his work in the Kenya Regiment, the Kenya Police, and with the "pseudo gangs".

After the last war he opened a nursery gardens, which had to close owing to Mau Mau. Then he started a saw mill, which has lately closed because the timber trade is almost at a standstill owing to lack of confidence generally in East Africa.

Mr. Cooper has often acted as judge of flowers and horticultural products at Kenya shows. Mrs. Cooper, who was born and educated in Kenya, also underwent agricultural training in the U.K. They have three children, all now at school in Kenya.

### Farmer

**MR. VENN FEY**, M.C., was born in Kenya in 1919 and educated in Kenya, at Seaford College, Sussex, and Lincoln Agricultural College, New Zealand. His wife, whom he married in 1947, was born in Kenya.

Having served in the King's African Rifles throughout the last war, he was on active service with the Kenya Regiment during the worst three years of the Mau Mau Rebellion, commanding a tracker group and winning the Military Cross. He has a 1,500-acre mixed farm on the Kinangop, which district his grandfather was a pioneer settler in 1906. His father also farmed in the area.

Mr. Fey, who has five sons, all born in Kenya, is chairman of the African Advisory Committee, Kinangop, and of the local African Welfare Centre. He is also a member of the advisory committee of the Royal National Mountain Parks of Kenya.

**MR. GEORGE KNAGGS**, son of Colonel and Mrs. C. F. Knaggs, of Karibasen, Mau Summit, Kenya, was born in Nakuru in 1929, educated at Parkside House School, Gilgil, the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, and Trinity College, Cambridge.

He joined the Mau Summit Guard 1947 to 1952, and then

(Continued on page 105)

# Why Britain Should Remain in Kenya for a Long Time

## Macleod Constitution Indefensible by Any Code of Morals

VERY BLUNT CRITICISMS of the results of the recent Lancaster House Conference on Kenya will appear in a book entitled "Africa in Turmoil" which will shortly be published in London.

Mr. Patrick Hanley, the author, has known Kenya for some 40 years, and has travelled widely elsewhere in East Africa and also in Central, South, and West Africa. He served in the Indian Army in the 1914-18 war, was for 15 years a tea planter in Assam, and then turned his attention to Africa.

From one of the chapters of the book EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to quote the following passages:

"Once Britain grants independence to the African politicians she can no longer protect those who were faithful to her in her hour of need, particularly the loyal Kikuyu and the Europeans who suffered such dire peril and hurt during the Mau Mau revolt. Therefore Britain should stay in Kenya for a long time yet, gradually guiding Africans to rule wisely and teaching the Kikuyu, the most politically-conscious tribe, that she will neither countenance the dominance of political affairs by one tribe nor allow their abominable desire for revenge against all who opposed them in the Mau Mau revolt to operate.

"Any Government even thinking of granting independence to a Kenya in which the extremist element of its most powerful tribe is obsessed with hatred and a desire for revenge must be guilty of brinkmanship of the first order. The Government's constitutional proposals for Kenya, judged by any code of morals, are therefore indefensible.

"Are Mboya, Kiano, Kenyatta, and the other extremists, an infinitesimal but very raucous minority, to override the wishes of the vast majority. I challenge Mr. Macleod to put this question to the test of a fair plebiscite in Kenya, with the politicians of each tribe addressing only their own people.

### Shouted Down

"Because they shout loudly and long, Britain debases her honour and sells the majority of the people of the Colony into their hands, seemingly not caring what happens to proud and loyal people like the Masai, the Kamba, the Sumburu, or those heroic Kikuyu loyalists whose kin were massacred during the Mau Mau revolt in an effort to terrify them and suborn their loyalty, but without success. Under Mr. Macleod's scheme the irreconcilable element of Mau Mau must get control of the Colony.

"The Mau Mau battle songs and the terror drums started beating in Kikuyuland almost at the same moment that the Kenya Constitutional Conference began in London.

"Of all Colonies in Africa, Kenya is the one place in which no political advancement should have been granted now, since the Colony is living yet in the aftermath of a savage and abominable political eruption. Firm but just rule by Britain for many years was the only way by which to destroy the terrible determination for revenge which exists in the hearts of many thousands of Africans, to whom Mau Mau is the whole ambit of their existence.

"Years before Mau Mau I sat with that great Kikuyu chief Waruhiu outside his house beside a huge log fire and discussed politics with him. If ever there was a worthy man, he was one. 'If it is my promise,' was how he sealed his decisions; and nothing on earth would make him go back on it.

"I remember him saying to me once: 'The yoke of the white man gets burdensome at times, but at least one does not get neck galls from it. That upstart Kenyatta would sit on my neck and that would gall me. But we shall see. I stand by the white man's yoke though it is burdensome. At least my people and I know where we are with you. With these upstarts we know nothing. There are only false promises and lies, and deception, and much big talk about equality. And in the end there are only deception and betrayal.'

"An old friend of Kiambu's, my father, was before me. Whether by hearing these things or the upstarts who speak in this way, it is a new talk which I do not understand. It would lead any people into much foolishness and much

suffering. But as long as I live that will never happen. I told these upstarts that if they came to Kiambu again I would have them beaten by my tribesmen. I have also given orders to my tribesmen to beat them.

"And he died for those beliefs; as did his wife and many of his relatives and his people, forced into their houses and burned alive because they were loyal to the white man's yoke. Now Britain intends betraying men like Waruhiu, the Conservative Party having taken the 'popular' line of rejecting justice for the sake of political expediency, that Macmillan doctrine which debases politics in all lands.

"The idea that a Bill of Rights will protect the enemies of the extremists in Kenya is moonshine, because African politicians will ride roughshod over every protective clause. Once the African politicians get power, Kenya will be run as they decide, not as Britain intended them to run it.

"Far from the Lancaster House 'settlement' being a victory for the moderates, it was a victory for Mau Mau. It killed the idea of a multi-racial State by filling the hearts of Europeans, loyal Africans, and Asians with fear and doubt, so that the password for all three societies is *saave qui peut*. Britain's bull-in-the-china-shop methods disrupted all normal relationships in Kenya.

### Loyalist's Bewilderment

"How can Britain do this to us? A Kikuyu who fought on our side in the Mau Mau revolt asked a friend of mine in the White Highlands, who could only shake his head sorrowfully and say: 'She has done it to me, too, my black brother, for now after 50 years I have to start a new life in a strange land; and I am an old man now.'

"Most Europeans have completely lost faith in Britain, and if they could sell their farms at a reasonable price they would leave the Colony tomorrow. One of the most cruel features of Mr. Macleod's policy is that it has created a situation which has become untenable for the Europeans; but yet refuses to compensate those who wish to leave, because if they went the economy would collapse and Britain would have to bear the burden of financing a country which she by her arbitrary decisions had made a bankrupt State. Therefore she not only punishes the Europeans politically by making them second-rate citizens in a Colony they have created, but forces them to stay or suffer heavy financial loss if they leave.

"Mr. Macmillan must state unequivocally whether, as Tom Mboya states, Britain intends leaving Kenya in four or five years, thus betraying all who rely upon our protection into the hands of Mau Mau irreconcilables, represented by politicians who seek Kikuyu dominance over Kenya.

"The Government and Mr. Macleod in particular, showed their utter ignorance of the situation by removing the emergency regulations before the Kenya Constitutional Conference began in London. The 'settlement' at that conference was not a case of taking reasonable risks, which are justifiable. It was a reckless imperiling of its future on a gamble that peace and stability would continue. So far the gamble has failed, for its result has been lawlessness among the extremist African elements and despair in the hearts of the Europeans and Asians and many Africans.

### Unsurpassed Blunder

"It is about the worst example of blundering in British Colonial history; and it would serve the Government right if every European left Kenya, throwing on Britain the burden they are unjustly seeking to impose on the Colony. Honourable men would give the Europeans of Kenya just compensation for their farms and businesses, not try to prevent them leaving by the dishonourable expedient of compelling them to stay because they cannot afford to leave unless compensated. The Government has created the situation and justice and honour demand that they should pay for their blundering.

"Lord Perth and others try to smooth down the Europeans with platitudes like: 'There could be no greater disaster for Kenya than the white settlers leaving. It was the farmer (who by and large was white) who made the development possible; he produced four-fifths of the exports.' The Government should have thought of that before it callously and brutally betrayed the white settlers' rights. In any case, it is now too late, since the Europeans have nothing but distrust and suspicion of the Government.

"It has been claimed for the Macleod Constitution that it is realistic that it gives real justice to Africans, and that its wisdom lies in the building of a multi-racial society. Building a multi-racial State depends on the length of time British troops remain in Kenya before granting independence to



the Colony. African elected members are entirely against a multi-racial society, since they are determined to dominate Kenya as an all-African State, and unless Britain remains in Kenya as a referee for a long period in order to enable a multi-racial society to evolve, there is not the slightest chance of Kenya becoming a multi-racial State.

"The other claims, if they were not so naive, would be fraudulent for the Macleod method must inevitably betray 41 million Africans to the complete dominance of one million Kikuyu, who are controlled by a small but ruthless Mau Mau element. There are scarcely 50,000 hard-core adherents of Mau Mau in the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes, the Nazis of Kenya, but they mean to dominate the Colony, come what may. Intimidation of the loyalists or the faint-hearted members of the tribe by threats of murdering their wives and children has increased since the Kenya Constitutional Conference.

"By insisting upon national African, rather than tribal or communal representation to the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Macleod's scheme ensures that the Kikuyu must dominate Kenya, since, though in the minority, they are the only acutely politically-conscious tribe. Mr. Macleod's scheme thus ensures minority rule.

"To take only a few other tribes, the Masai (60,000), Kamba (350,000), Luo (750,000), Sumburu (35,000), Turkana (80,000), and Kipsigis (160,000) look upon the Kikuyu as their natural enemies, and were at continual war with them before the British came. They almost defeated the Kikuyu, and they will not accept Kikuyu dominance when Britain leaves Kenya. Mr. Macleod's scheme means revolt and the defeat or massacre of these tribes, for with the security forces under Kikuyu control the tribes with their poisoned arrows and spears would have little chance of victory over modern arms. But that will not prevent revolt: the Masai, for instance, would sooner be massacred to the last warrior than become subservient to the Kikuyu. The British Government's scheme for Kenya thus becomes a powder magazine for the future, with many people running round with naked lights in their hands; it is far more unjust for the Africans than for the Europeans.

