

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 11, 1961

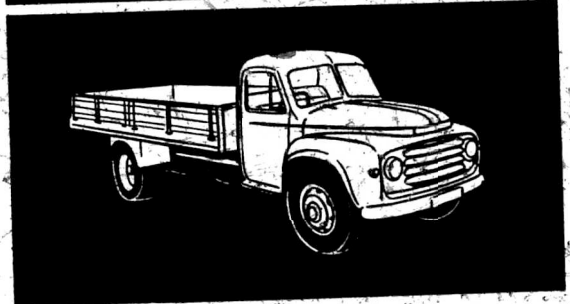
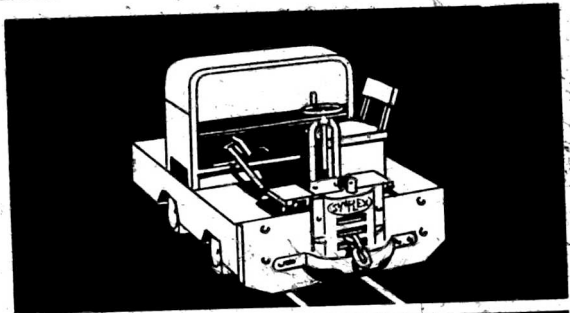
Vol. 37

No. 1909

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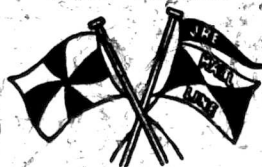
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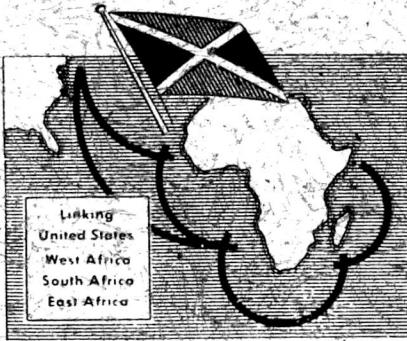
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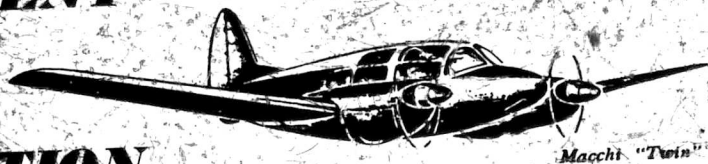
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1961

Vol. 37

No. 1909

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS FANTASTIC to assume that, in the words of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Kenya has now "a strong multi-racial Government". Last week we gave

Kenya's Pro-Kenyatta Puppet Government.

reasons for our conviction for that is precisely what Kenya cannot have under "Macblundellism", the catastrophic product of appeasement for which Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, and Mr. Blundell are primarily responsible. They must, of course, maintain the pretence of success until the harsh facts destroy that illusion; and they are helped meanwhile by supporters who will quickly forget their present attitude when events reveal its unreality. The House of Commons cheered when told that, after weeks of negotiation, Kenya was to have a Government headed by the Kenya African Democratic Union; in a flight of fancy *The Times* described the situation in Kenya as "set fair"; and the *Financial Times* mistook for "diplomatic skill" the appeasement of the pro-Kenyatta *claque* by Mr. Macleod and Sir Patrick Renison, whose capitulation to the pressure of the African nationalists was hailed as "a triumph" by most British newspapers. Lobbying on Mr. Macleod's behalf—which was revealed many weeks ago by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and has still been mentioned by no other publication—continues, clearly with temporary advantage to the Government.

So astute a politician as Mr. Macleod cannot have spent much of last week in negotiation with Mr. Ngala, who is to be Leader of Government Business in the new Kenya

Men Completely Out of Their Depth.

Government, and his delegation without recognizing the weakness of the human instruments with whom he the

Governor, and the Civil Service have now to work. Misgivings are certainly spreading in other circles. Last Friday Press representatives in London were invited to meet Mr. Ngala, five of the eight elected Ministers in his Government, two Parliamentary Secretaries, and a so-called adviser: since all but two of that uninspiring company are without ministerial experience, they will require to receive and heed much sound advice if they are to do even a passable job: but who can think Mr. R. S. Alexander a competent mentor in Kenya's calamitous circumstances? In a journalistic career now little short of forty years we have met hundreds of Ministers from many countries and attended innumerable Press conferences, but none more frightening from the East African standpoint than that at which the leading members of the new Kenya Government (apart from the four Civil Service Ministers) paraded for the first time. They gave the impression of men completely out of their depth. It seems incredible, but is strictly true, that they did not even know how much new money they had obtained from the United Kingdom Government after a week's bargaining. At the first question on the point there was hesitation. A reply by the man who, under another title, is to be Chief Minister was contradicted first by one colleague and then by others. Whispered exchanges at the table were abortive, and when to spare their perplexed hosts further embarrassment the journalists turned to other topics, they were left to decide for themselves whether, as some Ministers claimed, the new money was three million pounds, half in loan and half in grant, or, as others contended, two and a half times that total.

What is clear is that abject capitulation on the Kenyatta issue is the very basis of the ramshackle Government assembled after

weeks of huckstering between the Secretary of State, the Governor, the Ngala, as leader of the minority K.A.D.U. party, and Mr. Blundell, misleader of the New Kenya Party (now so discredited that one of its most prominent members, a Minister in the late Government, who made no secret of his wish to retain the portfolio, has resigned rather than associate himself with the nauseating trafficking in which Mr. Blundell and Mr. Havelock have been ready to engage), with the result that one is made Minister for Agriculture and the other Minister for Local Government and Lands. If they have any prudence left—which seems doubtful—they will recognize that they will soon be expendable. Having rendered excellent service to Kenyatta nationalism, they will nevertheless be thrown overboard when that paradigm of Kikuyuism is re-admitted to the public life of a Colony upon which he has brought indescribable calamity. Have they forgotten that for years he preached the doctrine of ridding Kenya of all its non-Africans? Or do they naively imagine that the bitter racist has mellowed?

European Ministers Will Be Expendable.

The plan, no longer disguised, is to bring Kenyatta back to his home district of Kiambu as quickly as possible; and in this folly Mr. Macleod and Mr. Blundell are even more culpable than the Gichurus, Odingas, Mboyas, and Ngalas, for they have known throughout that the African politicians who started the campaign for the release of the Mau Mau organizer had no real wish for his return, if only because it would then be Kenyatta, not they, who would dominate the scene. If the Secretary of State had said unequivocally that there could be no question of Kenyatta's return to Kikuyuland at any time, the agitation, started as a political stunt, would have been abandoned, and with relief; but when Mr. Macleod revealed his weakness to all the world at Lancaster House early last year, the African extremists could not retreat. It is his fault that they have since been the prisoners of their own slogans: the recent election was fought with the war-cry *Uhuru na Kenyatta* (Freedom and Kenyatta)—and not only by African candidates. Whether with the knowledge of European candidates of the New Kenya Party or not, it was prominently displayed on their behalf in various constituencies. Adherents of the Kenya African National Union obeyed their instructions to vote for the Blundellites. That

Because Mr. Macleod Would Not Say "No".

Mr. Blundell should have gone over to the enemy, K.A.D.U., is regarded as treachery by the Gichuru-Odinga-Mboya party, which will be bitterly antagonistic in the Legislature, in which Mr. Blundell and Mr. Havelock will come under fierce and ceaseless criticism. So will the African and Asian Ministers. We shall soon see the falsity of Mr. Macleod's presentation of this Government as formidable.

At high cost to the United Kingdom taxpayer, he and the Governor have engaged in a transaction which can satisfy no realist, let alone any idealist. Cynically disregarding principles and pledges, they have bought K.A.D.U.'s participation in the Government at a price little different from that asked by K.A.N.U., which can at least claim that it polled three times as many votes and has much more competent and confident leaders. If scruples were to be abandoned—and many people now expect nothing better from Mr. Macleod—he might have struck a better bargain with the Mau Mau party. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA would, of course, have regarded any such deal with horror; but it cannot avoid similar sentiments about Mr. Macleod's latest "formula," the results of which are, in effect, but one short remove from the stipulations of K.A.N.U.

Scruples Abandoned.

A gross attempt at deception has been made in the official statements in Nairobi and London, which have said that K.A.D.U. having agreed to participate in the Government, the Governor has agreed that the Government will now begin to build a house for Mr. Kenyatta and his family on a site to be agreed in Kiambu district. That phraseology is disingenuous, not to say unscrupulous. The truth, we can reveal, is that the house is to be built on land confiscated from Kenyatta as part of the penalty for his Mau Mau crimes. Without a word of public explanation, that land has been secretly restored by the Kenya Government—which, to add to this outrageous partiality, is now to spend public money on providing a home (doubtless a most agreeable residence) for one whose fanaticism cost thousands of deaths and scores of millions of pounds. Kenya's new Government should be promptly asked for a list of the Kikuyu who were dispossessed of land for their Mau Mau offences and of those to whom it has since been restored. Has confiscation been cancelled in other cases also? And are others in the queue for free bungalows? If so, the

Misleading The Public.

scandal is worse than we now know. If not what possible justification can there be for these acts of special favouritism for the chief architect of disaster? Under what legal authority has the confiscation of land been restricted?

That further favours will be shown to Kenyatta is certain. From his Kiambu home he will exercise sway in the country's affairs, and soon the law will be amended in order that he may enter the Legislature (from which he is debarred by his conviction on a criminal charge). The African who will then be Chief Minister will offer to withdraw and serve under him; and the wheel will have turned full circle. What promises Mr Macleod may have given about the speed at which that position can be reached may be guessed from Mr. Ngala's suggestion that internal self-government for Kenya will approximately coincide with independence for Tanganyika, which is due on

December 28. Yet less than a month ago the Governor of Kenya declared that "abandonment of a planned approach to stable independence could lead to a landslide in which the human rights of individuals, minority tribes and communities, together with the administrative and economic structure of Kenya, would be in danger of being overwhelmed". Since nobody in his senses can imagine that stability and adequate protection of human rights can be assured in Kenya in the next seven months, Mr. Ngala's prediction points to yet another betrayal by Mr. Macleod of a Governor who only a few weeks ago still described Kenyatta as the "leader to darkness and death". But to get Mr. Macleod out of a difficulty of his own stubborn creation the way is prepared for Kenyatta, that perverter of his people, to resume his influence—and at the most crucial time in all Kenya's history. Not even this madness has brought the Conservative Party to the point of firm resistance to its execrable leadership. Is there nothing which Tory M.P.s. will not now accept?

Notes By The Way

Splendid Debut

THE FIRST PUBLIC SPEECH of Mr. A. E. P. Robinson since he took up his duties as High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was made last Thursday to a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies. It is no exaggeration to describe the address which was delivered rapidly, rascily, with good humour, and without a note—as a triumphant success. A crowded hall heard him with rapt attention and obvious appreciation and approval. It was a splendid *debut* for the Federal Government's emissary, who made it quite clear that his liberal attitude to the advancement of Africans economically, politically, and socially is coupled with realism, and that he will fight strenuously for increased United Kingdom participation in the great task of building a yet stronger Federation in Central Africa.

Just Suppose

JUST SUPPOSE, he said at one point, that the Government of a neighbouring territory were suddenly to decide to abandon *apartheid* and set seriously to work on a policy of racial partnership, admitting Africans to multi-racial universities, abolishing all distinctions in industry which were made on grounds of colour alone, opening hotels to people of all races, and, in short, precisely what the Federation has done and is doing. There would be banner headlines in the British Press and general joy and rejoicing. Mr. Robinson asserted, certainly with justification. Yet when exactly that policy was being practised in Central Africa, it was described as inadequate by writers and speakers in the United Kingdom, many of whom frequently portrayed liberal-minded Rhodesians as reactionaries. The point was well made and well received.

Why the Discrimination?

DELEGATIONS GALORE, all of them political, have come to London from different parts of Africa in recent years, and until last week no M.P. had, I think, asked in the House of Commons how much public money had been spent on any such party. It could be contended that publicity for the facts would have been useful, for on a number of occasions the taxpayers would scarcely have thought the journey necessary if they had been made aware of the size of the bill. That for the Monckton Commission (in the reverse direction) was staggeringly high; without, of course, a word of criticism from anyone in Parliament. Since his Socialist colleagues and he had not sought information in the case of European and multi-racial delegations to the United Kingdom, the inquisitive Mr. Stonehouse might have shown greater tact than to break silence in such matters by inquiring about the cost of the recent visit of the Litunga of Barotseland, Sir Mwanawina Lewanika whom he discourteously called "Paramount Chief Mwanawina". The reply was that the estimated cost of the visit of the Litunga and his delegation was £2,219 to the Barotseland Government and £3,341 to the Northern Rhodesian Government.

Courteous Visitors

MR. STONEHOUSE might make amends by eliciting the facts concerning last week's visit of Mr. Ngala's delegation from Kenya, and by asking for similar information about all other delegations from East and Central Africa in the future. That would at least indicate that what seemed to be discrimination in one case was to be part of a pattern. That is all the more desirable because no Africans from any part of East or Central Africa on an official visit to London can have con-

scandal is worse than we now know. If not, what possible justification can there be for these acts of special favouritism for the chief architect of disaster? Under what legal authority has the confiscation of land been rescinded?

* * *

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No Limit to Tory Party's Compliance.

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JUST SUPPOSE, he said at one point, that the Government of a neighbouring territory were suddenly to decide to abandon *apartheid* and set seriously to work on a policy of racial partnership, admitting Africans to multi-racial universities, abolishing all distinctions in industry which were made on grounds of colour alone, opening hotels to people of all races—doing, in short, precisely what the Federation has done and is doing. There would be banner headlines in the British Press and general joy and rejoicing. Mr. Robinson asserted, certainly with justification. Yet when exactly that policy was being practised in Central Africa, it was described as inadequate by writers and speakers in the United Kingdom, many of whom frequently portrayed liberal-minded Rhodesians as reactionaries. The point was well made and well received.

Why the Discrimination?

DELEGATIONS GALORE, all of them political, have come to London from different parts of Africa in recent years, and until last week no M.P. had, I think, asked in the House of Commons how much public money had been spent on any such party. It could be contended that publicity for the facts would have been useful, for on a number of occasions the taxpayers would scarcely have thought the journey necessary if they had been made aware of the size of the bill. That for the Monckton Commission (in the reverse direction) was staggeringly high, without, of course, a word of criticism from anyone in Parliament. Since his Socialist colleagues and he had not sought information in the case of European and multi-racial delegations to the United Kingdom, the inquisitive Mr. Stonehouse might have shown greater tact than to break silence in such matters by inquiring about the cost of the recent visit of the Litunga of Barotseland, Sir Mwanawina Lewanika—whom he discourteously called "Paramount Chief Mwanawina". The reply was that the estimated cost of the visit of the Litunga and his delegation was £2,219 to the Barotse Government and £3,341 to the Northern Rhodesian Government.