### Fanatical Fervour

"The Mau Mau myth and the Nazi myth, driving their exponents with almost fanatical fervour to grasp power at any cost, are the same, except that the Nazis did not have the final abomination of a cannibal blood-oath in their creed, as Mau Mau has. Its apologists are to be found mainly among the African politicians, who campaign for the release of Kenyatta and other terrorist leaders; and by offering these men Ministries in Kenya Mr. Macleod and Sir Patrick Renison encourage the Kikuyu to believe that Mau Mau can ensure dominance by the Kikuyu over all the other African tribes.

"I have known the Kikuyu for over 40 years. They are as intensely nationalistic tribally as the Nazis, and equally ruthless. Plots and cabals are the life-blood of their existence. At the time of the Mau Mau revolt they sank to depths of degradation unknown on earth before. Much of what they did would have horrified even the vilest Nazi criminals.

"If the excuse is that representation on a national basis for Africans was chosen by the African delegates at the Kenya conference, my answer is that the majority of those delegates were Kikuyu, who would naturally choose what automatically gave their tribe dominance in the land; but this does not absolve the Government, and Mr. Macleod in particular, from protecting the interests of all the other tribes.

"This consideration strengthens the case for Britain to stay in Kenya until these people have become politically-conscious enough to be able to stand on their own feet and fight their own battles on an equal basis with the Kikuyu.

"If justice were done, the Kikuyu would be disenfranchised for another ten years at least because of their Mau Mau taint and the fact that their politicians still support the interned Mau Mau leaders. But there is no need for vengeance. The Kikuyu should be given no more than a just proportion of seats, elected on a tribal basis, in a Parliament of, say, 65 members. Their politicians should not be allowed to represent any constituency other than a wholly Kikuyu area. They should get the same treatment as any other tribe, but no more.

"If that should bring politics in Kenya to a standstill because of lack of sufficiently educated men for Parliament, it shows that Kenya is not ready for self-government and that Britain is trying to force independence on a Colony not ready for it.

"Let one select how many representatives of the Masai, Kamba, Kisi, Luo, Turkana, Nandi, Kipsigis, Suk, Sumburu, Somali, and other tribes. It is intended to have in the Legislative Assembly what the scheme envisaged for 1959, next year. If none who are to represent them. The non-Kikuyu total about 41% out of Kenya's African population of over 7 1/2

they are to have only token representation.

"These other tribes are not sufficiently politically advanced, and so they have few, if any, from whom to choose representatives. But that does not give Mr. Macleod the licence to betray their future to the only tribe which at the moment is politically conscious, the Kikuyu, or to set a pattern for the future which will not give them a share of seats in Parliament consistent with their numerical strength. The Macleod scheme freezes African representation, and makes it inevitable that tribes which are now backward politically will have no chance when they become politically conscious to advance to the same status as the Kikuyu. Thus the majority of Africans in Kenya must become depressed classes."

### Lord Kilmuir's Tribute to Settlers

AT THE 1960 dinner of the East African dinner club in London, Lord Kilmuir paid tribute to the Colonial Service and European farmers.

He said that so much nonsense was spoken about the evils of "colonialism" but when one thought of the immense regions to which colonial servants had brought security, social services, communications, locomotion and economic progress, "one could but stand in wonder and admiration at their dedication and devotion".

The British Government was very much aware of the personal problems confronting them today and did not intend to neglect them.

\* Paying tribute to European farmers, and referring to Kenya in particular, Lord Kilmuir said that the Government firmly believed that without the enterprise, skill and capital of the good farmer—many of whom had invested their whole lives in Kenya—the country could not go forward at all.

He congratulated African farmers on their advance but rejected "utterly and completely" the view that European farming has no future in Kenya. He added: "I assure you that Her Majesty's Government is not going to take steps to break down the assets so painfully created, to destroy cash farming and replace it by African subsistence cultivation or provide an incentive to the faint-hearted.

[A full report will appear next week]

### African Leaders Warned by Minister

AFRICAN LEADERS in Kenya have been warned by Mr. Mackenzie, Finance Minister, against continuing to make threats to expropriate property. He said that if they did not accept the hard facts of economic life the African people would reap a bitter harvest of poverty, ignorance, and sorrow.

The Minister, moving the acceptance by the Legislative Council of the Colony's development programme for the next three years, appealed to members to show to investors that in Kenya they could get a fair return for their investment and that property owners could feel secure.

The outflow of capital from Kenya in February, March and April had been about £3,400,000, but some of this money may not have gone for good. There had been a fall in the net position of the bank balances held abroad, but the deterioration was not great.

It was unfortunate that at present private lenders in Britain and elsewhere did not appear to be much attracted by investment in Africa.

### Mr. Nyerere on Federation

MR. NYERERE has had talks in Nairobi with K.A.N.U. officials on his proposal for a federation of East African countries. He told reporters that one reason why he advocated federation was that if Tanganyika achieved independence next year there would be a tendency to a break up of the East Africa High Commission; for States would hardly consider themselves independent if some of their most vital services were still in the control of an organization under Colonial Office authority. On the other hand, they had to build up unity, and that was why he favoured active assistance on a federal basis.

# PERSONALIA

MAJOR E. SHERBROOKE WALKER is in London from Kenya.

MR. C. G. W. ROBSON is in England from Dar es Salaam.

MR. MACONOCHE WELWOOD has arrived in London from Kenya.

MR. P. O'DONOGHUE is now Solicitor-General in Somaliland.

MR. BRYCE JONES has returned from a short visit to the Federation.

SIR JEREMY RAISMAN will leave London on July 10 for East Africa.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR MATTHEW STATTERY has been appointed chairman of B.O.A.C.

SIR EDWARD and LADY WILSHAW have returned from their visits to South Africa and the Federation.

LORD PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, leaves London today for a short visit to Malta.

MR. S. W. KULUBYA has been re-elected mayor of Kampala and MRS BARBARA SABEN deputy mayor.

MR. DINGLE FOOT, O.C., and MR. HENRY WAREITHI, a Nairobi advocate, have recently visited Kenyatta in Lodwar.

MISS M. GAYLOR, of Messrs. J. Walter Thompson & Co. Ltd., Nairobi, flew back to Kenya on Tuesday after leave in England.

MR. M. SWIEL, managing director of Maxwell Clothing Co., Ltd., and MRS. SWIEL, have arrived in this country from Bulawayo.

MR. J. S. WILKINSON has been elected president of the Association of Accountants in East Africa, and MR. I. MACLENNAN, vice-president.

MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, is to be Britain's representative at the Somalia independence celebrations in Mogadishu from July 1 to 4.

MR. WILFRID HAVELOCK, Minister for Local Government and Lands, and MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Minister for Agriculture, are in London from Kenya for official talks.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, and sometime Civil Secretary in the Sudan, left London Airport for Nigeria a few days ago.

PROFESSOR DOUGLAS ROBB, of the University of Otago, New Zealand, has been visiting the Federation and East Africa, and is on his way to England via North Africa.

MR. F. W. ESSEX, Financial Secretary in British Guiana, is to become Financial Secretary to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner in London for East Africa, will tomorrow open, at the Commonwealth Institute, South Kensington, a photographic exhibition of the activities of the East Africa High Commission. The exhibition, called "East African Image", will continue until July 24.

MR. P. H. HAMILTON BAYLY, Prison Commissioner in Zanzibar since 1956, when he retired as Deputy Director of the Prison Service of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and MRS. HAMILTON BAYLY are on their way home in the British India line KENYA on final retirement.

SIR WILLIAM CURRIE retires today from the board of the Orient line.

MR. MICHAEL T. W. EASBY has been appointed chairman of Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., in succession to the late C. J. HOLLAND-MARTIN, M.P. MR. EASBY will remain managing director.

Having won a National Playing Fields' Association competition, MRS. JEAN SALMON, of Croydon, and MRS. JEAN YORK, of Carlton's Close, Radlett, Hertfordshire, are on a 10-day photographic safari in East Africa.

MR. G. F. GRIPPER, who became chairman of the Settlers and Residents' Association of Nyasaland on its formation in January, has resigned on appointment as a police superintendent in the Nyasaland Police Reserve.

MR. J. K. MICHE, president for 1960 of the East Africa Dinner Club, took the chair at this year's gathering on Tuesday when VISCOUNT KILMUIR, Lord High Chancellor, was the chief guest. A report will appear in our next issue.

Tomorrow evening SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE will hold a reception at Rhodesia House, London, for the members of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland team competing at the centenary meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley.

SIR CHRISTOPHER CHANCELLOR, for 15 years general manager of Reuters, who in that period visited East and Central Africa, has just taken over the chairmanship of Odhams Press, Ltd., of which he became a vice-chairman last year.

LORD OGMORE, who as a Socialist M.P. (then Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams) was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1947 to 1950, and who left the Labour Party last October to join the Liberals, has been elected to the executive committee of that party.

MR. ROBERT BURTON, an engineer on the Copperbelt, and his four daughters sailed from London yesterday on their way back to Northern Rhodesia. MRS. BURTON, who died in Ndola six weeks ago from burns after an attack with petrol by an African political gang, appealed that there should be no bitterness or reprisals.

Of 14 honouands at the PRIME MINISTER'S first Eneacnia as Chancellor of Oxford University, three who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law were the EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations; DR. A. M. RAMSEY, Archbishop of York, who has just returned from East and Central Africa; and SIR DAVID LINDSAY KEIR, Master of Balliol College, who has visited the territories on several occasions.

## Federation's Team at Bisley

FOR THE FIRST TIME marksmen from the Rhodesias and Nyasaland are to shoot at Bisley under Federal colours. Hitherto they have sported their territorial badges.