Courteous Visitors

MR. STONEHOUSE might make amends by eliciting the facts concerning last week's visit of Mr. Ngala's delegation from Kenya, and by asking for similar information about all other delegations from East and Central Africa in the future. That would at least indicate that what seemed to be discrimination in one case was to be part of a pattern. That is all the more desirable because no Africans from any part of East or Central Africa on an official visit to London can have con-

ducted themselves with more decorum and courtesy. Their demeanour throughout was, indeed, in happy contrast to that of all too many of the Africans who flit in and out of the United Kingdom. The Litunga's dignity and friendliness made a real and lasting impression.

Left-Wingers and Mr. Tshombe

LEFT-WING PUBLICISTS in the United Kingdom who have supported the diabolic idea of turning Kenya loose in Kenya as an act of political appeasement are among those who now clamour that Mr. Tshombe, President of the Katanga, should not be allowed to return to the province in which he was born, the only province in the Congo over great areas of which law, order, and normal business and economic life have continued uninterrupted since that republic was plunged into anarchy almost a year ago. *Tribune*, which has a genius for misrepresenting the facts about East and Central Africa, calls him "this arch-disrupter of peace", and "this arrogant and disastrous puppet of the Belgians". He has, I repeat, preserved peace in the richest areas of the Congo, and all the evidence is that he is the puppet of none of the Europeans in his entourage. They are his advisers, but Mr. Tshombe and his colleagues have made the decisions. An English politician whom it is unnecessary to name might have been less disastrous to Africa if he had given similar attention to expert advice before coming to decisions.

Where Does Lord Kilnuir Stand?

VISCOUNT KILMUIR, the Lord Chancellor, who has written in *Oxford Tory* that "there are already indications that the Westminster Parliamentary model is not necessarily suitable for export, and that our own brand of democracy may be a strange plant in Africa", might seize an opportunity of emphasizing that point of view to Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has declared emphatically on more than one occasion that the Westminster model is suitable for Africa; and, as everybody knows he has shown his determination to thrust it upon East and Central Africa with inordinate haste. Indeed, Lord Kilnuir has had some share in this impetuosity, for he intervened at a crucial stage of the Lancaster House conference on Kenya in support of Mr. Macleod. Moreover, there have to my knowledge been other occasions in the last 12 months on which he has given responsible public men over here from Africa the impression that he, like the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary, was an advocate of too much change too quickly. Some quite prominent people will therefore be surprised at the above quotation. They, like many other people, will hope that the Lord Chancellor is now to be numbered among the members of the Cabinet who favour a reduced tempo and a more generous temper.

Macleodism Fails by P.M.'s Test

THE CRITERION OF MERIT has been disregarded so frequently and so recklessly in the East and Central African territories under the Colonial Office that even many of the best Africans have almost lost hope, for they have seen that the merit, moderation, and anxiety to co-operate of people like themselves are thrust aside, while the Secretary of State—for nowadays it is Mr. Macleod, not the Governor, who acts in these matters—is accessible at the shortest notice to bitter agitators who flay about the world advertising their extremism and threatening all sorts of evil consequences if their "demands"—always "demands", never proposals—are not immediately granted. In his Cape Town speech Mr. Macmillan promised that British policy in Africa would be guided by the test of merit. That promise has been consistently broken ever since it was made, and with

scarcely a protest from Conservative M.Ps. By the Prime Minister's own criterion Macleodism stands completely condemned.

U.S.A. and Africa

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S BROTHER, Mr. Robert Kennedy, now Attorney-General of the United States, has said that the Department of Justice has only ten Negroes among its 950 lawyers, and that Government officials in Washington belong to clubs which will not admit non-whites, "even if ambassadors". Considering the unending spate of advice from American politicians to the British East and Central African territories, these statements are worth noting—as is the fact that the new President of the United States makes himself readily accessible to political leaders from East and Central Africa who are waging open campaigns against their own Governments. American money, injudiciously distributed, has done boundless harm in Africa, by no means least in Kenya, and some African officials in some territories have shown extraordinary indiscretion. It has been surpassed only by the astonishing tolerance of the British authorities.

Very Irate

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, honorary director of the Africa Bureau, was recently fined £1 for his part in a sit-down protest in central London against nuclear weapons. Scores of the other demonstrators paid the token penalty, but Mr. Scott was one of the few who intended to refuse. To his annoyance, however, the League of Empire Loyalists, which can scarcely be numbered among his admirers, nipped in and paid the fine, "to prevent Mr. Scott enjoying a second spell of martyrdom", as Mr. A. K. Chesterton explained. According to Mr. R. W. Sorenson, M.P., "Mr. Scott was very irate".

Statements Worth Noting

"I love Africa"—The Queen Mother, on landing in Tunis.

"While politicians talk, Kenya's economy runs down"—Major Frederick Day, lately M.L.C. for Aberdare, Kenya.

"The military set-up in the Congo appears to me to be nothing less than a shambles"—Field-Marshal Lord Harding.

"Bechuanaland, an arid plateau much larger than France but with a population about equal to that of Newcastle-upon-Tyne"—a correspondent of *The Times*.

"Mr. Macleod speaks and acts on the assumption that multi-racialism is fun as well as a bounden duty. For most Conservatives it is not fun at all, but a disagreeable necessity"—*The Economist*.

"External help that does not stimulate self-help is dangerous. It makes the receiving country perpetually dependent; it strangles the self-respect and freedom of the receiving country"—Mr. Julius Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanganyika.

"If the European community loses its economic power, its political rights will be of very little value, because its strength derives basically from its economic power"—Dr. Ahrn Palley, speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

"A European is not the enemy of Africans but a friend and teacher. They have taught us to know the value of self-rule; without Europeans we would not know what it is. One race cannot stand by itself. Each must depend on the other"—Mr. D. W. Chijoz, M.L.C., Nyasaland.

Head of Kenya's New Government Meets the Press

Kenyatta Will Soon Return to Kiambu: No Statement on Land Titles

KENYA'S NEW LEGISLATURE, dominated for the first time by Africans, will be ceremonially opened today by the Governor.

One of the most important announcements to be made by the K.A.D.U.-backed Government will be that it has obtained assurances of adequate financial support from Britain.

After discussions with the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Ngala, Leader of Government Business in the new House, told a Press conference in London on Friday that H.M. Government had agreed to make available in the 1961-62 financial year a total of £14½m. in grants and loans.

It was also announced that day that Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Party, had agreed to accept the portfolio of Agriculture.

The delegation to London consisted of Mr. Robert Ngala, president of K.A.D.U. and Minister of Education; Mr. Blundell; Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister of Local Government and Lands; Mr. Taita Towett, Minister of Labour and Housing; Mr. Arvind Jamidar, Minister of Works; Mr. J. H. Okondo, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Development; and Mr. M. A. Alamody, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Communications.

Mr. R. S. Alexander attended as an "adviser".

Financial Aid from Britain

The following *communiqué* was issued by the Colonial Office.

"In the course of the discussions the delegation affirmed their determination to proceed with measures designed to effect an early improvement in the country's economy. They pointed out that to this end certain projects, for which plans had not previously been made, must be put in hand forthwith.

"H.M. Government informed the delegation of their keen appreciation of the Kenya Government's intentions in the economic field and, as a result of detailed discussion with the delegation, agreed to provide further assistance both for development and to support the budget. As recently announced in Parliament, the amount of aid to Kenya already provided in United Kingdom votes for the current U.K. financial year is £7½m. In addition to this it is contemplated that an Exchequer loan of £1m. will be provided for the Kenya land settlement schemes. It was also contemplated that an Exchequer loan of £3m. would be made available provided the need for this could be established.

"During the discussions the delegation satisfied H.M. Government as to the need for this loan. H.M. Government have also agreed to provide a further £3m., half of which will be grant and half loan. This means that the total assistance to be made available by H.M. Government have for the Kenya financial year 1961-62 will be £14½m. with, in addition, and subject to the approval of Parliament, further substantial help towards recurrent expenditure which will be announced when the Kenya Government present their forthcoming budget.

"This increased level of assistance will now make it possible to start at once on further agricultural, educational and works projects which in the view of the Kenya Government need to be tackled immediately.

"Finally, H.M. Government agreed that further talks should be held before the end of the next financial year with a view to considering Kenya's needs for development in 1962-63 and subsequently. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has also undertaken to review the situation in respect of the financial year 1961-62 if this should prove to be necessary."

After presenting the *communiqué*, Mr. Ngala told the Press: "We discussed the political situation in Kenya and a wide range of subjects, and the delegation is satisfied that Kenya will now move smoothly along the road to independence.

"Our stand on Kenyatta remains unaltered. Plans are already in hand for the building of his house, as agreed."

Asked when he thought Kenyatta would be released, Mr.

Ngala said: "No specific date has been fixed, but we would like to see him return to Kiambu as soon as the arrangements can be completed."

Pressed to say how long that might be, he said: "We will do our best to speed up the arrangements."

Asked: "Do you think it will be a quick job?" he replied: "We always do a quick job in Kenya."

In reply to a question whether he had obtained any promise from Mr. Macleod on constitutional changes, he said: "We believe in putting pressure on the political situation which will gain the next constitutional phase. That we have begun to do as a Government, and I think the Opposition will back us up."

In regard to his expressed wish to obtain "a small grant of £25m. over five years" from the British Government, he said: "We will be very pleased to come back to London for the rest."

He could not give details of how the £14½m. promised for 1960-61 would be spent. It was for the Ministers concerned to decide. It would, however, enable the Government to do something about unemployment by proceeding with schemes such as extension of the airport runway and the building of roads and schools. A large part of the money would be used for expanding educational facilities.

Asked how much money the delegation had obtained in cash apart from finance previously promised, Mr. Ngala said: "£4m."

Mr. Blundell: "I think it is £3m."

Mr. Okondo thought the statement quite clear and said: "Do you want us to do your arithmetic?"

When correspondents maintained that the statement was not clear, none of the Ministers appeared certain what the amount should be. The lowest figure mentioned by them was £1.4m. and the highest £7½m.

Federation

Mr. Ngala supported the idea of an East African Federation in principle, but believed there were many things to be thrashed out first between African politicians. "Kenya should reach the position where we can talk with authority with Mr. Nyerere."

Asked if that meant that he wanted independence at the same time as Tanganyika, he said: "We have always said we wanted independence now. But at least we want a position where we can talk with authority and not with colonial status."

An inquiry about the Government's land policy caused Mr. Blundell to say that it would be the responsibility of Mr. Havelock as Minister of Local Government and Lands, and that one of the first tasks would be to re-examine resettlement schemes, especially in regard to the "more explosive" areas.

When pressed to state that the Government would recognize existing land titles in the Highlands, and to say whether the amount of money that could be utilized for land purchase would be sufficient to relieve the lack of confidence among Europeans, Mr. Ngala replied: "It is a subject that has not been fully discussed. We will have to link up with H.M. Government before we make any statement to the Press."

American Money for Malawi?

DR. BANDA, leader of the Malawi Congress Party, said at Chileka Airport, near Blantyre, on Sunday on his return from the U.S.A.: "America has plenty of money to give me, and I will also get plenty from Britain, Germany, and Holland. I told them in America that I want every type of skilled man. The President understands our troubles and is very interested in Nyasaland—but not in Nyasaland as part of this stupid Federation. As soon as Nyasaland is independent the United States will give us financial and technical aid." At the airport he protested to European customs officials, saying: "You make me wait. I don't wait in London or America. You are bushmen. Federal white bushmen."

PERSONALIA

MR. W. MARGOLIS is in London from Salisbury. LORD TWINING is back in London from Nairobi. MR. K. C. ACUTT has arrived in London from Salisbury.

MR. RONALD BROOKS has joined the board of Dalgety & Co., Ltd.

MR. and MRS. J. H. S. TRANTER will shortly revisit East Africa. They will travel out by sea.

MR. GEORGE F. WITCHELL, travelling commissioner of the Boy Scouts' Association, is visiting East Africa for some months.

DR. S. H. SHAW, geological adviser to the Colonial Office, is due in Nyasaland on Saturday for a brief visit. He will then fly to Tanganyika.

MR. MAURICE CARVER, sometime headmaster of Ruzawi School, has joined the staff of the College of Citizenship in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

DR. LAWRENCE MCLAUGHLIN, a representative of the International Co-operation Administration of the U.S.A., has paid a short visit to East Africa.

MR. A. A. J. WARMEHOVEN, representing the Government of the Netherlands, has just visited Kenya in connexion with technical assistance matters.

MR. JOHN BATTEN, for the past five years information officer to the East Africa High Commission, is to join the staff of the East African Office in London.

MR. T. C. COLCHESTER, Permanent Secretary for Works in Kenya, who is on leave in the United Kingdom, will retire from the Colonial Service in July.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. GOODWIN, G.O.C.-IN-C., East Africa, who recently spent three weeks in the United Kingdom, is now visiting the Central African Federation.

Directors of Rhodesian companies now in London include MR. D. BRAIN, MR. J. MARTIN, MR. D. G. NICHOLSON, MR. E. S. SPECK, and MR. B. K. THOMPSON.

MR. G. J. MACGILLIVRAY, deputy governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, MRS. MACGILLIVRAY, and their two children, are on their way by sea to Southern Rhodesia.

M. ARTHUR CONTE, a member of the French Parliament, and a former Minister, was due in Nairobi yesterday for a short visit as rapporteur to the Assembly of the Western European Union.

MR. E. H. J. SMITH, of the staff of the Tropical Products Institute in London, is in East Africa to advise on the production, processing, and research work on fruits, vegetables, and nuts.

MR. MARK BARRINGTON-WARD, a former editor of the *Uganda Argus*, and now editor of the *Northern Echo*, Darlington, has been appointed editor of the *Oxford Mail*. He will take over in August.

MR. R. H. C. STEED, Commonwealth Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, paid a short visit to Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Bechuanaland last week on his way to South Africa. He is due back in London on June 8.

MR. F. N. WRIGHT, of the Pest Infestation Laboratory of the Agricultural Research Council in the United Kingdom, is about to pay a short visit to East Africa to study problems of stored products, especially maize.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HAROLD WILLIAMSON, formerly of the R.A.M.C., who after his retirement from the Army practised medicine in Kitale and Nairobi, and MRS. WILLIAMSON have just left Kenya to live in this country.

MR. J. A. HILTON has been re-elected chairman of the Nairobi area branch of the East African Tourist Travel Association, not, as stated in a recent issue, of the association itself. MR. H. L. ADAMS remains chairman of E.A.T.T.A.

THE HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE, former United States Ambassador to the United Nations, has just paid a visit to Kenya as international chairman of the Institute of International Education. He was accompanied by MRS. CABOT LODGE.