Soon after arriving in London by air the team went to Scotland to compete in the Scottish championships. During the week-end preceding the Bisley meeting they will fire a Rhodes Centenary match against the South African team.

The team will fly back to Salisbury at the end of July. Mr. P. B. Mattushek, of Northern Rhodesia, is the captain, Mr. M. T. Heathcote, of Southern Rhodesia, vice-captain, and Mr. R. J. Parry, of Southern Rhodesia, manager.

The other members are Messrs. R. M. Amm (S.R.), P. A. Burger (N.R.), J. L. Britz (N.R.), D. W. Cornish (N.R.), D. C. Coetzee (N.R.), J. J. De Smidt (N.R.), G. P. Engela (S.R.), F. G. Green (N.R.), D. Hollingworth (S.R.), W. J. H. Kempen (S.R.), F. H. Morgan (S.R.), S. J. G. Munn (S.R.), J. S. Steels (S.R.), K. H. Seager (S.R.), P. J. Smyman (S.R.), A. D. Scates (S.R.), De G. A. Smith (N.R.), J. L. Swagers (N.R.), W. W. Simpson (N.R.), A. J. Van Jaarsveld (N.R.), F. D. Venter (N.R.), J. S. Wainwright (S.R.), J. H. White (S.R.), T. W. White (N.R.).

### APPOINTMENT

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON required for the Ophthalmic Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Jordan, Saladin, within the range of £2,000-£2,500. Further details, applications, and references, etc. from the Hospital Secretary, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1.



## Governor's Condemnation of Violence

### Sir Evelyn Hone's Sharp Warning

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has declared in the Legislative Council that his Government will not be hustled into rapid political changes under pressure of lawlessness.

He said, in part:—

"Since I assumed the office of Governor in April 1959, the stresses and strains to which the territory has been subjected have not significantly abated. These stresses and strains arise chiefly from the uncertainty of the territory's political future or the dissatisfaction and fear of particular sections of its peoples over existing and prospective constitutional arrangements.

"My predecessor, Sir Arthur Benson, referred in this Council on April 7 last year to the action that he had been obliged to take on March 11 to ensure the safeguard of elections and the public security of the territory in the face of threatened subversion and the attempt to wreck those elections which led to the proscription as an unlawful society of the Zambia African National Congress.

"By that time Zambia had already done a major disservice to their fellow Africans. By dissuading so many eligible Africans from registering as voters, they severely limited the part that Africans were able to play in the election of this Council.

"During recent months we have witnessed the formation and growth of a new political organization, which early this year came under the control of many of those who had previously been officials of the proscribed Zambia Congress. As a result of the activities of persons connected with or inspired by this organization, the United National Independence Party, most threatening situation arose on the Copperbelt just over a month ago, which once again faced my Government with the necessity to declare branches of a newly-emerged African political organization to be unlawful societies.

"It became my clear duty to make regulations under the newly-enacted Preservation of Public Security Ordinance to enable the forces of law and order to fulfil more effectively than was possible under the normal laws of the territory their duty of preserving public security. These measures appear to have proved effective, but I and my Government are resolute that violence in all its manifestations in the territory shall be stamped out, and that the right of law-abiding citizens to go about their business peaceably and without fear of intimidation and unprovoked attack shall be preserved. Nor are we blind to the need of examining and seeking to eliminate legitimate causes of grievance and unrest.

"But the violence which occurred this year, like that which we experienced early in 1959, was violence with a political purpose as its only motive.

### Colonial Secretary's Warning

"When in the House of Commons on May 10 the Opposition spokesman on colonial affairs asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies for a statement on the Copperbelt disturbances over the preceding week-end, Mr. Macleod said: "These events exemplify a growing tendency towards violence, which has its roots in extremist political agitation. I made it plain to all concerned during my visit that lawlessness could not be tolerated, that violence inevitably retarded political progress, and that if it occurred it would be firmly handled. I repeat that warning today. The Governor will have my full support in any measures which he may think it necessary to take to restore and maintain law and order."

"The Secretary of State has made clear that violence will not hasten political progress in Northern Rhodesia, and he has emphasized that H.M. Government is not amenable to pressure and will not negotiate under the threat of violence.

"He has made abundantly and repeatedly clear that H.M. Government have no plans in contemplation for altering the Constitution in Northern Rhodesia, and that indeed they would not consider it right to initiate any discussions on the Constitution at least until the outcome is known of the Monckton Commission and the Federal Review Conference. This means that there will be no change in Northern Rhodesia's Constitution in 1960.

"I trust that the political leaders or members of any political organization in Northern Rhodesia will not indulge in needless and unwarranted speculation, but rather will concentrate their attention on the task of preparing the territory for the new Constitution by justifying the new. Such conduct can only

be harmful to the security and stability of Northern Rhodesia and its peoples.

"There are those who attack my Government on the ground that it is dominated by the Colonial Office and who seek to eliminate the influence of so-called Colonial Office officials. Conversely, there are those who continually accuse these officials, and particularly the official Ministers, of ignoring their responsibilities for the African people and of subjecting their duty to the dictates of a political party. Neither criticism is justified. Both are harmful because they undermine public confidence and play straight into the hands of those who seek to upset the existing order through violent means.

"I call upon all the people of Northern Rhodesia who have at heart the future well-being of their country to co-operate with my Government, with the forces of law and order, and with other responsible persons of every race in refusing to countenance lawlessness, coercion, intimidation, and threats made in the name of political dissatisfaction or aspirations. I ask them to avoid violent and extravagant utterance, and to think before they speak or write.

### "Courtesy of Tolerance"

"I ask them to defend their own right and that of others to espouse any religious or political belief that does not invoke unlawful and extra-constitutional means to achieve its aims, and to extend to others the courtesy of tolerance of views which may not coincide with their own.

"I am sometimes asked whether our progress must continue to be one from crisis to crisis, from proscription to proscription. Much depends upon the co-operation and forbearance for which I am appealing, and upon a clear understanding and acceptance of present realities. It must now be obvious to everyone that H.M. Government and the Government of Northern Rhodesia are not going to be hustled into rapid political changes under pressure of lawlessness. Any attempt to follow that road, believing it to be a short cut, will find that it is the longest and slowest way to their goal.

"It is fully recognized in London and here that one of the reasons underlying the demand for rapid political change in Northern Rhodesia is a fear that the African voice might go unheard at the Federal Review Conference, which is to follow the publication of the Monckton Commission's report. On this an explicit assurance has been given by H.M. Government that African opinion in this territory and in Nyasaland will be represented at that conference and that the delegations chosen by the various Governments will be widely representative and not confined to members of the Legislative Council. Here will be an opportunity for responsible African opinion to bring forward its point of view.

"As to the territorial Constitution, nothing will be done until the outcome of the Federal Review Conference is known, for that outcome may possibly affect our own Constitution and may make it necessary to initiate discussions for further change."

## New Dioceses in Uganda

### Archbishop to be Elected

THE ANGLICAN DIOCESE OF UGANDA will be divided tomorrow into five smaller dioceses. The Bishop of Uganda, the Rt. Rev. Leslie Brown, has already transferred authority to three of the new diocesan bishops, the Rt. Rev. P. J. Brazier in Ruandi-Urundi, the Rt. Rev. Kosiya Shalita in Ankola-Kigezi, and the Rt. Rev. Erica Sabiti in Toro-Bunyoro-Mboga. Tomorrow the Rt. Rev. Fesito Lutaya will take over West Buganda.

Dr. Brown, now to be known as Bishop of Nami-rembe, will have jurisdiction over East Buganda and Busoga.

Early next year the Diocese of the Upper Nile will be sub-divided. The present bishop, the Rt. Rev. Lucian Usher-Wilson, now on leave in England, will become Bishop of Mbale, with jurisdiction over Mbale, Bugisu and Bukedi. The Rt. Rev. Keith Russell is to be Bishop of Northern Uganda, and the Rt. Rev. Stephen Tomusange Bishop of Soroti (Teso and Karamoja).

Later in the year, probably in November, all the bishops will meet to elect the first Archbishop of Uganda, who will continue to be the Bishop of a diocese.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has promised to visit Uganda probably in April to transfer his authority to the new Archbishop.

## New Kenya Group's Policy

### Meeting Needs of All Races

**A**N AMBITIOUS LAND REFORM PLAN advocated by the New Kenya Group which would open all Kenya to peoples of all races was described at a Press conference in London on Friday by Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the group.

He described it as a positive attempt to produce a long-term agricultural policy which would meet the needs of Kenya citizens irrespective of race.

He was accompanied by Mr. W. Havelock, Minister of Lands, and Mr. B. McKenzie, Minister of Agriculture, leading members of the group, who are in London on official business.

Mr. Blundell, who explained that he was in Britain for medical reasons, said that he would see Mr. Macleod and seek assurances from him on the maintenance of law and order in Kenya, which, together with financial assistance, were essential if the plan was to succeed.

The following statement was distributed:

"As the result of the Lancaster House Conference the New Kenya Group have developed a policy for Kenya based on the expectation of a democratic Government supported by all races with an active Opposition. It is proposed to offer this policy to the new electorate at the forthcoming general election subject to certain assurances from H.M. Government.

"This policy covers the following basic points:—

"**LAND REFORM**—Land is Kenya's only known national asset. At present it is divided into (a) European areas: 12,000 square miles; (b) African tribal reserves: 54,000 square miles; (c) semi-arid and desert areas occupied by nomadic tribes: 138,000 square miles; and (d) national parks, forest reserves, and lakes: 18,000 square miles.

"The New Kenya Group has always recognized that racial and tribal allocations of land are uneconomic. Land exists both in the European and African areas which is held either by individuals or tribal communities, is capable of being farmed more intensively, and is not used in the best national interests partly because of undercapitalization and partly because of ignorance of modern farming methods.

### Social Security

"At present the ownership of land provides the only form of social security in old age, especially for Africans. With an expanding population and changes in land tenure, many people are now landless, and this increases the pressure for uneconomic fragmentation of land.