MR. F. A. K. HARRISON, now head of the Central Africa Department of the Commonwealth Relations Office, is to be Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in New Zealand. He will take up his appointment in August.

MR. W. A. LEONARD, of the television news department of the Columbia Broadcasting Service, in the U.S.A., is to take films in Kenya during the visit of MR. CABOT LODGE. Some will feature Africans who have studied in the United States.

EARL DE LA WARR has been elected president of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization, of which MR. RONALD RUSSELL, M.P., has been re-elected chairman. There are two new deputy chairmen, LORD COLYTON and MR. A. G. SOUSIAN.

MR. and MRS. K. M. GOODENOUGH both suffered fractured ribs in a motor accident in London last week and were taken to St. George's Hospital. They are making satisfactory progress. Mr. Goodenough is a former High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia.

Recent arrivals in the United Kingdom from Rhodesia include MR. & MRS. P. J. BARNACLE, MR. & MRS. M. L. BELCHAMBER, MR. & MRS. J. DEANS, MR. A. KAPLAN, COUNCILLOR MRS. S. G. KAPLAN, MR. & MRS. J. F. H. FOSTER, MR. & MRS. R. J. BOWYER, DR. and MRS. F. SCHWARZ, and MR. & MRS. K. LEVINKIND.

MR. KENNETH THOMPSON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education, will lead the British delegation to a U.N.E.S.C.O. conference on the development of education in Africa to be held in Addis Ababa from May 15 to 25. Forty African States and five European countries with African responsibilities will be represented.

MR. DOUGLAS C. BALDEN, who for the past 12 years has been on the staff of the Mombasa office of the Union-Castle line, has been transferred to Johannesburg. He was a past president of Mombasa European Parents' Club, a past chairman of Mombasa Round Table, and had been prominent as a Rugby footballer, cricketer, and squash and tennis player.

A young Rhodesian, 25-year-old FLYING OFFICER TONY ALDRIDGE, of Kalomo, a member of No. 92 Squadron, R.A.F., Fighter Command's senior aerobatics team, is one of a hand-picked group of experienced flyers who will give aerobatic displays over Britain and the Continent this year. He joined the Royal Rhodesian Air Force seven years ago.

MR. M. K. MALDE has been appointed acting chairman of the Maize Marketing Board of Kenya during the overseas leave of MR. A. A. HALLER, chairman and general manager. MR. MALDE is the first Asian to serve as chairman of any statutory board in the Colony. He is senior partner of a family business in Nairobi, and a vice-president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Election Results Reversed

THE KENYA SUPREME COURT has reversed the result of the election for the Nairobi South Asian non-Muslim seat and declared Mr. Chanan Singh, president of the Kenya Freedom Party, elected in place of Mr. Mota Singh. The original count had given Mr. Mota Singh a majority of one vote, but the court decided that 10 ballot papers had been wrongly rejected as spoilt and that four votes should be deducted because of impersonation of voters. Mr. Chanan Singh had thus a majority of three.

Decisive Year in the Federation

Mr. A. E. P. Robinson's First Public Address in U.K.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, High Commissioner for the Federation, said last week when he addressed a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies in London that if the Government of South Africa were to adopt the measures to improve race relations which had been followed in the Federation, its policy and actions would be acclaimed by all the world.

"Yet when we in the Federation do exactly the things which would bring acclaim to South Africa we are told that we are reactionaries and racists who do not want to implement our policy of partnership."

Mr. Robinson, who spoke on "The Year of Decision in the Federation", said that he was particularly gratified to make his first public address in the United Kingdom to the members of such influential societies.

After outlining the background to the formation of the Federation, he emphasized that the prediction that closer association of the three territories would lead to a surge forward economically and to better race relations through partnership had been fully justified, as had been testified by the Monekton Commission.

"In the past seven years there had been great achievements of Kariba, of the expansion of railways and airways, of the building of vast numbers of schools, standard of education and of a multi-racial university college in Salisbury which had already been an outstanding success. There had been tremendous expansion in the mining industry and amazing progress in secondary industry, so that thousands of Africans, Asians, Euro-Africans, and Europeans had been absorbed into employment and were advancing up the economic ladder.

Breaking Down the Barriers

In the political sphere much progress had been made towards breaking down the old race barriers and implementing partnership. Being primarily a problem of human relationships and the adjustment of fixed positions, it must take time, for "you cannot by a wave of a wand destroy prejudices overnight."

The colour bar, a natural product of social and economic differences, had started largely for the protection of Africans, who were forbidden liquor and firearms and safeguarded by pass laws and in the ownership of their lands. These discriminatory laws were being progressively abolished or relaxed.

"If the process of integration in the same social order has been slower than some people would like, the breaking down of barriers is now proceeding at such a pace that in five years they will have disappeared."

Nothing, however, would satisfy the extremists whose simple solution was for the whites to hand over immediately to African majorities on the one-man-one-vote basis. Advocates of that kind of so-called democracy forget that Britain had achieved full democracy only comparatively recently, after centuries of evolution. When the Westminster model of democracy had been exported to countries such as Pakistan and Ghana it had given way to dictatorship.

People were inclined to regard the problems of all African countries as being the same, when in fact they differed tremendously. It was wrong to use the advances in West Africa as an example for the Federation. West Africa had had contacts with Europe for 150 to 200 years, and many West Africans had developed skills and capabilities which enabled them to assume public responsibilities. The Federation, however, had not a single African engineer or veterinarian, and only a handful of barristers and doctors.

In the Federation, a multi-racial society with a mass of under-privileged people, the European had held the reins of power, but now he wished voluntarily to offer a share of that power and its economic advantages to Africans and Asians, though not to hand over to a so-called democracy which would end in a dictatorship.

"The sooner some in the Federation realize that they cannot retain their fixed positions, and others realize that they cannot achieve one-man-one-vote the better. But nothing will shift opinion in Central Africa overnight. There is no quick solution. We have to move steadily forward."

"As a third generation African I think I can claim to speak for my fellow Africans—even though the colour of our skins may be different—and I say that thousands of people of all races embrace the course of moderation and do not sub-

scribe to the extreme views expressed by some Europeans and Africans.

"We can create a State in which all races will feel secure, and by creating that understanding between all our people we shall provide an example for others who are beset with these problems—and not only in Africa. But it is not only our task. Part of the responsibility rests with the British Government.

"I believe that we can succeed; but only if we have your support. That is part of my mission—to secure that support while I am in London."

£50m. Could Be Spent

In reply to one question Mr. Robinson said that such great schemes as the Sabi, Kafue, and Shire Valley projects were held up through lack of finance. Under the Sabi scheme some 300,000 African families could be lifted above a subsistence level of agriculture and established on farms on a cash crop basis. This would need between £15m. and £25m. In the Kafue scheme again tens of millions of pounds were needed for its full promotion; and another £7m. to £10m. were required to harness the Shire River to provide hydro-electric power. There were also plans for a fertilizer factory which could completely transform the agricultural economy. Some £50m. could thus be spent in Central Africa on productive schemes.

"I hope that in six or nine months I may be able to persuade the British people and H.M. Government that our racial partnership in the Federation should encourage you to give us the financial support that will enable us to go ahead with such projects."

Africa Needs Middle-Class Africans

DR. FISHER, Archbishop of Canterbury, said in London last week that what Africa needed above everything else was a middle class. The Christian missions, should, he felt, demonstrate good housing, but again and again he had been shocked by their poor buildings and equipment.

"Sometimes I have been told that the missionaries do not want to live on a standard above that of the Africans. That is not a good argument, for it means that people with non-Christian motives must then improve African standards and that the Church must lag behind."

The good buildings and good houses which he had seen on other mission stations were what middle class Africans ought to have if there were an African middle class. Unhappily, it scarcely existed except for some intellectuals who had been educated abroad.

To have sound political stability we need a very sound African middle class in commerce, but any attempts to introduce revolutionary techniques can lead only to the disruption of the present evolutionary process. A number of Africans have emerged as successful businessmen, thanks to great co-operation between Africans and non-Africans.

"Honesty, sincerity, hard work, and establishing credit-worthiness are the fundamental principles of a sound and successful businessman. In this context it must be remembered that at present many brilliant and educated Africans are primarily attracted—and rightly so—towards politics, the civil service and some of the professions; but this has the result of leaving few available for commerce."

Parliamentary Association

THE QUEEN will open the seventh Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Westminster Hall on September 25. That announcement was made last week at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, to whose executive committee the following peers and M.P.s were elected: Mr. W. T. Aitken, Mr. B. Braine, Sir Herbert Butcher, Sir David Campbell, Mr. de Freitas, Mr. Nigel Fisher, Mr. Hugh Fraser, Mr. Gordon Walker, Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. Grimond, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Q.C., Mr. Creech Jones, Mr. Iain Macleod, Mr. Merquand, Lord Munster, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Roland Robinson, Mr. Sandys, Mr. George Thomson, Miss Joan Vickers, and Mr. Richard Wood.

Kenya Farmer's Wife Murdered

Settlers Fear Mau Mau Revival

SOME 200 KENYA SETTLERS met in angry mood in Njoro on Saturday to demand immediate security measures following a Mau Mau-like attack by a gang of Africans who had murdered Mrs. David Osborne and injured her husband in their farm-house at Mat Narok, near Molo, on Friday.

The meeting decided to send a delegation to the Governor to ask for measures to deal with "a very dangerous situation", and to send representatives to London to place their views before the British Government.

Compensation for the Osborne family was demanded, and the question of the evacuation of women and children should the position become worse was raised.

Several farmers described the situation as almost identical with that immediately before the declaration of the state of emergency in 1952, and few doubted that the attack was connected with Mau Mau. Mr. Osborne was a prominent member of the security forces and had recently helped the police to check reports of revived oath-taking in the district.

Mrs. Osborne was bludgeoned to death by five or six Africans who burst into their home. Her husband was clubbed and stabbed, but feigned death as the Africans looted the house. Two of their children, aged three and 15 months, asleep in the house, were unharmed.

Now K.A.N.U. Oaths

The gang stole a rifle and other articles and drove off in the Osborne's car, which was abandoned 12 miles away. The Colony's Police Commissioner, Mr. Richard Catling, has taken personal charge of the investigations.

Mr. Ngala, leader of K.A.D.U., and Mr. Mboya, secretary of K.A.N.U., have condemned the attack, the latter describing it as "a ghastly act".

In Nakuru magistrates' court on Monday two Africans, Gathambe Bugwa and Joseph Wangareka, were charged with administering illegal oaths in the name of the Kenya African National Union. The oaths were said to bind those taking them to drive out Europeans and steal their cattle, to rescue

Kenya from Lodwar, and to damage railways, telephone wires, and roads.

A Kikuyu tractor driver and his wife gave evidence of an oath-taking ceremony attended by the two accused men and 18 others in a hut on a European farm near Molo. They were threatened with death if they did not take the oaths, and told that "the K.A.N.U. Government in Nairobi" had given permission for such oaths to be taken.

The accused, members of K.A.N.U., denied the charges.

Kenya Farmers to Petition Parliament

H.M. Government Responsible for Damage

ALL LANDOWNERS in the Highlands of Kenya are to be invited to sign a petition for presentation to the House of Commons.

At the recent special conference of the Convention of Associations of Kenya the executive committee was instructed to draft a motion based on the opinions expressed. It reads as follows:—

"Whereas since 1902 the Crown, as a matter of deliberate policy, has persuaded Britons to come and settle in Kenya and to that end has been granting titles up to 999 years at various rentals and premiums, supported where required by loans from the Government Land Bank; and whereas the United Kingdom Government has now declared its decision that the Crown will abdicate from the sovereignty of Kenya; and whereas the consequential derogation of responsibility has rendered the said titles virtually unsaleable;

It is therefore resolved that in view of this complete change in H.M. Government's policy towards Kenya, it is our contention, that it is presumably in law and certainly in equity responsible for the damage resulting from the said derogation and its manifest inability to guarantee the security of titles granted by the Crown.

"In pursuance of this contention, a country-wide petition be prepared as a matter of urgency for presentation at the Bar of the House of Commons."

Mr. C. O. Oates, chairman of the convention, has asked that the members of the executive committee may meet Mr. Hugh Fraser, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, during his visit to Kenya this week, "in order to put before him most forcibly the present catastrophic uncertainty in European agriculture".

The Governor of Kenya has also been asked to receive the executive committee, "which desires to point out that land is no longer a negotiable asset, and that with the present credit squeeze in progress, plus a most uncertain season, the average farmer must be driven in his quest for liquid assets to adopt farming methods which are anathema to the majority of them."

Mr. Oates has said that this would not be organized sabotage, as has been suggested, but it could easily undo the progress of years and have a disastrous effect on the economy of the country.

Kenya Settlers "Terribly Bitter"

KENYA SETTLERS are "terribly bitter" against England, hate the British Government, and feel they have been "let down right and left", Mrs. F. C. Shaw, who recently returned from the Colony, told a meeting of the East Africa Women's League in London last Thursday.

"Many of them say that if they leave Kenya they will settle in Australia, Ireland, Spain—anywhere but England. Most who want to go cannot do so because they cannot sell their farms. If they leave they will have lost everything."

"What worries them most is the future of the children and grandchildren and that of their loyal African friends. Some faithful servants have asked their employers to take them with them if they leave, saying that otherwise they would be murdered."

Kenyatta is used by the African politicians as a side issue. Men like Mboya don't want him back; they want power for themselves. If he were freed he might be murdered."

Mrs. Arthur Fawcett, who recently revisited Kenya, spoke of the "perfectly idiotic" elections. She said that farmers and businessmen were depressed, that the drought had greatly added to the general depression, and that everybody was arguing—"the Europeans almost more than the Africans."

Lady Brooke-Popham was re-elected chairman of the England Branch of the league.

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Origin of Kenya's Reign of Terror

Atrocities Before Arrest of Kenyatta

THE MANY MURDERS IN KENYA of Africans who might have testified against the organizers and agents of Mau Mau have been recalled by Mr. Norman F. Harris, until recently a Minister in the Government of that Colony.

In a letter published by the Nairobi *Standard* a few days ago, he wrote:

"Now that I am relieved of ministerial responsibility, I feel free to try and eradicate two misconceptions that seem to be popularly held.

"Firstly, there has been much controversy in the Press here and overseas as to whether Mr. (Bwana) Kenyatta was responsible for the atrocities of Mau Mau. The argument that he was not seems to be based on the theory that the worst atrocities (Lari, etc.) happened after he had been arrested in 1952 and therefore could not be held to be his responsibility.

"The facts of the case are, without any theorizing, that the emergency was declared on October 21, 1952, because scores of witnesses who should have appeared for the prosecution in oathing and other cases had mysteriously disappeared and it was impossible for the Crown, in the absence of those witnesses, to prosecute successfully the case against the accused.

"These witnesses disappeared over a period of six months prior to the declaration of the emergency and the arrest of Kenyatta, and their bodies were subsequently dug up in the Central Province.

"It was for this and no other reason that Sir Evelyn Baring decided, on the assumption of the Governorship, that he must declare an emergency, as the atrocities had rendered the operation of the normal processes of justice inoperable.

"Let me repeat that it was the atrocious disappearance of Crown witnesses that resulted in the declaration of the emergency and the arrest of Kenyatta, and it is fair to assume that the subsequent reign of terror was engendered by the pattern which had been initiated.

"Secondly, there seems to be a popular fallacy that because K.A.N.U. obtained more seats in the recent election than K.A.D.U. the latter are forming a 'minority' Government. The Constitution agreed at Lancaster House stated categorically that the first Government formed under that Constitution would consist of four Civil Service Ministers, four African Ministers, three Europeans, and one Asian.

Not a Minority Party

"That K.A.N.U. members were elected in 19 seats does not mean that any party receiving a lesser number was necessarily a minority party. The whole essence of the agreed Constitution was that any combination of parties who could form a Government with a Council of Ministers, constituted as agreed, should take over the reins of Government.

"Had K.A.N.U. been successful in every single open seat and all members of the other races refused to co-operate with them, no Government under the Constitution could have been formed, and it is therefore obvious that of the two African parties that one which, with its allies of other races, could achieve a majority would be the majority and therefore the Government party.

"It may be argued that arithmetically there may be more elected members in the Opposition than in the Government, but when one considers that that Opposition is composed of political thinking so diverse as Mr. Oginga Odinga and Mr. Macdonochie Welwood, one cannot see an Opposition which is exactly cohesive. Far less can one see those gentlemen reaching complete agreement on the manifold papers which come before the Council of Ministers if they tried to form a Government.

"The short fact is that in a multi-party Legislature a Coalition Government is essential, and, in fact, was envisaged at Lancaster House, when it was laid down that the proportion of the Council of Ministers should be numerically divided between the races.

"I would like to wish the best fortune to those who have risked unpopularity in forming a Government and to assure them, as a student of politics, that I believe that the suggestion that they are a 'minority' Government is just as absurd as suggesting that all the atrocities of Mau Mau occurred after the arrest of Kenyatta in 1952."

Strange Ideas of Mr. Odinga

Church Confused with Government

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, vice-president of the Kenya African National Union, has addressed to the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, an open letter which carries the subscription "Yours in Struggle for Kenya Independence", immediately following the words (in capital letters in the original) "RELEASE JOMO KENYATTA."

The letter contained, *inter alia*, the following passages:

"You are attempting to ostracize socially and politically such true nationalists as myself. Anyone seen talking to me in the street or striking up a casual acquaintance faces the danger of having his passport removed and his every movement hindered.

"Your attitude to our gallant leader Jomo Kenyatta is short-sighted. You consult us on the subject of his release. Yet not once have you heeded the words expressed by the African people on this issue. Instead you listened to advisers who are embittered with their personal prejudices and concepts of racism.

"These men present one of the most profound dangers this country has ever faced. They are notorious for their behaviour in the past. They have contributed drastically to the present crisis and uncertainty. We cannot afford to throw away future prosperity for the sake of several embittered men who are determined to pervert your thoughts and actions.

"Bitterness and hatred are the cancer of our society. Please help us to help ourselves. Show us that you are a healthy man, even though your advisers are not."

Church "Controlled from London"

When he addressed a conference in Limuru of the Christian Council of Kenya, Mr. Odinga said:—

"A leader of religion is the tutored civil servant of religion. Just as the Colonial Secretary, the Governor, the provincial commissioner, the district commissioner, and the chief put into effect the will of Her Majesty's Government in Kenya, so do the Archbishop of East Africa, the bishop, the deacon and the pastor in Kenya put into effect Christian faith and practice as interpreted by the Church of England.

"The Anglican Church in Kenya is a province of the Church of England, just as our present colonial Kenya Government is a province of H.M. Government in London. In the near future Kenya will be politically independent, and our independent Government will no longer be controlled from London. This cannot be said of the Anglican Church in Kenya.

"The Church of England and H.M. Government in London are intimately related, and in practice one reacts upon the other. From this it is clear that an independent Kenya Government of tomorrow will be plagued with the existence of a province of the Church of England which will indirectly and even directly continue the influence of H.M. Government.

"Whereas the Church of England reflects the spiritual life of England, the Greek Orthodox Church the spiritual life of Greece, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church the spiritual life of Ethiopia, the same will not be said of the provincial churches in Kenya. In short, the Christian Church in Kenya, and for that matter in Africa, should be truly our own, truly African. I regard the achievement of this as perhaps the greatest service the pastor could do to the African politician in particular.

"Until the Christian Church in Africa genuinely reflects African spiritual life the purpose of its education cannot be fully served. Once the Churches in Africa are effectively Africanized it will be possible to project African personality into the African Church and thus attain a Church that is properly attuned to Africa.

"Jesus showed remarkable foresight in defining relations between the politician and the pastor. In the context of life today, even without accepting Christianity or the existence of God, Jesus may be regarded as one of the foremost politicians and social reformers in history.

"We also have instances today of Church leaders who have proved unmatched politicians without dragging religion into politics. You know Father Spahr in Uganda. You know Elija Masinde of Kenya. Of course you cannot forget the indomitable Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, and several others."

Letters to the Editor**Not Invited by British Government****Sellers in Tanganyika Territory**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR, — Mr. Turton, the Conservative Member for Thirsk and Malton, in a Parliamentary question which suggested that compensation be paid to farmers unwilling to remain in Tanganyika after independence, said: "These farmers were invited to Tanganyika by the British Government".

Those of us who served in Tanganyika when most of these farmers came out will remember how the Press (including EAST AFRICA) and the non-official community in Tanganyika constantly criticized the Government for failing to give any encouragement to European settlement. And, indeed, they were not far wrong.

It seems that this is now conveniently forgotten by those who have ceased to believe in the future of Tanganyika and in the good faith of Mr. Nyerere and his Ministers.

Yours faithfully,

GERALD F. SAYERS.

London, S.W.1.

How African Friendship Was Won**Tribute to Chartered Company's Administration**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — In the face of so much professional discussion concerning Africa — from M.P.s., journalists, and clergymen — the ordinary man does not feel inclined to enter the fray, realizing his inadequacy to be heard or read in such company; but sometimes one is touched on the quick and feels forced to remonstrate against a particularly ignorant and vicious attack made on individual or institution of which one may have special knowledge and experience. I have in mind at the moment the charge against the Chartered Company made, you report, by *Tribune*.

I lived under that Company's administration in North-Western Rhodesia for 17 years, from 1909 to 1926, and during that time I tramped over most of the square miles covered by that territory, incidentally acquiring fluency in at least three of the Native languages. In all that experience never did I hear an African complain of the treatment he received from his D.C., N.C., or A.N.C. before whom he might have appeared for some reason or other.

Headmen Known Intimately

Instead of speeding through the country in car or caravan, in those days we all travelled on our flat feet, and because of this, there was not a headman of a village that was not known individually and intimately to the administrative officers. In the course of their regular tours through their districts they would have camped or broken their day's travel at least once at all the villages, and so attained that clear knowledge of their charges which enabled them to be doctor, lawyer, judge, and friend.

As a result of their guidance and control, we others, outside the administration, could travel from one end of the country to the other safely and in peace with no arms other than a fly-switch. Much more than that, however, was the friendliness that had been inculcated in the African for the European. I remember how I was nursed through blackwater fever when 100 miles away from *boma* or mission by devoted African servants, helped by nearby villagers, for no motive other than fellowship.

The Chartered Company may have been open to

charges on other grounds — I don't know, for I was then not interested in political and economic activities — but there was one in which it shone and for which I vouch, and that was its Native Administration: it knew how to govern.

Geneva,
 Switzerland.

Yours faithfully,

R. MURRAY-HUGHES.

Points from Letters**Feckless As Ever**

"THIS HAS BEEN a marvellously prosperous season in Nyasaland so far as tea, tung, and farm crops are concerned. As to rain, it has been above the average in distribution, which counts more than the total precipitation. But who can say whether a very dry time may not lie ahead? Our Africans — I exclude the politicians — are as cheerful, friendly, and feckless as ever."

This Democracy

"ANOTHER NONSENSE has been made in Uganda of the system of parliamentary democracy which has been thrust on Africa by years of propaganda by Socialists and feeble acceptance by Conservatives in Britain, who, if they had had the courage of their convictions, would have resisted its imposition on African communities which had not the faintest understanding of what it was all about. It was in Buganda that the farce was most apparent, for although it was officially calculated that about 750,000 Africans of both sexes in that kingdom would be entitled to register as voters, only about 30,000 did so — because the Buganda Government denounced registration as unpatriotic. Moreover, the usual forms of intimidation were freely used. The Democratic Party, mainly Roman Catholic, encouraged its followers to defy the boycott, with the result that it won 20 of the 21 Buganda seats, and thereby the election — one in which religion was as important as tribalism. For a few dozen members of the Legislative Council it is all most satisfactory. That is about all that one can say in its favour."

Fewer Tourists

MR. DENNIS MATHEWS, general manager of the East African Tourist Travel Association, has just said that the number of tourists visiting Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar in 1960 was 16% below the 1959 total — owing, of course, to political instability over so much of Africa. The 35,800 visitors to Kenya are estimated to have spent an average of £120.

Mr. Kent to Report

MR. A. W. KENT city treasurer of Nairobi, has been asked by the Government of Tanganyika to report on the financial relationship between the central Government and local authorities in that Territory. Nairobi City Council has sanctioned acceptance of the invitation, which is expected to involve about three months' work, to be done largely when the council is on recess in August and December and during leave periods due to Mr. Kent.

N.D.F. Official Arrested

MR. ENOS NKALA, deputy general secretary of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, was arrested last week near the border with Northern Rhodesia. Later he was remanded in Gwelo magistrate's court until May 17 on charges under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act. He had previously been summoned to appear on the charges. When arrested he was driving a car belonging to Mr. Nkomo, president of the N.D.P.

Missionaries' Task in Africa

Society Plans to Increase Its Intake

DEFEATISM ABOUT CHRISTIAN MISSIONS is not shared by the Church Missionary Society, which, it was stated at the annual meeting last week, plans to increase its normal intake by 150 during the next five years.

CANON M. A. C. WARREN, general secretary, who made that announcement, said that the aim must be to find people "called to be saints: and by saints we mean men and women with the qualities of humility and self-effacement; of patience and perseverance; of being able to endure being needed and yet sometimes resented for that very necessity; of being expected to contribute ideas with only very rarely the power to put them into effect; of being always a guest in the country with no security of tenure; of being ready to spend years learning the language not only of the market place and the classroom but of people's dreams and laughter, and then suddenly finding one's visa cancelled without explanation; to take what the world would call the spoiling of one's career and never say 'to what purpose is this waste?'"

His experience was that there was among missionaries a remarkable quality of patient perseverance, of humility, courage, and dedication to the job in hand. In a recent long journey to many lands he had talked to about 150 missionaries of different denominations, and at least 30 would have made their mark in any Christian community. That was a very high proportion.

A Precarious Vacuum

"Africa", said Dr. Warren, "presents to the world a precarious vacuum. In large areas there is neither political strength nor economic progress. But Great Powers abhor a vacuum, and Africa is in grave risk of once again becoming a prey in a game far more dangerous than the old colonial race. If the vacuum is to be filled otherwise than by tribal warfare, social chaos, or dictatorship, then Church and mission both have a task to fulfil which is urgent and likely to last so far as we can see ahead."

SIR KENNETH GRUBB, president of the society, said:—

"A new nation can enjoy no greater blessing than able leaders who are incorrupt, public-spirited, merciful, and yet just. Such men and women are a people's most precious possession; but they cannot be produced overnight, nor, in these days of very understandable nationalism, can they be supplied in any quantity from outside. Some such men and women can be found in the Christian communities of Africa.

"The Churches of Africa are deeply involved in the creation of a national culture and ethos. They can deeply influence that process, and will in turn be influenced by it. There is nothing wrong and much that is right in that. The early fathers of the Church wrestled manfully with it.

"Modern Africa is just entering a fluid and formative period. Thus there is an incalculable need for a thoughtful, educated, Christian leadership, serene and gay, which will accept gladly and without spiritual or theological compromise the growth of a modern culture, which the Church is helping to mould. This Christian leadership and understanding are desperately needed in politics, business, public administration, and the many professions and skills that today characterize a civilized order.

"Leadership rests in character, and in this especial sphere we must either contribute or quit. This is our key place of service, for if Church and nation possess such men all else may be safely added. We may no longer be called to build institutions, but we may help to build the men who alone can make them work, for social and, let us hope, Christian purposes.

"Our most important contribution is to send out the right men and women as missionaries — when the missionary is held to be something rare and strange, a spiritual explorer, a legacy from the remote past which history has overtaken.

"Today the world likes missions — I meet them everywhere, building dams, draining marshes, and erecting buildings — but does not build with missionaries, particularly foreign ones. Even the Church is apt to lose its nerve about

them. Yet their foreignness is nothing to hold against them if the Church is universal.

"A missionary must not only be sent, but must stay. Here is the difference between him and the project man who does his three years. The development of Christian character needs sympathy, understanding, and patience; and the missionary, if he sticks to his job, is himself receptive, and learns his languages really well, ought to be able to make his best contribution here. But it takes time. The meeting of minds and lives by which spiritual growth is born and developed is not a three-year assignment, but a long pilgrimage. Hence lies the real challenge to sacrifice. Many will invest a few years of glittering youth in a project, but few will give their whole lives to men and women."

Lord Lambton Attacks Mr. Macleod

Accused of Bad Manners and Double-Talk

ANOTHER SHARP ATTACK ON MR. MACLEOD has been made by Lord Lambton, Tory M.P. for Berwick-upon-Tweed, in an article in the *Sunday Express* which was headed: "In 18 Months One Man's Name Has Become an Insult in Africa: Is It Time for Macleod to Quit?"

Mr. Macleod's name, wrote Lord Lambton, has become in Africa synonymous with insults. From the article we quote these passages:—

"To Mr. Macleod, theorist divorced from the ebb and flow of ordinary life, there is a satisfactory intellectual answer to everything.

"To him the solution was for the white man to accept black rule, trusting that the Africans' inexperience would make them fall back upon the white settlers and administrators for guidance and knowledge in running the country.

"He did not take into consideration the human aspect, the strength of white feeling that an immediate African majority risked chaos. His ignorance of this feeling has got us into our present trouble. Instead of working with the white population, he seemed purposely to treat them with a display of bad manners and double-talk.