"The land reform policy of the New Kenya Group seeks to maintain and increase the productivity of the land and to ensure an expanding economy, while seeing that the efficient African farmer is given every opportunity to contribute to the national good. This land reform policy is based on an assumption of security of tenure for all farmers of all races.

"Subject therefore to the necessity to safeguard the interests of the less educated and advanced African people, it is proposed to open all areas to people of all races in order to make the best economic use of the land from the national point of view.

"For this purpose, the New Kenya Group are looking to H.M. Government for about £2½m. a year over a minimum period of 12 years by way of grants and loans.

"New Kenya Group aims are:—

"(1) to create a market in land which would support land values, including the land of European farmers, and thus foster confidence in Kenya's economic future;

"(2) to create the conditions whereby international finance will be prepared to lend money for land development so that the full productive potential of the land can be realized, leading to a stable economy as the basis for full political development;

"(3) to bring about a situation whereby those Africans who desire to become more than peasant farmers will have the opportunity to do so with financial assistance from a reconstituted Land Bank: these will be yeoman farmers, holding individual title to their land, on whom the economic progress of any new land development scheme must largely depend;

"(4) to relieve pressure on the land in densely populated areas.

"Immediate proposals of the group are:

"(a) to propose a scheme to assist potential yeoman farmers to purchase and develop medium-sized economic farms mainly in the Highlands;

"(b) to continue to encourage and arrange consents in order to take surplus development schemes for Africans with Government advice, in all suitable areas.

"(c) to remove the Kenya Land and Agricultural Bank from Government control and broaden its basis so as to enable international finance to participate more easily in the economic development of Kenya;

"(d) a Government scheme to resettle smallholders on any under-developed land which may be available in any area, in order to give immediate relief from pressures due to regional over-population.

"Our immediate target is the resettlement of 5,000 African families. A progressive land policy is essential to economic development and expansion. Given this, existing social services in health, hospital and housing can be greatly expanded.

"**Education**. Though any African seeking primary education can now achieve it, there is an urgent need for a rapid expansion of educational opportunity. Mainly because of the lack of finance for teacher training, the proportion of those who can be accepted for secondary and higher education is relatively small. Yet it is upon those qualifying at secondary level and then going on to professional and technical training that the future of Kenya depends. Without this the purpose of the widened franchise is defeated. The New Kenya Group aims to extend these facilities, although 19% of the total Kenya revenue already goes on education.

"**MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER**. None of this can be achieved without the maintenance of law and order, and the prevention of political subversion. Events in Kenya at present indicate that there is a real danger of the revival of the evil of Mau Mau. The New Kenya Group believes the Kenya Government is alive to the situation and will support any measures which that Government considers necessary to ensure that people of all races can live without fear of intimidation or violence to their persons or property.

"This aspect of policy transcends all others, as without peace there can be no progress in other fields."

### Yeoman Farmers

Mr. McKenzie said that the British Government had offered a loan of £3,150,000 for the yeoman farmer scheme over a period of three years, and he was discussing finance for the other schemes over a similar period. An application had been filed with the World Bank for a £5m. loan over the next three years.

Some of the assumptions on which they had accepted the Lancaster House Constitution had not been borne out by the speeches of some African leaders. They were hardly back in Kenya before suggestions were made that the Constitution should be revised again in nine months. His group did not set a definite period for the new Constitution, but wanted a reasonable time to allow a proper, phased advance to independence. The nomadic pastoralists were disturbed at the pace proposed for constitutional evolution by some Africans.

Mr. Blundell thought that the majority of European farmers would not oppose their proposals and that there would be no difficulty in purchasing land. Some European farmers would like to relinquish at least some of their holdings.

As to compensation for European farmers who might leave the country, his group did not favour compensation. It wanted to help to create such conditions in Kenya that everyone would want to stay. The question of compensation would not then arise.

Asked if the group had lost much European support since the Lancaster House Conference, he replied that they had lost practically no party members and had considerable African support. At the moment it was difficult to put over a moderate progressive policy to the European community because they were very anxious about their future.

Referring to his party's relations with Sir Ferdinand Cavenish-Bentinck and the Coalition, he said that on the economic front their two policies were similar, but the New Kenya Group felt that much wider and broader political planning was necessary than had so far emerged from the Coalition. He expected Coalition to support his party's economic proposals when they had their talks with the British Government.

An interview with Mr. Blundell, published on Sunday by the *Observer*, contained these passages:

"Mr. Blundell said that he had been asked by Africans to stand for one of the open seats, which will be elected overwhelmingly by Africans; but the main task was for the New Kenya Group to win the 10 seats reserved for European members, so that we can provide enough good men to make the Africans think it's worth having the Europeans in Kenya.

"Although his party's white support had declined since the Lancaster House Conference and the subsequent mood of despondency among Europeans, many Africans had missed him. He thought that Africans were coming to trust him. They tell me that in Swahili the word 'Michael' has come to mean everybody who is a white man.

"Concerning other European members who refused to look outside their own race for support, Mr. Blundell said:



"We have to throw ourselves into African thinking as far as we can, and move into a field of pure Kenya as opposed to racial politics. There is a division in the European mind: either you look on other races as potentially your political allies, or you look on them as not human, beetling along with their legs in the grass."

Mr. Blundell said that Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, who recently resigned as Speaker of the Kenya Legislative Council to found a Coalition of all Kenya Europeans, thought as a European first and as a Kenya citizen second. "We think the other way round."

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way.]

## Mr. Macleod's Discourtesy to E.E.M.O.

### Sharply Criticized in Kenya Legislature

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been accused in the Legislative Council of Kenya by Sir Charles Markham of deliberately and discourteously disregarding a unanimous plan of the European Elected Members' Organization for the conduct of the primary elections under the new Constitution.

At the Chief Secretary's suggestion, he said, their representations were made direct to the Secretary of State, but Mr. Macleod had not had the courtesy to reply until after publication of the report of the working party consisting of the Chief Secretary and Attorney-General. In fact, the Minister's answer had arrived only just before the Legislature was due to debate their report. By his inordinate delay Mr. Macleod had deprived the European elected members of their right to fair consideration of proposals on which they were unanimous.

Sir Charles Markham was scornful about parts of the working party's report, particularly the suggestion that any candidate who secured 25% of the votes cast in a primary election should be regarded as having the "effective and genuine support" of his community, and therefore eligible for the subsequent common roll contest in that constituency—in which contest the candidate with the most votes in the primary might receive the least.

He wondered what the people of Ebbw Vale would think if Mr. Aneurin Bevan polled 75% of the votes in a primary election in that constituency only to find that a Conservative candidate who had polled 25% was subsequently declared to have been elected.

### Common Roll Elections Will Be Farcical

Group Captain Briggs dismissed as false the working party's reference to the "Lancaster House Agreement" asserting that it should be termed the "Lancaster House Impasse"—under which the minority races and tribes, and especially the most law-abiding tribes, had been sacrificed in order to appease those who had been most active in creating discontent and disorder.

The result at the London conference had been reached by undemocratic means, without full and open discussion in plenary sessions, and under considerable duress so far as the European delegates were concerned. If that were not so, why had the New Kenya Group been summoned to the Prime Minister in the closing stages of the conference?

As the proceedings at Lancaster House had been hasty and ill-considered, so was the report of the working party, whose proposals meant that Europeans in some parts of Kenya would be debarred from voting for a European candidate. Their plan would make the common roll elections a farce, for the only European candidates who could succeed would be those who subscribed to the policies of African political parties. In practice the Africans would enjoy all the advantages of communal representation by reason of their numbers, and the Europeans would have no genuine representation whatsoever.

The White Paper should be withdrawn and H.M. Government ought to appoint a commission to reconsider the whole question.

Mr. E. L. M. Williams described the working party's report as being "written by a group of men on fantasy and conceived in the spirit of sinister ignorance."

It would benefit only the minority within the European and Asian communities who were anxious to hold their seats in the House at any price; and they were now given that assurance as the price of their collusion at Lancaster House. The European yes-men by whom the country was beset and the yes-Press would rule the roost. Whereas the country needed a democratic Government of people properly elected by their community, it would have a bunch of quislings.

Kenya's inept and dishonest Government—albeit run by altogether charming people—was in the claws of a Colonial Office which was engaged in betraying Britons by antics which produced chaos everywhere.

### Political Prisoners As Candidates for Legislature

In the course of a long speech Mr. Mboya again described the Lancaster House Constitution as already out of date. He asked that all restricted and detained persons or political prisoners should have the right to register, vote, and stand as candidates in the next general election.

Mrs. Agnes Shaw objected to rushing the White Paper through the House and to the "almost unprecedented procedure of pushing it through the Privy Council by means of a pilot Bill". The lack of confidence in the country would be increased if the elected representatives of the people were not given due time to consider the report. The Government was too prone to steam-roller through the Legislature decrees, White Papers, and Constitutions; there was too little democracy and too much dictatorship.

The idea that 25% support of the votes cast in primary elections should be regarded as effective and genuine support of the community was absurd.

Commander Goord expressed very strong reservations about the Lancaster House Constitution though he had been adviser on that occasion to the New Kenya Group, describing it as unimaginative and unbalanced, and workable only with the greatest measure of good will.

Mr. Bompas criticized the White Paper for the omission of maps—perhaps because their inclusion would have shown the impracticability of some of the proposed constituency boundaries. Until those boundaries were really known there could not be even remotely intelligent guesses as to what effect African and Asian votes in a particular area might have upon potential European candidates. Yet the House was being asked to endorse proposals which must be incomplete until that delimitation had been made.

The proposed 25% of votes was "far too low a figure to avoid the possibility of some plausible crackpot succeeding". The figure should not be under 50%.

Mr. Clive Salter advocated a 33% minimum.

## New Kenya African Political Party

### Five Parties Merge to Oppose K.A.N.U.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY, the Kenya African Democratic Union, was formed in Kenya on Saturday. This represents a setback to K.A.N.U. leaders, who had hoped to keep a united African front until after independence.