Hailed As A Triumph

"The Kenya conference was hailed as a triumph; his release of Banda as enlightened wisdom; his contacts with the wilder African as the pattern of the new age. But he was building up against himself personal antagonism and distrust.

"A few days ago I spoke to a moderate black member of the Rhodesian Federal Parliament. His business has been destroyed and he has been threatened by terrorists, yet he remains a calm supporter of orderly advance. He had been in this country a month.

"I asked how he had got on with Mr. Macleod. He told me that the Colonial Secretary had declined to see him. 'Any terrorist can see him,' he said, 'but he won't have anything to do with the moderates.'

"There is a crisis of confidence aggravated by Mr. Macmillan, who was widely quoted throughout East Africa last year as saying that the Colonial Secretary's policy was not necessarily his and that the Colonial Secretary was not indispensable.

"Mr. Macleod thought he could say one thing one month and another the next, could deal behind Sir Roy Welensky's back and get away with all, because he was carrying out the Prime Minister's policy. He miscalculated.

"If Sir Roy gets his way the black Northern Rhodesians will feel betrayed. If Sir Roy does not get his way—or a lot of his way—he will seek a new mandate."

Lord Lambton's conclusion is that Mr. Macleod should quit the Colonial Office, in which there could be no better successor, if only for a short period, than Lord Boyd, "who won in an extraordinary degree the great respect of both black and white Africans."

Women's Corona Society

A THREE-DAY COURSE for women from the U.K. going overseas and women from overseas recently arrived in Britain started last week at the Colonial Office under the auspices of the Women's Corona Society. An opening address was given by Sir Alan Burns. About 100 women are attending the course.

Parliament

Forty Britons in Katanga Forces

MR. EDWARD HEATH, Lord Privy Seal, told Parliament last week that about 40 nationals of the United Kingdom were serving in the armed forces of the Katanga, and that 12 detained by United Nations forces at Kabalo were to be repatriated.

So far as was known, there were no British subjects serving in similar capacities elsewhere in the Congo, where consular officers had been instructed to warn Britons of the penalties of taking up arms.

Mr. Biggs-Davison urged H.M. Government to press for the release of Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Kimba, not to United Nations troops, but to their own people in Katanga.

He added: "Will the Minister consider whether the concentration of U.N. forces at Kamina, in peaceful territory, instead of North Kasai, where there is disorder, does not constitute a threat to the independence and integrity of Katanga? Will the Government cease stopping British subjects from helping in the defence of this friendly African nationalist community?"

MR. HEATH: "As far as the release of Mr. Tshombe is concerned, I have described what our representative at the United Nations is doing. As far as Kamina is concerned, this is of course a main base suitable for forces, and there is considerable disturbance in North Katanga. The disposition of these forces is bound to be a matter for the U.N. commander. We are carrying out our obligations under the resolution of February 21 passed at the United Nations."

Aid to the Federation

MR. BERNARD BRAINE said in reply to DR. DICKSON MABON that since the Federation was created it had received C. D. & W. allocations totalling £368,514, of which £151,000 was for road construction, £100,000 for rural hospitals in Northern Rhodesia, £64,749 for meteorological services, £28,320 for aeronautical telecommunications, £14,245 for the development of health services, and £10,200 for the African Film Unit.

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Moreover, £1,892,705 out of an allocation totalling £2,875,000 had been paid to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the C.D.C. had been £15m to the Federal Government for the Kariba Dam project.

MR. G. M. THOMSON asked for a statement of police action at the meeting in Nyasaland in January in which Mr. Petro Chinkonde lost his life and a number of others were injured.

MR. HUGH FRASER: "At a public meeting at Soche on January 22 a small party of police in charge of a recording van had to send for reinforcements to protect it from an unruly crowd. After nearly two hours of difficulty the crowd of about 5,000 persons got out of control, throwing stones and attacking Press men and a television camera man. A detachment of the police mobile force was called in, and after due warning dispersed the crowd with tear smoke and a baton charge.

Eleven persons were detained in hospital after the incident, one of whom, Mr. Petro Chinkonde, died later. Ten other persons were hurt, as well as six members of the police. It is clear from the full report which was received from the Governor that the police acted with great calm and forbearance under considerable provocation."

MR. THOMSON: "Is the Minister aware that it is denied by those who took part in the meeting that there was any stoning by the participants in the meeting? Why was a recording van there in the first place?"

MR. FRASER: "A police recording van was there as one of the conditions of the permit for the meeting to take place. As the hon. Member knows, there have in the past been accusations of sedition and so forth in Nyasaland, and it is part of the practice that at these large meetings there should be a recording van present. The Governor made a full administrative inquiry into the matter, and my rt. hon. friend is convinced that the findings of that inquiry are correct."

Unlawful Oathing in Kenya

MR. MACLEOD informed MR. TURTON that in the past six months seven Africans in Kenya had been convicted of administering unlawful oaths and 11 of taking such oaths, while two more cases of administering unlawful oaths had still to be tried. Sentences had varied from nine months to seven years.

When MR. TURTON suggested that farmers in Tanganyika who wished to leave when that country became independent were entitled to compensation because H.M. Government had extended their leases from 33 to 60 years, MR. MACLEOD said that British, Greek, Asian, African, and other persons had land titles in Tanganyika, whose responsible Minister, Chief Fundikwa, had given a categorical assurance that all land titles would be respected. The Secretary of State added: "I should very much like to see that assurance given by Ministers in other territories."

MR. TURTON: "Will my rt. hon. friend underwrite that guarantee?"

MR. MACLEOD: "No. I think it would be utterly wrong to assume that a guarantee given by a responsible Minister of a territory which is now at the stage of full internal self-government will not be carried out."

After the Minister had reported the names of the new Ministers in Kenya, MR. CALLAGHAN asked whether the House should not be careful "about appearing to side with the Government against a political party in the territory, especially when that Government is a minority party."

MR. MACLEOD: "I do not regard this in any way as a minority Government. It is unquestionably the strongest cohesive bloc there is in the Legislative Council, and there is no question of this or any side of the House siding with any particular party. The other African party was invited first, by virtue of its size, to form a Government, but when it declined the Governor was unquestionably right to form a Government of all races based on the alternative."

When the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that U.K. aid to Kenya in the current financial year would be £74m., together with further assistance on budgetary account and for development, MR. JOHN HYND commented: "£74m. is only about one-third of the amount given to the Cunard Line."

MR. MACLEOD: "If we take into account that sum, and what is planned, it is a very large percentage indeed of the ordinary Kenya budget."

MR. STONEHOUSE asked why Mr. Per Wastberg, a Swedish journalist, had been declared a prohibited immigrant in Kenya.

MR. H. FRASER: "Mr. Per Wastberg has not been declared a prohibited immigrant in Kenya. He, and his wife were informed on April 10, on their return to Kenya from a visit to other territories that no further extension of their visitors' passes could be made. These had been granted on February 1, valid for one month, and subsequently extended for a further three weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Wastberg were, however, given passes to legalize their stay in Kenya until April 15, when they could conveniently depart on the next date of their tour."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Does the Under-Secretary realize that his answer means the same thing as my question? Mr. and

Mrs. Washburn were asked to leave. Why was that stupid action taken against a distinguished Swedish journalist and author? Is the hon. gentleman aware that that sort of action can undo the good will established for Britain in Sweden by the work of the Colonial Secretary in Tanganyika, for instance? Will not the hon. gentleman have another look at this matter?"

MR. FRASER: "No, Sir. This is a question for the Governor. As I have explained, these people were not declared prohibited immigrants."

MR. G. M. THOMSON: "Is the hon. gentleman aware that when these Swedish citizens arrived in Kenya in February there was no question of any limit on their stay? Is he aware that the territories which they visited were the Central African Federation territories? Will he give the House an assurance that no pressure was brought to bear in this case by the Federation Government which made the Governor change his mind?"

MR. FRASER: "I can give that assurance."

T.A.N.U. Spokesman's Falsehood

MR. TILNEY called attention to the deplorable and untrue statement of the publicity secretary of the Tanganyika African National Union that the British are enemies of the Africans.

MR. MACLEOD: "A most untrue statement was made, but I prefer to rely on the categorical assurances given by Mr. Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanganyika."

MR. DUGDALE asked for how long Mr. Kaunda was to be refused admission to Barotseland in the Northern Province, and parts of the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. MACLEOD: "He has not been refused permission to enter the Northern and Eastern Provinces, and recently visited the Northern Province. Entry into Barotseland is a matter for the Litanga."

Asked what guarantee there was for continued payment of pensions to British civil servants retired from the Sudan, the Lord Privy Seal, MR. HEATH, said: "In November, 1954, the Governor-General of the Sudan was authorized to assure his officials that H.M. Government intended to ensure the security of their pensions by means of a formal agreement to be entered into between H.M. Government and the Sudan Government. Unfortunately, despite repeated approaches by H.M. Ambassador, the various Sudan Governments since independence have felt themselves unable to conclude such an agreement. On April 22, 1954, however, the first Sudan Government declared that it recognized and respected expatriates' rights to pensions, and we are confident that this undertaking will continue to be honoured."

MR. TILNEY: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that not only are Sudanese civil servants' pensions below those of the United Kingdom under the 1950 Pensions (Increase) Act, but the pensioners are very worried about their basic pension, especially as the Sudan is dependent on one crop? Will he bear in mind that if anything should go wrong there might be a considerable time gap when the pensioners might get nothing at all?"

MR. HEATH: "I will note the point. Despite a number of representations the Sudan Government informed us in September that they were unable to make any further increase of these pensions."

MR. TILNEY asked if civil servants recruited in Great Britain to serve the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium of the Sudan were regarded as being in the service of the Crown.

MR. HEATH: "These officials were not so regarded. The Governor-General held no commission from the British Crown, and members of the Sudanese Civil Service were recruited by the Sudan Government. Relations between H.M. Government and the Sudan Government were effected through the Foreign Office, and that is sufficient basis for saying that these officials were not regarded as being in the service of the Crown."

MR. PAGET: "As we are in the process of handing over various Colonial territories to self-government, and as it is of tremendous importance that British civil servants should continue to serve, is it not of great importance that it should be made quite clear that the British Government stand behind the civil servants and their pension rights? If the Government swindle people, in this way, they will not get the service."

MR. HEATH: "I entirely agree about the Colonial Service. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been paying great attention to this matter. The point about this question is that these servants were not in the same position, but H.M. Government have endeavoured to arrange with the new independent Government of the Sudan the best arrangement possible, and have made representations on behalf of these civil servants about their pensions."

MR. LINDSAY: "Will my rt. hon. friend represent to the Sudan Government that we are exceedingly jubilant and

happy about the excellent relations existing between our two countries since independence, but that that jubilation will be prejudiced if fair treatment is not given to that fine band of British servants of their country who did so much to make independence flow so well after the political decision was taken?"

MR. HEATH: "We have made representations on several occasions. When a suitable occasion occurs I will bear in mind what my hon. friend has said."

Department of Technical Co-operation

Speaking on the Department of Technical Co-operation Bill, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (SIR EDWARD BOYLE) said its object was to create a new Government Department to deal with the provision of aid to overseas countries in the form of technical assistance, and to bring together responsibilities and functions at present divided amongst the Foreign, Commonwealth Relations, and Colonial Offices.

"The new department will not be responsible for the provision of capital. That will remain with the overseas departments. Loans or grants to overseas departments do not normally involve the United Kingdom Government in any close technical examination of the project or plan for which the money is to be spent."

"On the other hand, the mobilization and application of our resources for technical assistance is a task of very considerable complexity, and requires the kind of co-operation which a unified department can best provide."

"At the beginning of 1960, the last date for which figures are available, about 47,500 overseas students were receiving educational training in this country. About 2,000 held some form of United Kingdom scholarship."

"Some 6,000 officers, covering the whole range of professionally qualified men and women, were recruited in this country to serve overseas Governments during 1955-60."

"The work done by these experts is a great deal less spectacular than some forms of overseas aid. Technical assistance does not easily catch the headlines in the same way as the damming of a great river or the founding of a new major industry. But it will often lay the foundation on which a sound project of capital investment is based, and it may very well provide the skill without which a major industrial problem may be unable to develop its full potential."

"Another important responsibility of the new department is the administration of the scheme designed to help certain Governments to retain the services of overseas officials until local public services can be firmly established. It is expected to cost about £12m. a year, apart from compensation payments."

MR. NIGEL FISHER said referring to this last function of the department: "It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of this one service, particularly in Africa. The leaders of the nationalist parties in Africa—men like Mr. Kenneth Kaunda in Northern Rhodesia, and Dr. Banda—have often told me, and I am sure that they mean it very sincerely, how dependent they are bound to be for a long time to come upon the help of the overseas civil servants recruited from this country in administering their territories for a considerable period after independence has been achieved."

MR. R. E. PRENICE raised the question of the United Kingdom contribution to the campaign launched by the World Health Organization in 1955 to wipe out malaria all over the world.

He said: "About 1,200m. people are living in countries where they still suffer malaria; a few years ago about 3m. people a year died from malaria, and in Africa even today about one in eight children die from malaria."

"Because the disease has a debilitating effect upon the communities where it is rife, the eradication of malaria in underdeveloped countries is, apart from the human considerations, a tremendous piece of economic capital investment."

The United Kingdom had decided in 1955 not to contribute to the W.H.O.'s voluntary special malaria fund because it maintained that the work should be financed through the organization's regular budget. In view of the risk that lack of funds might hold up the eradication programme, would not H.M. Government change its attitude?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, MISS EDITH PITT: "We already contribute to malaria eradication in four ways—through the W.H.O. regular budget, through U.N.I.C.E.F., through the U.N. Technical Assistance Fund (both of which make contributions to the W.H.O.), and through grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts."

"The Government do not accept the view that we have an obligation to depart from our decision of principle and to make voluntary contributions. We are ready to help through the proper machinery of the W.H.O. budget, where we should be doing so along with other member countries who make their properly assessed contributions and take a fair share of this responsibility."

Not All Plain Sailing in Tanganyika

Good Will Must Be Two-Way Traffic

MR. A. T. BEWES said at the annual dinner of the Arusha branch of the Royal Society of St. George that Tanganyika was most fortunate to have an African leader who had captured the imagination of his people and displayed sense and responsibility in his approach to many problems.

Tanganyika, though it had not altogether escaped the ill-effects of politics in neighbouring territories, had been comparatively free from the pernicious propaganda of the left-wing politicians who gravely embarrassed those who were trying to secure the best for the African peoples and who knew and understood them and their problems far more intimately than such critics.

There was much talk in East Africa of federation. Should not that idea be set aside until Kenya had shown how responsible its politicians were prepared to be?