The new party claims that it will represent about three million people—about half of the Colony's African population—in fact, all the tribes except the Kikuyu and Luo, most of whom are regarded as supporters of K.A.N.U.

Five parties have emerged to form K.A.D.U.—the Kalenjin Political Alliance, the Masar United Front, the Kenya African People's Party, the Coast African Political Union, and the Somali National Association.

Mr. Masinde Muliro, chairman of the Kenya African People's Party, has been elected temporary leader, and Mr. John Kenn, of M.U.F., temporary secretary. A constitution is being drawn up, and elections for permanent officers will then take place and application will be made to the Government for registration.

It is thought that the new party will obtain support from at least half of the 14 African elected members: Mr. R. Ngala, Minister for Labour, and Mr. Taita Arap Towett, Assistant Minister for Agriculture, are expected to become office-bearers.

Mr. Ngala and Mr. Muliro were among five African elected members who on Friday issued a statement accusing K.A.N.U. of moving towards dictatorship. They said that the discouragement of free expression of opinion, already evident in K.A.N.U., would grow to intolerable heights, and that the few people at the top would concentrate the domination of the party.

## Sir Roy Condemns "Political Swindles"

### Irresponsibility of Metropolitan Powers

SIR ROY WELENSKY, the Federal Prime Minister, said in Mufulira last week that metropolitan countries which had relinquished their positions in Africa without preparing their former "wards" for responsible government had perpetrated a "political swindle".

"I do not believe any responsible European administrator can believe you can confer independence on a people by bailing out and leaving them with a crippled economy, no capital, and no administrators of experience," he said. "Civilization could not be conferred on people; it had to be earned."

Independent States would soon need to sell themselves to a Power willing to get them out of their mess, and such sales would be made at the cost of the independent State's freedom.

"How long it will take I don't pretend to know. Maybe as long as 25 years, but I doubt it, because the Russian political juggernaut moves slowly but surely, and has already made very considerable progress in encroachment into Africa."

The Prime Minister criticized Colonial Powers for believing that they were dealing with Europeans with black skins, rather than Africans who are still extremely backward and quite unaccustomed to the mature political institutions of the Western world.

The sun appeared to be setting on democratic institutions on the African continent today. He was among those who hoped that after a period of decline it would once again rise.

"But much will happen before that occurs, and, as I have said, the Union Jack in 10 years' time will fly only over the Federation—and nowhere else on the African continent."

Sir Roy Welensky, speaking in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, on Saturday, compared the economic prosperity of Southern Rhodesia with the state of Nyasaland, saying that whereas Southern Rhodesia had a Government which was determined to push ahead, Nyasaland was governed from 6,000 miles away by a Government which did not "give a damn" what happened.

He blamed the British Government for the fact that the average African in Nyasaland had an income of less than £16 a year, and that the territory had become one of the big economic problems for the Federation.

In another speech Sir Roy Welensky said that he would oppose any further political progress for Africans until their leaders had proved their capacity to control intimidation, stone-throwing and the use of petrol bombs as political weapons. Recent events in Northern Rhodesia had, he felt, done more to decelerate the move towards democracy in the Federation than any other single act.

## S. Rhodesia and the Federation

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has reaffirmed his Government's loyalty to the federal concept, and said that the Colony would not abandon the northern territories because the position was uncomfortable.

Speaking in Umtali, the Prime Minister said: "I would not be prepared in my support of the Federation to go to the length of anything that will endanger Southern Rhodesia. I am not prepared to endanger Southern Rhodesia for any country whatsoever, but nothing could do greater harm at present than to say 'Matters in the two northern territories are so awkward, let us run away quickly before they become more difficult'."

In discussing the over-riding, the Dominion Party attitude that the Government was subservient to the Federal Government, the Prime Minister said: "The question of the timing to look to Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, to make a decision. None of my party believe it," Sir Edgar said.

## D.P. Leaders Poles Apart

### North Warns South at Party Congress

IN HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS to the congress of the Dominion Party in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. William Harper said that the electorate in the Colony was sick and tired of hearing the words "federal" and "partnership". The Federation had failed and had reduced Southern Rhodesia to instability.

"I don't consider myself a citizen of the Federation. It was not possible to serve two masters, and he could serve only Southern Rhodesia. He regarded Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland purposeless unless they served Southern Rhodesia's purpose. The Southern Rhodesian Government had to look over its shoulder at the Federal Government before it could open its mouth too wide."

Mr. Winston Field, Federal leader of the party, said that its task was to look after Southern Rhodesia in the Federation, that it had done.

Mr. G. E. M. van Eeden, territorial leader in Northern Rhodesia, gave the warning that he could not support a policy based purely on the interests of Southern Rhodesia, and would not be associated with any move to break up the Federation, as was implicit in Mr. Harper's speech.

"I am familiar with the defects of federation, and would like to see far-reaching reforms, but mere reversion to the pre-Federation position will prove a catastrophe for all, including Southern Rhodesia. Policies of this type are completely inconsistent with the Dominion Party's principles as set out in its election manifesto, where an undertaking is given to uphold the Federation, and where there is of course no suggestion of putting the interests of one territory above those of another."

The Asian community in Kenya has a vital part to play in contributing from its energy, industry, and cultural heritage to the stable but lively pattern of society which can make Kenya one of the greatest forces in Africa."—Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya.

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The British South Africa Company's first offices in Salisbury 1890-91

## The Chartered Company—2

THE British South Africa Company, as a result of the royal charter granted in 1889, started to administer the territories now comprised within the two Rhodesias, and set about building railways and telegraphs. Due to the acquisition of mineral rights from African chiefs, the Company was also in a position to give concessions to mineral prospectors.

The pioneers who arrived in the area that is now Salisbury in September 1890, scattered to look for gold. Little gold was mined at first and hard unrewarding work, sickness and fear were the lot of the settlers. Then there was trouble with the Matabele tribe. These formidable warriors had for long been raiding their neighbours for cattle and prisoners. The settlers suffered severe losses in the Matabele Wars of 1893 and 1896, but by 1897 the country was finally pacified.

Peace brought constitutional and administrative reform. In Southern Rhodesia a Legislative Council came into being in 1898. A permanent civil service was constituted and the financial system completely overhauled. Doctors, teachers, veterinary surgeons, agriculturalists and other technical specialists were engaged on the service. Steady progress was made until the outbreak of the war.

Economic expansion followed in the wake of administrative changes. The first two railway schemes, the

brought in more easily and coal was made available from the newly developed Wankie coalfield. More attention was devoted to agriculture, and in addition to maize and cattle, a number of commodities such as tobacco were produced for export. Both Europeans and Africans benefited from the new opportunities.

In 1923, after a referendum whether Southern Rhodesia should govern itself or join the Union of South Africa, the territory elected to remain independent and became a self-governing colony. The Company relinquished its outstanding claims against the Crown in return for a cash payment, but retained its mineral rights, the railways and certain estates, which it had itself developed.

Northern Rhodesia, with its small European population, obviously could not stand alone, and in 1924 that territory passed under control of the Colonial Office, and the Crown confirmed the Company's ownership of the mineral rights in the territory.

Such was the end of one of the finest chapters in the history of the British Commonwealth. Within only one generation, a wild, inaccessible and bloodsoaked region many times as large as England, had passed under a civilized government. The British South Africa Company's administration had laid durable foundations for the creation of a new nation.

## Explosive Situation in N. Rhodesia

### Statement by the African 1960 Committee

THE AFRICAN 1960 COMMITTEE issued the following statement on Sunday:

"In the view of the African 1960 Committee there exists today in Northern Rhodesia a political situation potentially so explosive that it calls for immediate action by H.M. Government. It is clear that African opinion there is as dissatisfied with the present constitutional situation as it is in Nyasaland. Yet whereas in Nyasaland it has become obvious that a large measure of political advance will be granted within a matter of months, in Northern Rhodesia the Colonial Secretary has said that there will be no change before next year.

"The main political leaders, including Mr. Kaunda, have declared for non-violence, yet working under oppressive restrictions on political activity and with no gains to show, their power to lead the masses is being steadily eroded, and the way made open for forces far more subversive. The danger is that, especially with total independence coming on the Belgian side of the Copperbelt, disturbances will begin in Northern Rhodesia, leading to the familiar and regrettable cycle of violence followed by forcible repression, from which once started it is always so difficult to recover.

"In the opinion of the committee it is essential that the non-violent political leaders of Northern Rhodesia should be given something to hope for, and that they should be given it now.

"In order that they may get among the people, most of the present restrictions on political activity should be lifted. In order that they should have something positive to offer the people, the date for a constitutional conference similar to the July conference on Nyasaland should be announced, even if it cannot take place until 1961.

"Most important of all, the African leaders of the two main parties should receive a public assurance that they will be invited to represent their people at the conference to review the Federal Constitution which is due to follow the presentation of the Monckton Commission's report.

### Orderly Transition

"At the same time it should be stated in the most emphatic terms that while constitutional advance in Northern Rhodesia will not be unduly delayed, the transition must be an orderly one. This, in the committee's view, will not be best achieved by imposing petty restraints on meetings and organizations, but rather by having, and being seen to have, sufficient forces to cope with truly violent disorders as and when they arise.

"Since, under the Federal Constitution, the responsibility for law and order rests with the territorial Government, and since it is law and order and not defence that is in question, it might well be that the most effective precautionary measure that could be taken would be for the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, to request the strengthening of existing forces with British rather than Federal troops."

The signatories are Mr. Christopher Chataway, Mr. L. B. Greaves, Mr. Richard Hornby, M.P., Mr. Charles Janson, Mr. James Lemkin, the Earl of March, Mr. John Margetson, Dr. Roland Oliver, Mrs. Mervyn Rayner, and Sir Robin Williams.

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way.]

## Policeman Shot Dead

TURKANA TRIBESMEN last week killed cadet assistant superintendent Cedric Ronald Weeding, of the Uganda Police. He was in charge of a patrol in the Karamoja district of northern Uganda when they came upon a cattle-raiding party of armed Turkana tribesmen, one of whom shot him in the stomach. One Turkana was wounded and a Dadori tribesman killed. Police reinforcements quickly arrived on the scene, and a company of K. A. R. arrived later by air from Kampala. Police at Moroto, Karamoja district headquarters, stated that large numbers of armed Turkana were in the area.