The hesitation of investors to put their trust in any part of East Africa is due largely to the provocative statements of Kenya politicians. We in Tanganyika also need to be extremely careful what we say. Statements to the effect that the British are our enemies are not helpful to Tanganyika when everything possible ought to be done to foster good relationships between our peoples.

Confidence in the new Tanganyika has yet to be built up outside Tanganyika. People will watch to see whether performance matches with promise, and will reserve judgment and defer serious investment until they are satisfied that it does.

Equally vital is the need to reinforce the good will which exists and to encourage expatriate civil servants to continue to give the country the benefit of their experience.

Some of us have invested vast sums in Tanganyika, and have through years and years of hard work established and developed industrial, farms, and commerce and given and are giving employment to thousands of people. We are not likely to do anything calculated to harm the economy—very much the reverse—but good will is a two-way operation, and we are entitled to look for reciprocation of the good will with which we have encouraged those who are now holding responsible positions.

African Leader Who Earned Respect

"If this is forthcoming on all sides—and I am confident that it will be—Tanganyika will forge ahead, fresh investment will flow in, development will proceed apace, and all the people will benefit.

The Colonial Secretary has had an easy job in dealing with Tanganyika, easy because of lack of opposition and because there was an African leader who has earned the respect of the people.

Some experienced people are tempted to leave the country to its own devices. I appeal to them to think again. Tanganyika needs them, their skill and experience more than ever, and I appeal to those upon whom the future Government of Tanganyika rests to do everything possible to encourage these people to stay. It is no slur upon the people of Tanganyika to want to keep them, and it is in everyone's interests that they should remain.

If encouragement is to be given to so-called 'expatriates' to stay, they must be able, first, to get their children into a school of a high standard, and, secondly, so know that the standard will be maintained. A number of pupils have been unable to gain admission, and it is my view that special provision should be made to admit children of non-academic ability, if for no other reason than that there is nowhere else in Tanganyika for them to receive post-primary education.

The most sensitive aspects of any parent's make-up is his family, and if he cannot be assured of adequate educational facilities, no other inducements will persuade him to stay. Here in Arusha we are very keenly interested in the welfare of our School, which has 317 pupils."

Mr. Bewes concluded with a warm tribute to Mr. Molohan, for many years provincial commissioner in Arusha, who will shortly retire. He said that in his 31 years in Tanganyika Mr. Molohan had earned the respect of all who knew him, kept a firm hand on the reins, and maintained that healthy respect for discipline which was so sadly lacking in the world today.

In the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika the growing of pyrethrum by Africans is expanding rapidly. Production in the Iringa district, which was only three tons last year, may reach 40 tons this season. In the Mporoto Mountains the yield in 1961 may be about 50 tons.

Kabaka Vetoes Suspensions

Resumption of Buganda Talks Urged

THE KABAKA has ordered the reinstatement of 10 members of the Buganda Lukiko who were suspended for taking part in Uganda's general elections. This move is seen as a rebuff to his Ministers and the traditionalist elements in the Lukiko, whose ineffective secessionist move has embarrassed negotiations on the status of the kingdom in relation to Uganda as a whole. It is regarded also as a sign that the power of the extreme Buganda nationalists may be on the wane.

The Opposition in the Uganda Legislative Council has meanwhile urged that talks on Buganda's constitution should be re-opened. Mr. Milton Obote, leader of the People's Congress, has said that the Buganda problem should be resolved before the Uganda constitutional conference in September, so that all parts of Uganda may then be represented.

An interim agreement on the future of Toro, another hereditary kingdom, was reached last week during talks in Entebbe between the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, and a committee representing the Oraukama and Rukurato. It is understood to provide for succession to the throne, the transfer of some services from the Uganda Government, and an increase in the number of Ministers.

Direct Election to Lukiko

The two opposition groups in Buganda, the Sitakange and the Mwoyo gwa Gwanga, after a two-day meeting decided that if a draft new constitution for that kingdom and a bill providing for direct election to the Lukiko were not presented within three weeks they would take joint steps "to save our Buganda from drowning".

Though that statement was promptly dismissed as "irresponsible" by a Buganda Government spokesman, it was announced that two constitutional committees were so far advanced with their work that announcements could probably be made within the period stipulated.

Vernacular newspapers have stated that the Buganda Minister of Education, Mr. Abu Mayanja, favours a Lukiko of 100 members, of whom 90 would be directly elected and only 10 nominated by the Kabaka. A significant feature of the plan is that county chiefs should no longer be members.

A commission of inquiry into the finances of the Kabaka's Government has been appointed by the Resident in Buganda and the Katikiro at the request of the Buganda Council of Ministers. Mr. E. A. L. Watts, the Deputy Resident, will preside, and the other members are Mr. M. E. Kawalya-Kagwa, (a member of the Appointments Board), Mr. E. W. Williams (Treasury accounts officer), and Mr. R. T. Howell (senior organization and methods officer). They have been asked to report by the end of this month.

Mr. L. N. Basudde, Minister of Natural Resources in Buganda, Dr. E. S. B. Lumu, a member of the Lukiko, and Mr. J. Sonko, a farmer, have spent the past few days in Nariobi, Mombasa, and Moshi "studying ways of selling Buganda's cash crops on world markets".

Mr. Abu Mayanja, Minister of Education in Buganda, said a few days ago: "We Buganda are no longer the Japanese of Africa, and our place of leadership even in Uganda is being taken by the Baleso, the Balango, the Bakiga, and so on". The Buganda, he thought, were concentrating unduly on politics and taking insufficient interest in "the things that really matter".

Stimulating Tourism

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT believes that tourist travel to Rhodesia and Nyasaland, especially from the United Kingdom, the Continent, and the U.S.A., can be substantially increased by development of the "packaged tour" type of holiday. During the recent Commonwealth Weeks Exhibition in London a prize of two such packaged tours was given to the 49,000th visitor, a Mrs. Ann Walsh, of Wembley, who, with her husband, left London by Comet last week as guests of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Tourist Board. Mr. C. H. B. Rose, its manager for the United Kingdom and Europe, saw them off at the airport. Mr. A. T. Inglesby, director of the board, will shortly undertake a lecture tour in America and investigate tourist expansion possibilities there.

Mr. Tshombe Still Held

British M.P.s. Urge Intervention

THE CONGOLESE GOVERNMENT this week invoked powers to detain President Tshombe of Katanga up to six months without trial. Meanwhile his case is to be examined by a "Commission of Verification" which will advise the Prime Minister, Mr. Ales, on whether he should be sent for trial or further detained.

On Wednesday last week the bodies of 24 United Nations Ghanaian troops were reported to have been found in the river at Port Franquet, in Kasaï, where 38 Ghanaians were known to be missing after their garrison of 94 had been overwhelmed by Congolese troops. Nothing is definitely known of the fate of two British and two Swedish officers, who are believed to have been shot.

In the House of Commons 35 Conservative members, led by Mr. Anthony Fell, Mr. Biggs-Davison and Lord Hinchinbrooke, signed a motion proposing that Mr. Hammarskjöld should intervene personally to secure the release of President Tshombe.

Six European advisers who accompanied Mr. Tshombe to Coquilhatville and were detained by the United Nations at President Kasavubu's request were flown to Brussels on Friday.

Mr. Tshombe meanwhile remained under guard in Coquilhatville. On Sunday Mr. Bomboko, Foreign Minister in the Central Government, announced that he would be tried on charges of rebellion against the Central Government, of killing Bahuba tribesmen in North Katanga, of the theft of aircraft, ammunition and money belonging to the Central Government when he declared Katanga independent, and of counterfeiting money by issuing a separate Katanga currency.

Mercenaries Surrounded

In Katanga about 100 white mercenaries, including Britons and South Africans, were reported to have been surrounded by United Nations troops at Nyunzu. Negotiations on their future were proceeding between Mr. Godfroid Munongo, Katanga Minister of the Interior and Mr. Tshombe's deputy, and United Nations officials.

Seven European mercenaries, five of them South African, gave themselves up to United Nations troops at Nymzui on Monday. Described by Katanga officials as "deserters", they have been flown to Leopoldville for repatriation.

In Katanga there was reported to be no discernible popular reaction over Mr. Tshombe's detention and the announcement that he would be tried. The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent cabled: "These events have caused hardly a ripple in Katanga, where Mr. Tshombe was always said to be regarded as indispensable and wildly popular."

Posters were displayed in Elisabethville bearing pictures of a dejected Mr. Tshombe, with the caption: "He is suffering for us. Be dignified for him." The correspondent commented: "If by dignified it is meant that the public should be apathetic and carry on as usual, the slogan is being obeyed to the letter."

Katanga: Nucleus of Stability

THE NEED to maintain stability in the Katanga, which means securing the return of President Tshombe, has been emphasized by Mr. George Martelli in a letter to *The Times* reading:—

"It is to be hoped that the prejudice of the United Nations against President Tshombe will not be allowed to obscure the serious consequences for this country which may follow from his arrest. Leaving aside the question of its legality, having just returned from the Congo I can attest that since it became independent Katanga is the only part of the former Belgian Colony where life has continued relatively normally, with law and order prevailing wherever the writ of the Katanga Government runs, the economy maintained, and large numbers of Europeans — whose presence is essential to that economy — working happily under an African regime without any discrimination of race on either side.

"To those who have seen this taking place, it must seem one of the most hopeful things in Africa today: with on the one hand the Africans enjoying complete independence, and on the other co-operating fully with their former masters, who, by virtue of their experience of the country, are the people best qualified to assist them in the great adventure.

"The idea that the Belgians can be replaced by United Nations technicians — many of whom for want of a language known to the Native can communicate only by signs —

is as ludicrous as it is unjust to a nation who, having built a civilization out of savagery, handed it over to the Congolese without strings.

"Should Katanga now go the way of the rest of the Congo, the first victim will be the African, since the fall of the Tshombe régime, followed, as seems likely, by a second exodus of Belgians, most inevitably result in a cessation of business, unemployment among Africans, poverty, and hunger.

"That, however, will not be the end of it. Up till now Katanga has formed a nucleus of stability in Central Africa and an example of good racial relationships which could not fail to have a favourable influence on all the neighbouring territories.

"If this is to be reversed and we are to see the chaos reigning in the rest of the Congo extending to the frontiers of Rhodesia, Tanganyika, and Angola, with the Nazi-inspired doctrine of anti-colonialism spreading onwards, it is unlikely that the British will remain unscathed. We may then perhaps regret not raising a finger for Mr. Tshombe."

News Items in Brief

Three United Nations fish specialists are now in the Federation.

A Nigerian Parliamentary delegation is to pay a brief visit to East Africa this month.

A 270-bed tuberculosis sanatorium for African patients has been opened near Umvuma, Southern Rhodesia.

Kenya won the last Colonial small-bore rifle matches, with a record score of 1,579. It was the Colony's ninth victory. A new Masonic Lodge in Blantyre, Nyasaland, is called Lodge St. George. It is number 7763 in the English Constitution.

East Africa's Central Legislative Assembly ended its session last week after approving this year's £5.3m. High Commission budget.

H.M. Government has promised £100,000 to help the English School in Addis Ababa and the General Wingate School in that city.

Fifty earth dams to relieve the water shortage in the Central and Southern Provinces are to be built by the Nyasaland Government at a cost of £50,000.

Uganda's Game and Fisheries Department sold £40,405 worth of ivory, rhinoceros horns and hippo teeth in 1959-60, states the department's annual report.

The only high school in Northern Rhodesia for Asian and Coloured children is, with the consent of the Duke of Edinburgh, to be known as the Prince Philip High School.

A shrimp-like creature brought out alive from a new bore-hole near Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, may, it is suggested, have an ancestry dating back some five hundred million years.

A new air service, known as La Rhodesia, now provides connexions between Brazzaville, Elisabethville and Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia. It is operated by U.A.T., a French airline.

In view of the fresh election in Zanzibar on June 1, a court petition by the Nationalist Party disputing the Afro-Shirazi Party's one-vote majority in the Chake-Chake seat has been withdrawn.

An appeal by Mr. Henry Chipembere, treasurer of the Malawi Congress Party, against his three-months' prison sentence for advocating violence has been dismissed by the High Court of Nyasaland.

An attempt to form an All-African Trade Union Federation will be made at a conference sponsored by Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, the U.A.R. and Algeria, to be held in Casablanca this month.

Police with Sten guns, truncheons and dogs barred the way a mile out of Salisbury at the weekend when some 400 National Democratic Party supporters, led by Mr. Joshua Nkomo, tried to march into the city.

The three cubs of Elsa, the lioness of "Born Free" fame, which were in danger of being killed for preying on Africans' cattle, have been caught and are being moved to the Serengeti game reserve in Tanganyika.

The Royal College of Nairobi has received further generous grants from C.D. & W. Funds: £129,500 towards the cost of a science building, £100,000 for additional staff housing, and £55,000 for extension to the women's halls of residence.

About the end of this month a party from Basutoland will visit Kenya. It will include an African member of the Executive Council, the Director of Education, the education secretary of three missionary societies, and a representative of the African Teachers' Association.

The Rio Tinto Company

THE RIO TINTO CO. LTD., which has large interests in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia and some 18 months ago acquired the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, reports that in the year to December 31 last, group profits, excepting those of the Canadian companies, was just over £3m. after taxation of £1.6m., compared with £2m. in the previous year after tax of £1.2m.

After providing for minority interests and amortization and for £946,000 retained by consolidated subsidiaries, the parent company's net profit was £1,095,000, against £886,000. Issued share capital is just under £10m. Fixed assets are valued at almost £8m., interests in subsidiary companies at £11.7m., investments at £7.2m., and current assets less current liabilities at £33.6m.

The directors' report states: "The company's substantial holdings in Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies still provide a large proportion of the income."

At the end of 1959 the company acquired the 4m. ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. each of the Cam & Motor Gold Mining Co. (1919) Ltd., at a price of 11s. each through a Rhodesian subsidiary and the profits of that company are now included in the consolidated profit for the first time. As the cost of exploration in Africa is being set off against the income of this Rhodesian subsidiary and the balance appropriated to write down the cost of the investment, no dividends were paid during 1960. Operating profit from gold mining amounted to £502,000.

In his review of the year's operations the managing director states:—

"In Africa our exploration located a number of mineralized deposits, some of which we expect to become economic.

"We believe that the profitability of Cam and its associated mine-Pickstone can be improved. Patchway, a small mine near Gatooma on which 18 months' development work has been carried out, should now be capable of increased production.

"The Sandawana emerald deposits in Southern Rhodesia are producing high quality emeralds on a profitable basis, and we have already recovered our capital outlay. The life of this deposit is difficult to forecast since at present the deposit does not lend itself to the orthodox methods of estimating reserves, but we are optimistic."

The directors are Mr. Gerald Coke (chairman), Mr. Val Duncan (managing), Sir Mark Turner, Baron Guy de Rothschild, Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald Nye, Sir Percivale Liesching, and Messrs. F. Byers, D. R. Colville, H. Saunders, R. W. Wright, H. F. S. Mayer, and V. Cavendish-Boutford.

Rhodesian Corporation

RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD., reports a profit for the year to September 30 of £85,237 (£81,069) after tax of £10,510. £70,000 has been written off by property and stores, £15,245 off quoted investments, and £12,000 for a loan in connexion with an abandoned mining venture. The general reserve is increased by £50,000; an interim dividend of 4d. per 3s. 4d. share takes £147,908, and the carry-forward is £24,140. Quoted investments standing in the balance sheet at £505,337 had a market value of £621,514. Unquoted investments are valued at £45,911. Fixed assets appear at £515,655, mining claims and properties at £151,413, and current liabilities at £142,446. The issued capital is just over £1m. The directors are: Mr. C. J. Burns (chairman), Lord Walsingham, and Messrs. C. H. Higgins, J. F. Ince, P. A. Jousse (alternate), J. A. Griffiths, and E. L. Wigley.

Selection Trust Group Dividends

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD. has declared an interim dividend of 4½d. per share, less tax at 7s. 6d. in the £ in respect of the year ending June 30 next, equivalent to 7½% against 10% last year. Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., have declared an interim of 4d. per unit, and Mutulira Copper Mines, Ltd., an interim of 2s. per share, equivalent to 10% (13½%), both less 7s. 6d. tax.

Salisbury Tobacco Sales

AN AVERAGE PRICE of 34.19d. per lb. was paid for flue-cured Virginia tobacco from the south-western areas at the Salisbury sales in the week ending May 4. The season's average price to date was then 34.02d. The weight sold in the week was 8,132,795 lb. (value, £1,588,54), the total to date being 49,364,108 lb. (value £6,997,902).

Richard Costain

RICHARD COSTAIN, LTD., a group with large interests in the Federation, reports profit for 1960 after taxation of £336,000 at £68,853, almost exactly £100,000 better than in the previous year. Ordinary shareholders receive 16%, compared with 15% in 1959.

Gallaher's Profits Increased

GALLAHER'S, LTD., a group with large Central African interests, reports group profits for 1960 after taxation of £5.9m. at £5,834,300, compared with just over £5m. in the previous year. Ordinary shareholders receive 20%, the general reserve is increased by £2½m., and nearly £4m. remains to be carried forward. The issued capital is £24½m. in ordinary stock and £5.7m. in 5½% cumulative preference stock, and outstanding loan capital amounts to £22m. Capital reserves stand at £6.9m. and revenue reserves at £13.1m. Fixed assets of the parent company appear in the balance sheet at £6.8m., interests in subsidiary companies at £6.4m., and current assets, less current liabilities at £6.2m. Sir Edward de Steijn is president and Mr. Cecil W. Mason chairman.

Dwa Plantations

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD., propose to capitalize £55,378 of the reserves by issuing to shareholders 553,780 ordinary shares of 2s. each, credited as fully paid. At the end of 1959 the capital and revenue reserves totalled £103,293, and the profit for 1960, subject to audit, is about £3,500, compared with £26,926 in the previous year. Preference shareholders would receive one new ordinary share for each share held on May 30, and the plan would bring the issued capital to £154,676, of which £99,776 would be in ordinary shares of 2s. and £54,900 in 6% cumulative participating preference shares of 10s. The preference shareholders, with 55.3% of the votes, now control the company. By giving each preference share two votes, they would in future have 52.39% control.

British Insulated Callender's Cables

BRITISH INSULATED CALLENDER'S CABLES, LTD., a company with large Rhodesian interests, reports group profits for 1960 at £4.5 m. (£4.2m.) after tax of almost £2.6m. The issued capital is £21.1m., capital reserves slightly exceed £20m., revenue reserves and other unappropriated profits total £13.8m., and outstanding loan capital amounts to £3m. Fixed assets appear at £13.2m., interests in subsidiary companies at £25.2m., other investments at £5.7m., and current assets less current liabilities at £12.4m. Sir William McFadden is chairman and managing director.

Steel Rolling Mill for Jinja

A STEEL ROLLING MILL will be built at Jinja by the Steel Corporation of East Africa, Ltd., at a cost of about £600,000, of which £100,000 will be provided by the Uganda Development Corporation. The title deeds of the site were formally handed by Mr. Jayant Madhvan on behalf of the new owners by Mr. Mungonya, lately Uganda's Minister of Lands and Mineral Development, who had dealt with the negotiations.

Aluminium Industries A. G., of Zurich, has had discussions in Rhodesia in regard to an aluminium smelting project.

Kinif Plantations, Ltd., reports a profit for 1960 of £4,980 (£10,585) and has declared a dividend of 10% against 12½% last year.

Messias (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., which has large copper mining interests in Southern Rhodesia, has declared a dividend of 15%.

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., sold 245,789 tons of coal and 18,455 of coke in April. The March figures were 278,090 and 14,082 tons respectively.

Arbuthnot Latham & Co., Ltd., merchant bankers with large East African interests, have acquired a controlling interest in a London firm of insurance brokers.

Faloon Mines, Ltd., had a mine profit for the quarter ended March 31 of £56,747, the tonnage milled being 75,100 and the gold yield 13,144 fine ozs. A dividend of 10% was declared in March.

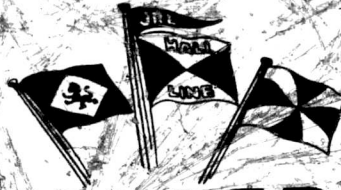
On Thursday of last week the London price of robusta coffee from Uganda rose by rather more than £3 per ton because one broker had bought 650 tons and a large United States buyer was said to be in the market for a considerable quantity. The statistical position of coffee is, however, bad, with world stocks at about 3½m. tons, or much more than a year's supply.

Booker Brothers, McCConnell & Co., Ltd., have made a £1.85m. bid for Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd. The offer is of 12s. cash for each 5s. ordinary share and £100 cash for each 5% cumulative preference share of that denomination. When the bid was announced the price of the ordinary shares on the London Stock Exchange was 12s. 3d. A year ago the price was about £1. Meantime, however, the consolidated Pulsometer accounts have shown a loss of £254,570 compared with a profit in the previous year of £184,854. The Pulsometer board recommends acceptance of the bid.

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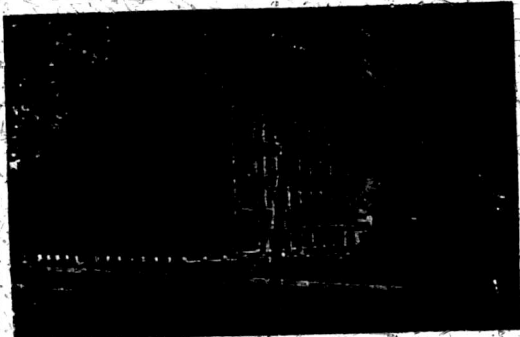
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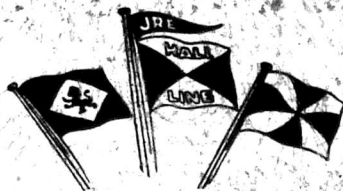
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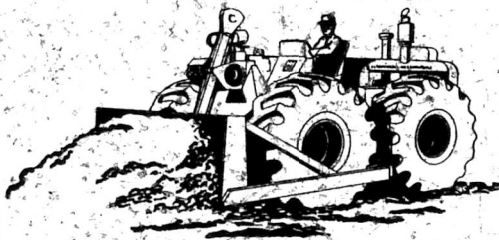
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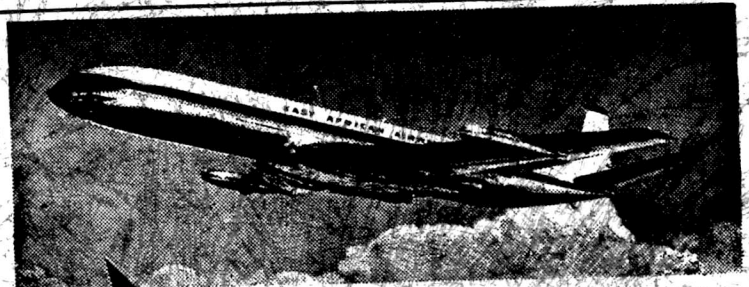
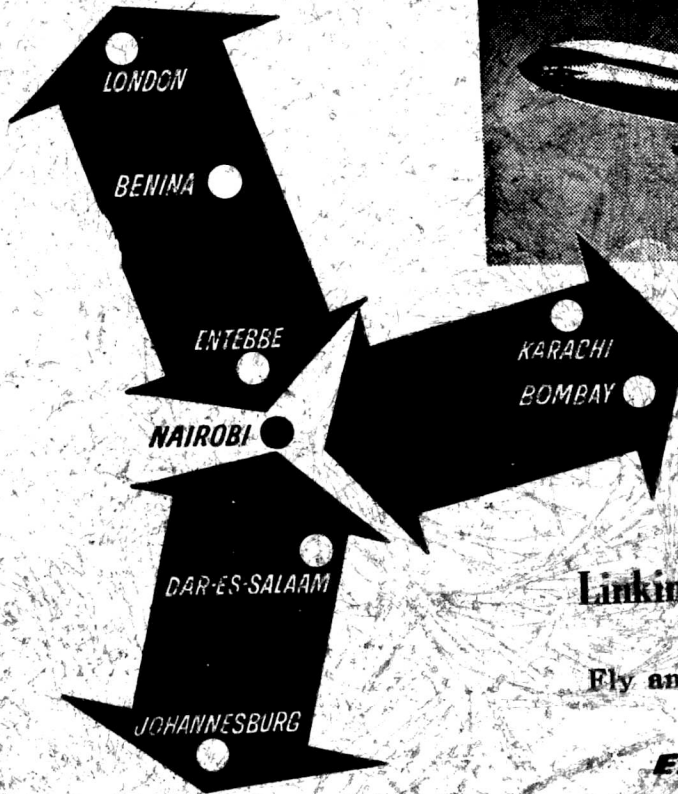
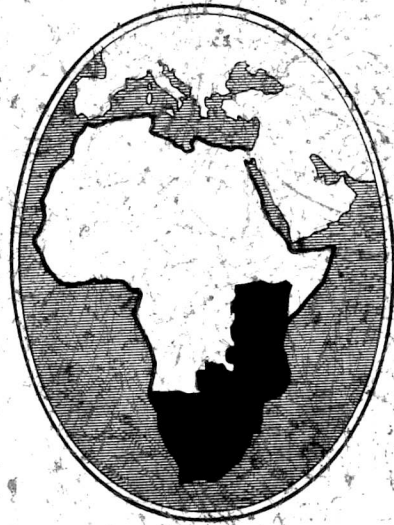
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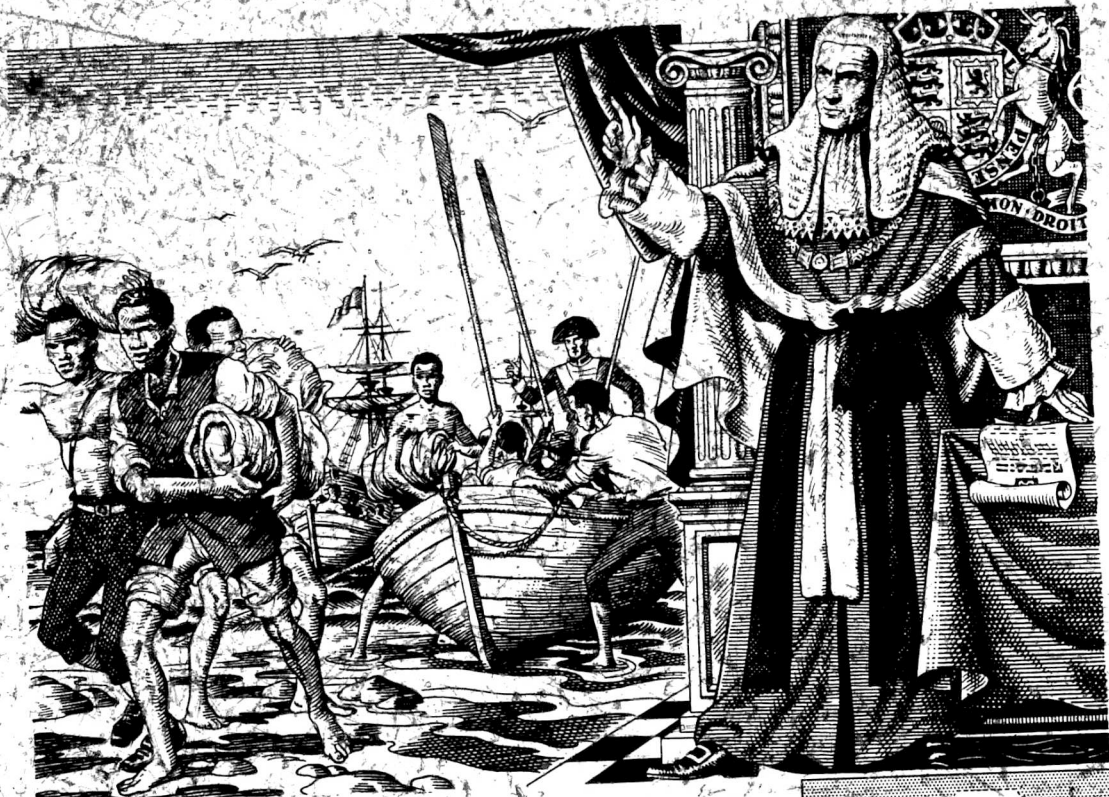
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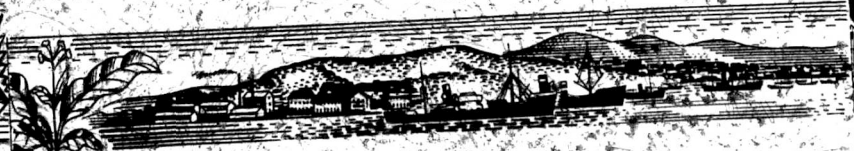


FREETOWN: The decision of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield in 1772, declaring slavery illegal in Great Britain, had unexpected results. By the end of the year, more than 15,000 ex-slaves were in London alone and the acute poverty and unemployment which followed led Granville Sharp—a friend of Wilberforce—to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



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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1961

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No. 1910

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MAU MAU-TYPE OATHING is unquestionably occurring on an extensive scale in the Highlands of Kenya, where many European farmers regard the situation as comparable with that which preceded the declaration of a state of emergency in October, 1952. For years before that official recognition of the dire dangers confronting the Colony was made, settler associations, individual missionaries and many administrative and police officers had warned the Government of what was afoot and threatened, but their repeated representations were recklessly disregarded. The determination of the then Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, and his immediate entourage to maintain the pretence that there was no cause for anxiety and that official and non-official reports of Kikuyu conspiracy against the peace were exaggerated is well described in Mr. Corfield's history of the Mau Mau movement. That painstaking and objective study was intended to furnish the Administration and the public with the facts of the diabolical plot which developed into a large-scale civil war, the assumption being that a carefully compiled, authoritative, and well-indexed record of the most dangerous and disgusting assault upon the progressive development of civilized concepts in an African environment would provide a ready reckoner which communities afterwards confronted with similarly disturbing occurrences could use to estimate their risks.

and doubtless its own, by exhortations against alarm and by attributing to non-political criminal elements murders, attacks by gangs armed with bush-knives, arson, other violence, and the widespread intimidation which are the hallmark of Mau Mau. That kind of suggestion, which is believed by nobody, white or black, official or non-official, outside the immediate little inner circle, merely increases the concern of the stoutest-hearted citizens of all races and the fears, real fears, of others, who, having comforted themselves with the conviction that any recurrence of an indescribably evil machination would be promptly quashed by Authority, now know that that faith has no reality. Despite the fear among Africans that he who testifies against the organizers or agents of terrorism not only risks his own life but that of his family, Africans have stated on oath in the courts that oathing is now being done in the name of the Kenya African National Union (which, significantly, is termed by Africans in ordinary conversation "the Mau Mau Party"), and many others have told Europeans that such oaths are being taken on the orders of K.A.N.U. and of the Kenya Land Freedom Army (the name adopted by K.A.N.U.'s militant wing). We have seen the written testimony of several Africans, some of whom are office-bearers in K.A.N.U. but aghast at its own intentions.