## Britain's Responsibility in Africa

### Making Partnership a Reality

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in Hornchurch at the week-end that there was a tendency to think that democracy was some kind of 20th-century gadget which you could enjoy by pressing a button or turning a switch.

"Long experience having taught us differently, Britain had sought in its dependencies to achieve two things: "First, to keep up a steady momentum towards self-government by bringing the native peoples into the administrative and political machines so that they may gain enough experience to run their countries; secondly, to hand over power when we are satisfied that the Government of the country is in a position to dispense justice—to guarantee the rights of individuals and minorities under the law, to make both ends meet economically, and to pursue the policies of a good neighbour.

"In other words, to launch the Colony on the world when it can hold its own and is a going concern. That is an honourable and sensible way to proceed. Indeed, we could not do otherwise if we are to be true to the different races and peoples who have placed their faith in us as trustees of their future.

### Year of Challenge

"1960 is a year of challenge. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland we have the opportunity to establish a partnership between African and European which will endure. There are three races, each claiming their homes in this area—Europeans, Africans, and Asians. If people stop to think, they will realize that in these parts of the continent African and European are indispensable to each other, and that the only hope for a constructive and peaceful future is partnership.

"I believe that experience of events in Africa in the last few months has taught our people in Britain a lot. We are beginning to realize that no solution for Africa can be found on the road of extreme and exclusive nationalism, whether white or black. With that conviction has come a fresh sense of responsibility and a recognition that, if an example of partnership between African and European is to be set, it must be done by Britain in Kenya and in the Federation, where our writ still runs.

"It will not be easy because passions are easily aroused and will be fanned by racialists and nationalists, but the future must be worked out by Europeans and Africans who have rejected extremism and have the foresight and wisdom to see that the well-being of their countries and their continent lies in working together.

"In Kenya progress has begun. In the Federation we shall have the assistance of Lord Monckton and his commission's report before we meet to review the Constitution. I pray we may all be given wisdom, for on the building of a real and firm partnership between African and European hangs the peace of a continent.

## Plan Sabotaged by Malawi Party

A GIFT OF £90,000 offered by the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies to African coffee-growers in Nyasaland has been refused as a result of political pressure by the Malawi Congress Party, the Nyasaland Government announced last week.

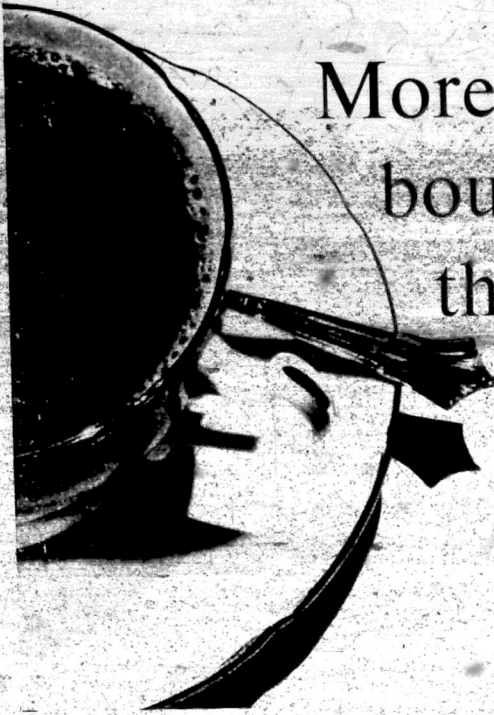
A Government spokesman said that Malawi officials had told the people that the gift was a trap and might cause them to lose their lands. By deliberately misrepresenting a free and imaginative gesture of good will they had deprived the growers of a unique opportunity for advancement.

Africans in Northern Rhodesia had welcomed a much larger gift from the same source—of £1m. This unreasonable setback in development would be deplored by all who were working for the advancement of Africans. The money had been returned to the company.

A spokesman in Salisbury for the R.S.T. group denied that there had been any conditions attached to the offer, which had been made in recognition of the fact that quite a large proportion of their African labour on the Copperbelt came from Nyasaland. Originally the Africans had been most enthusiastic about the scheme. The group was deeply disappointed that it had been rejected.



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## Unrest and Disunity in Congo

### Rival Parties Want More Representation

"THOUGH THE BELGIAN CONGO attains its independence today, the situation was still confused when this issue went to press, especially as regards the Katanga. A Belgian official is quoted as saying that he felt like "a blind fish swimming in a pool of ink."

Since then Mr. Lumumba has succeeded in forming a Government at the second attempt. He was nominated Prime Minister last Thursday and Mr. Kasavubu, his chief rival, was elected Head of State on Friday after negotiations had almost broken down more than once.

There is still unrest and disunity, for not all the political parties are happy about the Lumumba Government. A crowd demonstrated against Mr. Lumumba at the week-end, alleging that he had not kept his promise to support Mr. J. Bolikango, of the Puna party, as candidate for Head of State. In a fight which broke out six people were seriously injured. A strict curfew was reimposed in 13 African communities.

In the Katanga Province deputies and senators of the Conakat Party are still considering whether to quit Parliament and the central Government if they are not given stronger representation. On Monday six Belgian jet aircraft flew over the province as a show of strength.

On the same day, at the swearing-in ceremony of Mr. Kasavubu as Head of State, Mr. Joseph Kalonji, a political opponent of Lumumba, supported by about 3,000 of his followers from the Kasai, protested against his exclusion from the Government and demanded three seats in the Cabinet.

A Northern Rhodesian branch of Conakat, one of the two main political parties in the Katanga Province, has been registered in Lusaka under the Northern Rhodesian Societies Ordinance. From time to time spokesmen for the party have said in the Congo that it would prefer an association with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland than dictation from Congo politicians in Leopoldville who want to draw on the wealth of the Katanga but deny its African leaders adequate representation in the Government.

### Departure of Europeans

Belgians have been leaving the Congo in large numbers; in the past two months the number of passengers flying from Leopoldville to Brussels has reached about 35,000, the usual total for a year. The regular air service between Lourenco Marques and Lisbon has been suspended for this week while 2,541 Portuguese are flown out of the Congo.

The Uganda Government has moved a company of the K.A.R. and a special police force to the Congo border, and measures have been taken to set up an encampment for a possible influx of refugees.

Since the Leopoldville riots in January, 1959, the market value of Congo shares quoted on the Brussels bourse has been cut by more than two-thirds, and since the beginning of 1960 they have lost at least another quarter of their value.

Commenting on this situation, the Brussels correspondent of *The Times*, has written that funds invested in the Congo cannot be repatriated because they have been transformed into factories, machinery, and public works, but they can change hands and have done so, through foreign buying of Congo shares on the Belgian market. Nevertheless there has been a noticeable reduction in the working capital of the Congo economy, one reason being that between 80% and 90% of the Congo's exports are transferred through the Belgian market and only a part of the proceeds of those exports (just enough to cover costs in Africa) have been sent back to the Congo.

By March the reserves of the Central Bank of the Congo had fallen to three milliard Congo francs, the legal minimum for the one-third cover for short-term liabilities, compared with 71 milliard in mid-1959. But its reserves have now climbed above the minimum, and the Congo franc, officially on a par with the Belgian franc, which 10 weeks ago was being dealt in at 63 centimes, has risen steadily to 81.82 centimes.

Special operations planned by several Congo companies consist in reducing the capital of the company to the value of the part of its assets which are outside Belgium, informing another Belgian company, and exchanging the shares in the Congo company for shares in the new company. Under a law on "original companies passed recently, businesses formed at the time of independence in the Congo which from June 30 consist of more than 50% of their registered office and 50% of their assets in Belgium, and which have no other assets outside Belgium, may be transformed into companies registered and controlled by the Congo Government.

## British Rule Ends in Somaliland

### New State to Merge with Somalia

THIS IS AN HISTORIC week for British Somaliland. On Sunday the Protectorate became an independent State, but tomorrow it will merge with Somalia, for then Italy is giving up her United Nations trusteeship so that a United Somali Republic may be formed.

The Governor of the British territory, Sir Douglas Hall, and Lady Hall left Hargeisa on Saturday and almost all the British officials and their wives have also departed.

The capital of the new republic is to be in Mogadishu. Hargeisa may be reduced to the status of an outlying provincial centre.

Mr. Adnan Abdullah, president of the Somalia parliament, and a candidate for the presidency of the Republic, who led a Somalia delegation to the independence celebrations, said that the constitutional arrangements for the union were going smoothly. The customs, immigration and police regulations of the two countries are different. British Somaliland has had Indian law and Somalia that of Italy.

Ethiopian border troops are on the alert on the Ogaden border. The Somalis also want the French Somali coast and the Northern Province of Kenya to be incorporated in the new republic. At the week-end French Somaliland closed its border with British Somaliland "to prevent undesirable elements from entering."

At the final reception at Government House, Hargeisa, some Somalis wept as they drank the toast of "The Queen" for the last time.

The Prime Minister, Mohammed Haj Ibrahim Egal, paid tribute to the British. "We have not always seen eye to eye", he said, "but we share a common ideal".

The following message from the Queen was received in Hargeisa on Sunday:

"I, my Government and my people in the United Kingdom wish you well on this Day of Independence. The connexion between our peoples goes back some 130 years and British administration of the protectorate for 60 years. I look forward to a continuing and enduring friendship between our two countries".

## Doctors in East Africa Frustrated

### Dr. T. F. Anderson's Report to B.M.A.

DR. T. FARNWORTH ANDERSON, a former Director of Medical Services in Kenya, who represented the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association at last week's B.M.A. conference in Torquay, which was attended by about 500 doctors, spoke of the frustration among medical officers in East Africa. He said:—

"The medical profession is going through a critical time in Kenya. We have heard a good deal about the 'wind of change' blowing through Africa. When you are at the receiving end in East Africa it feels more like a hurricane.

In the last 35 years I have seen the medical service in Kenya grow from small beginnings to a comprehensive public health and hospital service with specialist and research ancillaries.

As a result of political changes there is a feeling of insecurity, even of frustration, amongst expatriate doctors in East Africa.

I have nothing but admiration for my African colleagues and the way in which they are playing an increasing part in the medical care of their own people, but it will be many years before the help, guidance, and leadership of expatriate staff can be withdrawn.

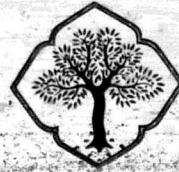
If such help were withdrawn owing to lack of confidence it would be a tragedy, and might result in a chaotic condition of affairs in which the African people would be the chief sufferers. British medicine has a vital part to play for many years to come in these new countries.

We therefore look to the B.M.A. for help in bringing their influence to bear on the authorities to devise a scheme which will recreate the confidence which is lacking and which will allow British doctors to continue the work they have begun. They ought to be given an assurance of re-employment elsewhere at the same level if that should be necessary, and on terms of service which would be comparable to those of the National Health Service in the United Kingdom.



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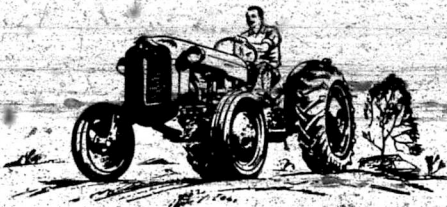
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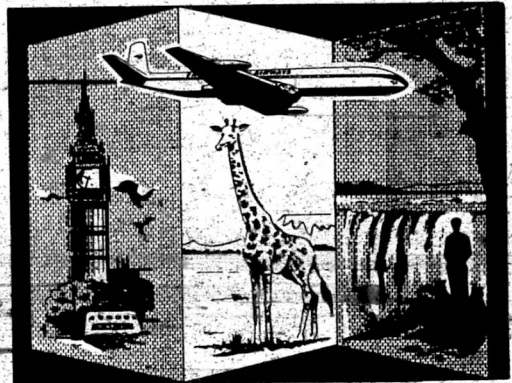
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## Parliament

## Lack of Confidence in Kenya

## Questions to the Secretary of State

**LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN KENYA** was the subject last week of a number of Parliamentary questions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. PAUL WILLIAMS suggested that there was disquiet throughout the Colony about the maintenance of law and order, that expatriate civil servants were anxious about the security of their positions, and that the most important need was to make it quite clear that the Lancaster House Constitution must be made to work before there could be any question of any further constitutional advance.

MR. PATRICK WALL asked for a statement about the security situation.

MR. MACLEOD referred in his reply to the "shocking" murder of a headman in the Nyeri district and the arrest of four Kikuyu in connexion with the murder, and admitted that much concern was caused by apparent unrest in the farming areas and growing urban unemployment.

Saying that he was well aware of the anxiety about their future felt by many civil servants in East Africa, the Secretary of State continued:

"Constitutional changes are bound to affect officers' careers, and it was because of this that in 1954 H.M. Government gave in Colonial No. 306 certain undertakings to officers in territories moving towards self-government. These undertakings, which mainly concern the protection of existing rights and conditions of service and the provision of compensation, have been fully observed in respect of territories which have already attained self-government, and they will be equally observed in the future.

"But particular problems and uncertainties arise in the transitional years preceding self-government, and these undertakings, which take effect only on self-government, may not in themselves be sufficient to retain the services of officers whose work will be vital for years to come. I am therefore considering urgently whether any further action by H.M. Government is practicable to meet the anxieties of officers serving overseas. H.M. Government are fully aware of the importance of a contented overseas service."

COLONEL BEAMISH: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that at least one very able and greatly respected senior officer in Kenya has recently announced that he is going to retire because of these uncertainties? Is he aware that others may follow in his footsteps unless an early statement is made?"

MR. MACLEOD: "This is an enormously difficult question. In Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and British Somaliland the undertakings which H.M. Government gave to the public service were fully carried out."

## Senior Officer Resigns

Colonel Beamish suggested that there were detailed proposals to underwrite the value of farming land in Kenya, there would be a virtual standstill in new investment, which was urgently needed, that that was emphasized by the cancellation of more than one major enterprise of plans for expansion, and that, apart from the effect on Kenya's economy, the present uncertainty aggravated the unemployment problem.

MR. MACLEOD: "I am aware of the concern among some investors, which affects the unemployment position in Kenya. I made it plain on May 31 that the scheme on which the Kenya Government are working could not be an underwriting one, in the sense of offering immediate compensation to landowners, but this does not preclude a scheme by which farms will be bought, if both parties are willing, for resale or re-development on economic terms. I shall discuss this scheme with the Kenya Ministers most concerned during the next few days."

COLONEL BEAMISH: "Many of us want a scheme which will encourage farmers to stay in Kenya, as opposed to a scheme to encourage them to go by paying them compensation."

MR. MACLEOD: "I entirely agree. Mr. Havelock and Colonel Bruce McKenzie are now in this country. Their proposals were put in front of me this morning."

MR. H. HYND asked how many people had been detained without trial for more than a year in Kenya and Nyasaland. MR. MACLEOD: "In Kenya, 478, and in Nyasaland, 10. The longest period held without trial has been held for more than one year, the longest period being since March 1959."

MR. HYND: "Is not this a blot on British justice, the basic fact of which is that people should not be locked up without fair trial?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The number of those in Kenya, 478, is something like a half of 1% of those who were in detention at the height of the emergency."

MR. SHINWELL: "What have percentages to do with it?"

MR. MACLEOD: "It has this to do with it. It has been necessary for all those 80,000 people to go through a long and careful process of rehabilitation, and clearly it is the more difficult as one goes lower in the categories of people still there. It is bound to be the last few hundred cases which have to be studied with special care before they are released."

MR. G. M. THOMSON: "Surely now that the state of emergency is ended in Nyasaland and there is a chance of a new chapter beginning there, the Government ought not to go on detaining people without trial?"

MR. MACLEOD: "There is a total of 20 who will be detained for a time. In the Governor's view, which I entirely support, it is possible to end the state of emergency and look forward to what I hope will be better and more peaceful times in Nyasaland only by keeping a certain number of these people in detention for a time."

MR. WISE: "Could my hon. friend try to persuade hon. members opposite to read the Corfield Report reasonably thoroughly, and possibly persuade them to do a little less harm than they have done in the past?"

MR. S. SILVERMAN: "Would the rt. hon. gentleman tell the House a little more about the case which has been under continuous detention since 1952? What efforts at rehabilitating that particular detainee have been made? How much progress has been made in the eight years and how much more further detention is expected to be required before he is fully rehabilitated?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The hon. gentleman cannot have had recent experience of the detainees to whom this question refers. I have recently been in these camps. I know the devoted work which is being done to try to release as many of these people as possible, but there are still a considerable number of people in Kenya whom, in the judgment of the Governor and in my judgment, it is not safe to let out."

MR. DUGDALE: "When is a man definitely rehabilitated?"

MR. MACLEOD: "When he has put behind him—we are talking about in Kenya—once and for all the Mau Mau and all the elements which went with it."

## Mr. Kaunda at Fault for Nairobi Incident

MR. STONEHOUSE asked why Mr. Kenneth Kaunda had been declared a prohibited immigrant in Kenya and prevented from travelling to Tanganyika.

MR. MACLEOD: "Mr. Kaunda became a prohibited immigrant under the Kenya Immigration Ordinance by arriving in the Colony without the prescribed entry permit. In the circumstances he was required to proceed on the aircraft in which he arrived. I regret that he has suffered inconvenience, but the Governor of Kenya has assured me that if on any future journey he should arrive in transit with his documents in order there should be no difficulty."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that that excuse will sound very thin? Will he reprimand those in Kenya who have been responsible for a stupid action which has undermined much of the good will which was established between him and the leader of the most important political party in Northern Rhodesia as a result of the talks which he himself had with Mr. Kaunda when he was in England? What reason can there possibly have been to prevent Mr. Kaunda from travelling to Tanganyika to meet Mr. Nyerere?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I greatly value the talks which I had with Mr. Kaunda here and in Northern Rhodesia. I expressed my regret that Mr. Kaunda had suffered inconvenience. After all, this incident arose from the fact that Mr. Kaunda arrived in Kenya without the prescribed entry permit. It was from that circumstance that this chain of events came."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is it not a fact that many visitors to Kenya do not fulfil the small technical requirement which Mr. Kaunda had omitted? Is it not the case that Mr. Kaunda did not desire to stay in Kenya but was using the airport merely in transit to Tanganyika? Is not this an example of certain officials at the airport seeking to take advantage of African leaders when they are passing through Kenya in this way?"

MR. MACLEOD: "No, I do not think so. It is difficult to tell at this distance from the events. I think that this is probably a case of an airport official applying the existing rules too rigidly but perfectly correctly. I do not think that it was a question of his trying to take anything out of Mr. Kaunda in this sense."

MR. MACLEOD: "The House has dealt with this matter in a number of ways. I think that it is correct that Mr. Kaunda had suffered inconvenience, and that this was caused by the circumstances of Kenya."



# Coalition Group Mission

(Continued from page 1041)

joined the Kenya Administration as a district officer, but served during the Mau Mau Rebellion with the Kenya Regiment. He returned to Molo to farm three years ago and is a member of the Molo-Mau Summit Settlers' Association and represents the district as a delegate to the Convention of Associations.

In 1954 he married a Kenya girl. They have three daughters, all born in Kenya.

Mr. C. O. OTTES, at present chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, studied at Seale-Hayne Agricultural College, took a post-graduate course in agricultural economics at Oxford University, a course in plant breeding at Cambridge University, and then undertook experimental work at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

While an agricultural officer in Kenya from 1927 to 1947 he had charge at different periods of the main agricultural provinces—Nyanza, the Rift Valley, Central Province, and the Coast. He made study tours to Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Ceylon, and Egypt, and three years ago visited the Argentine, Brazil, and Chile to study ranching.

He is a consultant to a number of large tea and other companies operating in Kenya, chairman of the Wattle Producers' Association, a member of the Wattle Advisory Committee, and a director of several tea growing and ranching companies and of Welfare Insurance, Ltd., a Brooke Bond subsidiary.

### Lawyer

MR. CLIVE SALTER, Q.C., was born in England in 1902, and educated at Wellington and New College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1928, and practised on the North-Eastern Circuit until 1939, when he went to Kenya.

On the outbreak of war he enlisted in the Kenya Regiment, was commissioned in the K.A.R. a year later, and served in Ethiopia, at Command Headquarters in Nairobi; and in Ceylon, at H.Q. of the 11th (East African) Division in Burma, and then as a General Staff Officer in East Africa, being demobilized in October, 1945, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

He then began practice in Nairobi as a barrister. Returned to the Legislative Council for Nairobi South in 1950, he did not stand at the election two years later. Twice president of the Kenya Electors' Union, he represented that body at the Victoria Falls Conference of 1949 which considered union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. In 1953 he presided as a

specially appointed judge over the trial of 81 Kikuyu charged with the Lari massacre.

MR. R. S. WOLLEN, O.B.E., a former general manager in East Africa of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., is chairman of the Kenya Coffee Marketing Board (which markets the whole of the Kenya crop, worth about £10m. annually); chairman and managing director of the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union, Ltd. (whose £800,000 coffee mill is thought to be the finest in the world); chairman of Teita Concessions, Ltd., Kenya's largest producer of sisal; and a director of Mzimba Estate, Ltd., sisal growers in Tanganyika; chairman of Kapohora Tea Co. Ltd., a company with 700 acres under tea in the Naradi area; chairman of the Board of East African Coffee Plantations, Ltd., who have three coffee and tea estates; chairman and managing director of a dairy farming company at Limuru, and a director of Moa Investments, Ltd., a Tanganyika investment company with a £500,000 portfolio; of Kamiti Valley Coffee Estates, Ltd., proprietor of five estates of Otterhead, Ltd., owning another coffee estate; and of East African Bag and Cordage Co., Ltd.

### New Leaders for R.C.S.

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD is to be the next chairman of the Royal Commonwealth Society, succeeding Lord De La Warr on January 1 next. This news was announced at the society annual general meeting on Monday. Sir John Macpherson is to become deputy chairman of the council in place of Sir Hilary Blood, whose term of office has expired; he will also take over the administration of the meetings department from Sir Harry Batterbee who has retired after many years of service to the society.

Very few white people who live in Africa dislike Africans. Their dislike and bitterness is increasingly directed toward the comfortable liberals in Britain and America who gaily applaud the wind of change without any understanding of what that wind may bring".  
— Mr. Anthony Lejeune, in the *Daily Express*.

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## British United Airways

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FINAL AGREEMENT has been reached on the merger between the Airwork and Hunting-Clan airline groups on the reorganization of the new joint company, to be known as the British United Airways, is virtually complete. It will be the largest British independent airline, absorbing not only the two companies already mentioned but several of the former Airwork subsidiaries.

Mr. M. D. N. Wyatt, chairman of British United, said on Monday.

British United Airways is backed by the Blue Star Line, the British Commonwealth shipping group, Furness, Withy & Company, Mr. T. L. E. B. Guinness, the Hunting group of companies, and Whitehall Securities. Its board of directors will consist of himself as chairman, Sir Nicholas Cayzer as deputy chairman, Lord Poles, and Messrs. R. C. Benbow, A. E. Bristol, Anthony Cayzer, R. L. Gunning, P. A. Guinness, L. C. Hunting, F. A. Pake, T. W. Morton, G. N. A. Murrant, B. R. Seton-Winton, J. A. Thompson, and G. H. Trott. Mr. T. L. E. B. Guinness, who has been connected with Airwork from its very earliest days, will remain as president of the new company.

"The company's fixed-wing fleet totals 52 aircraft, including four Britannias, two DC6As, 11 Viscounts, 4 DC4s, 13 Bristol 170s, and various other aircraft. The main operations base will be Gatwick Airport. "Our scheduled services include the Safari routes to East, Central, and West Africa, two of which will be shared with B.O.A.C. and their African partners, E.A.A.C. and C.A.A., under the new arrangements coming into force in October. We also run night-tourist services to Gibraltar in partnership with B.E.A.; other passenger services to Rotterdam, Le Touquet, the Channel Islands, and South Wales; and the Africargo all-freight service to Germany, Malta, and points in Africa.

"In addition to these scheduled services we carry personnel on a very large scale for the three fighting services to the Far East, Africa, and the Mediterranean. We do inclusive-tour flying summer and winter, and other contract work. "By the end of December we shall have carried nearly 400,000 passengers during 1960".

The overseas subsidiaries include Air Carriers, Ltd., in the Federation and Airspray, Ltd., in East Africa.

### Cayzer Family to Raise £2½m.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, chairman of British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd. (which controls the Union-Castle and Clan Lines), and of Caledonia Investments, Ltd., Lord Rotherwick, and other members of the Cayzer family are to sell 1½m. ordinary stock units of 10s. each in British and Commonwealth to the Caledonia company for £500,000 satisfied by the issue of Caledonia ordinary stock, which will be sold in connexion with securing a London Stock Exchange quotation for Caledonia's ordinary capital. If the Cayzer interests receive less than £10 or more than £11 for each £2 of Caledonia stock there will be a cash adjustment to the terms of the agreement. In broad terms the family will thus obtain £2½m.

## Pyrethrum Case for Privy Council

### Kenya Board Seeks Leave to Appeal

THE PYRETHRUM BOARD OF KENYA is to apply for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against last week's judgment by the Eastern African Appeal Court in favour of the East African Extract Corporation, Ltd.

The court reversed the judgment of the Kenya Supreme Court last year in favour of the Pyrethrum Board, ruling that the board's hand-sampling method was correct and rejecting the corporation's claim for a £25,675 refund on 300 tons of pyrethrum deliveries between April and June, 1958.

The Appeal Court, ruling in favour of the corporation, found it impossible to say that either system—the board's hand-sampling or the corporation's machine method—was more accurate than the other, and decided that the true result of sampling rested between that of the two respective methods. Onus of proof was therefore on the board to show that its sampling method was the more accurate. As the board had failed to provide proof the court ordered £25,675 to be refunded to the corporation.

## Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd.

STEEL BROTHERS & CO., LTD., a company operating in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and in the Middle East and Canada, reports a profit for 1959 after tax of £158,906 (£112,918). The non-cumulative preferred ordinary stock received 8%, and ordinary and preference dividends required £112,088.

The issued capital is £2,800,000. Revenue reserves stand at £456,284 and capital reserve at £169,362. Fixed assets stand in the balance-sheet at £404,655, and investments in and loans to subsidiaries at £1,675,696 and in associated companies at £1,097,016. Current assets less current liabilities total £464,959.

Mr. J. K. Michie has resigned the chairmanship, an office held for 20 years, but remains a director. The new chairman is Mr. P. G. Salkeld, who is also managing director. Mr. T. V. McCreath has resigned from the board after 31 years' service, and Mr. R. H. L. Langford-Jones after 18 years. The vacancies have been filled by Mr. Kenneth Lockley and Mr. W. F. G. Salkeld, London managers of the export and produce departments respectively. The other directors are Sir John Tait and Mr. G. S. Nicoll and Mr. Armour McGilvray, who are also managing directors. The secretary is Mr. G. W. Roysds.

### Less Steel for Rhodesia

THE SOUTH AFRICAN IRON AND STEEL CORPORATION last week announced restrictions on steel exports to the Federation owing to the pressure of domestic demand. When a £56m. extension scheme is completed next year the Union's production will rise to 2,350,000 ingot tons. Meanwhile Rhodesian consumers will have to import at prices higher than the South African.

### Coffee Quota Raised

THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT COUNTRIES have consented to an increase in the amount of coffee which may be exported from East Africa to traditional markets during the current season. The quota has been raised from 2,262,000 to 2,648,000 bags.



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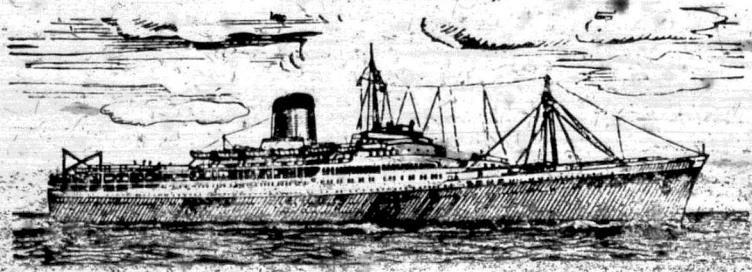


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Sailing	Southampton
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*KENDENNIS CASTLE	July 21
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*EDINBURGH CASTLE	Aug 11
*WINCHESTER CASTLE	Aug 18
*WINDSOR CASTLE	Aug 25
*STIRLING CASTLE	Aug 25

Via Madeira. Via Las Palmas

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Sailing	London	Rotterdam
	July 12	—
*KENYA CASTLE	Aug 17	Aug 18
*BRAEMAR CASTLE	Sept. 9	—
*WARWICK CASTLE	Sept. 19	Sept. 20
*DURBAN CASTLE	Sept. 30	—
*KENYA CASTLE	Oct. 25	—
*RHODESIA CASTLE	Nov. 20	—
*WARWICK CASTLE	—	—

\*Out West Coast, home East Coast.  
\*Out East Coast, home West Coast.  
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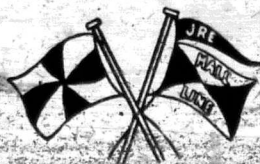
### EAST AFRICA IMPORTS:

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

For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions apply to the Commission, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.1

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Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
IRISH ALDER	July 9		July 19
HARRISON VESSEL		Aug 11	Aug 19

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

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

Vessel	S. Wales	Glasgow	Birkenhead
LARS MELING			July 5
IRISH ALDER	July 9		July 19

\* Beira cargo by special arrangement.

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