It is strictly true to say that the position in Kenya is in one highly important respect worse today than at the most crucial period of the Mau Mau rebellion—namely, that Europeans and loyal Africans had then faith that it would be crushed and a better life assured. Now there is no similar confidence. That Kikuyu dominated insurrection was defeated after years of agony, the loss of

Betraying the African Loyalists.

Kenya Forgets Her Own Costly Lesson.

It is staggering, and the height of irony, that it should be Kenya itself which, far from learning the lesson of its own internal tragedy, should already face the prospect of its repetition, and that its Government should so soon endeavour once more to soothe public distress and apprehension.

thousands of lives, and the expenditure of about fifty million pounds, primarily by the knowledge, gallantry, and invincible spirit of Kenyans, white and black—and not, as is generally believed, by the troops and aircraft sent from the United Kingdom. They played their useful parts, of course, especially in the later stages of the struggle, but the gangs would still be raiding from their hides in the forests but for the splendid work of the young and not-so-young Europeans of Kenya and the courageous co-operation of many Africans—the more courageous because they and their families were subject to frightful intimidation, the more effective because it was associated with witchcraft, which has still incalculable power over the mind of the vast majority of Africans. The services of those loyalists—amongst whom were many Kikuyu Christians, of whom more than a few were martyred—should have guaranteed them protection for life against the vengeance of those of their tribesmen whose sympathy was with the forces of evil. There were promises in plenty that those who worked for the restoration of law, order, decency, and progress would be safeguarded, but these people have already learnt to their astonishment and dismay that such assurances from the Government's spokesmen are not to be trusted.

Alarm was aroused when, as a piece of window-dressing for last year's Lancaster House Conference on Kenya, Mr. Macleod marked his arrival at the Colonial Office as

Stubborn Folly Of Mr. Macleod.

Secretary of State by the release of thousands of hard-core Mau Mau detainees, who would obviously lose little time in re-engaging in intimidation, violence, and other crimes. That expectation was quickly fulfilled; but a Minister who knew absolutely nothing about Africans, and was too opinionated to invite, let alone accept, the advice of experts who had spent their working lives dealing with such matters, plunged wildly ahead on the fantastic assumption that what might be expedient to a party politician in a hurry in England—in a hurry, not least, to demonstrate his rejection of the sound policy of his predecessor, Mr. Lennox Boyd (now Lord Boyd), and his willingness to please the Prime Minister by running before the "wind of change"—would be satisfactory to Kenya. Soon afterwards he recklessly and weakly reversed his own ruling and admitted to Lancaster House the Kikuyu who was judged by

the Government of Kenya to be second to Kenyatta in responsibility for Mau Mau. That, from the African standpoint, clinched the question of whether or not to campaign for Kenyatta's release. If the Secretary of State could be bluffed into recognizing the second man in the hierarchy he would, they argued, not stand firm on the bigger issue if only their clamour were strident and ceaseless. How right they were!

Statements Worth Noting

"The Luganda word 'entebbe' means 'chair'."—Mrs. Barbara Saben.

"My most pleasant night in East Africa was spent in Amboseli game park."—Mr. "Billy" Butlin.

"Africans can use two-tone talking drums because their languages are two-tone"—Mr. Hugh Tracey.

"Many of the uses of papain are jealously guarded trade secrets"—From the market letter of Dalgety & Co., Ltd.

"The Indian community in Kenya has a vital rôle to play by forcing the pace of independence"—Mr. S. C. Gautama, president of the Kenya Indian Congress.

"Independence is the word on everyone's lips now. Even the ordinary Tanganyika greeting of 'Jambo' is being replaced by 'Uhuru' (Freedom)".—The Rt. Rev. Leslie Stradling, Bishop of South-West Tanganyika.

"The people of East Africa are mostly vigorous, serious and sensible, and they have no desire to make a mess of their affairs. We shall win through successfully to a stable form of government"—Sir Arthur Kirby.

"Speke and Burton, when they first reached the Victoria Nyanza, were both practically blind—presumably from conjunctivitis and trachoma"—Sir Patrick Renison, when opening a Nairobi conference on blind welfare.

"I fear for Uganda when the Colonial Government leaves. Perhaps the best Government for the African is a benevolent dictatorship"—Mr. M. E. Kawalya Kagwa, a back-bench member of the Uganda Legislative Council.

"The decline of the standard of teaching in schools appears to me to be one of the results of overindulgence in politics"—Mr. Frank Loyd, Provincial Commissioner, Nyanza, Kenya, when addressing the Central African District Council.

"It must be wrong to spend £1,500m. upon the military defences of the Commonwealth and only one-tenth of that sum upon the economic defences against the Communist economic penetration into Africa and Asia".—Mr. Peter Walker, M.P.

"Only 2% of the population of the Union of South Africa spend their holidays in the Federation, compared with the 33% of the population of the Federation who conversely spend their holidays in the Union"—Mr. A. E. P. Robinson.

"The Kenya Government's salaries bill is now about £18m. Even a 5% increase would cost £900,000 and involve cuts in services, increased taxation, or both. However distasteful the fact, we cannot afford general salary increases"—The Finance Minister.

"If we are to retain our markets in the Colonies—and I suggest this is a 'must'—the Government will have to give a lead, which so far is lacking, in order to inspire confidence"—Sir Andrew MacTaggart, chairman of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.

Notes By The Way

Exercise In Utopianism

SIR PATRICK RENISON'S ADDRESS to the new Legislative Council of Kenya was an astonishing exercise in utopianism. Firm words about the maintenance of law and order soon gave way to amiable generalizations, which led the Governor to conclude on the note that Kenya could become "an independent State of the Commonwealth ruled predominantly by Africans in which there is neither domination nor tyranny, but where people of all communities may live without fear and play their full part in the whole life of the nation". In Kenya's present condition only a very lively imagination could engage in such romanticism. But Sir Patrick goes further: he believes "that we are on the path towards that ideal". If I saw any evidence in support of that castle-building I should be a much happier man.

Contradicted by Convention

THE CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS, the mouthpiece of the European farmers, made it very clear at its recent special conference that it does not share the Governor's optimism. It carried *nem. con.* a motion that the policy of H.M. Government in Kenya must disrupt the country's economy, it deplored the departure from Sir Patrick's original statement on the Kenyatta issue, and, after speaker after speaker had condemned various aspects of policy, it decided to present a petition of complaint at the Bar of the House of Commons. The minutes of that meeting fill ten foolscap pages of single-spaced typing, but there is, I think, not one sentence which can be reconciled with the fancies of a Governor who, it should be remembered, had never set foot in Africa until 18 months ago.

New Delegations to London

HIS SPEECH shows how desirable it was to send as a delegation to London Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck and Major B. P. Roberts to whose joint discretion it was left to call for other settler representatives if necessary. Experience has shown that small delegations are generally preferable, and that consideration is fortified by the arrival in London at the week-end of Mr. P. Bodley Scott and Mr. David Broatch, chairman and vice-chairman of the Njoro Settlers' Association, who a few days before leaving Nairobi had told the Governor that, unless "the steady deterioration of security" was immediately corrected on a national basis, "it will be impossible for us to continue to live in this country and imperil the lives of our families". How is that statement, made on behalf of one of the leading settler associations, to be reconciled with Sir Patrick Renison's serenity? More attention to the stark facts of a country on the slippery slope to ruin and less somnambulism would be more to the point.

Middle-Class Africans

DE FISHER, who as Archbishop of Canterbury has paid repeated visits to Africa, has just said that what that continent needs above everything is an African middle class. Nobody who is sympathetic to African progress is likely to question the importance of such a development, but, unhappily, the prospect is most seriously threatened by Britain's present policy in the territories under her control. Instead of concentrating on the economic and social betterment of the millions, there is top-sided emphasis on the political aspirations of a tiny minority of townees, most of them self-seeking careerists who recognize that the easiest way to wealth

and power is to pose as political leaders who will quickly provide comforts of all kinds for those who will entrust their destiny to them.

Demagogues Distrusted

THE GULLIBLE are now to be numbered in their tens of thousands; but the millions are not deceived, do not trust these creators of inter-racial distrust, and crave only for a quiet life under the British administration upon which they know that they can rely. What frightens them is the evidence that authority is being so quickly transferred to Africans in whom they have no faith—men who will act dictatorially, and certainly will not want the emergence of rapidly increasing numbers of middle-class Africans, who, having a real stake in their country, would be intolerant of demagogues, few of whom have succeeded in anything but politics.

Nkrumah's Obsession

WHAT A CONTRAST there was between the messages sent to Mr. Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, when that country recently attained internal self-government! Whereas Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, cabled heartiest congratulations and the assurance that "my colleagues and I look forward to the maintenance of cordial and friendly relations with you" the mischief-making President of Ghana, Dr. Nkrumah, telegraphed that he was looking forward "with great confidence to the day when a free and sovereign Tanganyika joins the struggle against all forms of colonialism and imperialism for the total liberation of Africa". Of course, it did not occur to that meddler in the affairs of other countries that a great task of liberation remains to be undertaken in Ghana where, under Nkrumah's dictatorship, critics are quickly jailed, even if Members of Parliament.

Threatened by Rats

I HAVE LIVED in coconut-growing coastal areas of East Africa, often discussed matters with owners of plantations, and read a fair number of books and pamphlets on the industry, but it is only now that I have learned that rats are the most dangerous pest apart from the palm borer. Indeed, when the last war ended rats were thought to destroy some ten million coconuts, not palms, of course, annually in Seychelles. About a dozen years ago, therefore, some African barn owls were imported from the mainland in the hope that biological control of rats would thus be established. The experiment appears to have justified itself, for whereas in 1950, the year following the introduction of the owls, the Seychelles Government paid the customary premium of five cents on about 100,000 rat tails surrendered, last year claims were made for only 48,000 tails.

Knight Starvation

COMPLIMENTS are, not surprisingly, nowadays rarer than usual in Kenya, especially where politicians are concerned, and since the composition of the new Legislative Council became known I have received more rude comments about some of the members than after any previous election. Most of the denunciations are scarring and more than a few unprintable. Without offering any prize for the correct solutions, I pass on, in the form of questions, two of the comments: (1) Who is suffering from (k)night starvation? (2) Who is Kenya's "No. 1 braided poseur"? I am told that (1) is the current quip in the clubs of the Colony.

Kenya's First Need is Restoration of Confidence

Governor's Speech to New Legislative Council

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, said *in alio*, when he addressed the new Legislative Council of Kenya last Thursday:—

"Kenya can be an African country which flourishes because the African will here have full dignity and people of the country of all races and tribes and creeds and communities will be welcomed to play their part in its life.

"With the formation of this Government and Legislature under a new Constitution we are poised to move forward again. We can put behind us the sad uncertainty of the immediate past. We can set ourselves to overcome the dissipation of our strength and the squandering of our potential caused by political faction and obstruction and personal and party rivalries.

"Now is a time for co-operation and steady advance. Intransigence, threats, and intimidation can only delay us. Any ill-advised attempt to revert to such methods can only put further away the future with freedom from fear which the new Government is resolved to achieve.

"It has the determination to maintain stability and law and order, to do its best to restore the economy, and, with all the resources it can secure, to govern firmly and well with equal justice to all the people of Kenya.

"I have said many times that my immediate intentions and ambitions as Governor are to maintain law and order and to make the Constitution work. My Government and I are very well aware of our responsibility to maintain law and order. We shall do our best; and our resources are not small.

Great Faith in Security Forces

"We know that nobody wants a return to violence or to restrictions and regulations, and we have the greatest faith in the loyalty and competence of all our security forces and in the certainty of reinforcement if it is needed.

"I wish to pay tribute to my last Government, known as the Caretaker Government. At a time of great tension in Africa and unusual difficulties in Kenya, with the help of our very able Government services, it carried on the Government with stability and a great measure of sound sense. Above all, it confirmed that a Kenya Council of Ministers of all races can work together as a team. I hope it helped Africans to appreciate how valuable is a built-in service of technical assistance, whose members, while not wishing to steal from them their birthright, have just as much knowledge of and eagerness to help Kenya as have they. I shall miss the comradeship and the frank and fruitful discussion of that Council of friends, but I have confidence that the same spirit will pervade my new Council of Ministers.

"The size of the work to be done engenders big-heartedness, which is not an attribute of only one race or skin-colour; an honourable team which believes in what it is doing is not easy to upset or overthrow. From our talks during the last few weeks I have believed as man to man, with much experience of politicians and their ways of negotiating, that this quality of honourable sincerity is a characteristic of my new Government.

"For their solving the major problems ahead of the Government will need the brains of all the leaders of the people in Kenya and of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, in association with those directly concerned in these problems. My Government knows that these matters must be honourably solved if the constitutional progress of Kenya is not to be unduly delayed. These problems can be solved with patience, commonsense, and good will—not in a week or a month. I give you the by-no-means exhaustive list which I have compiled. The list is not meant to be in any order of priority:—

(1) *Restoration of Confidence and Re-invigoration of the Economy.*—Capital investment must be attracted from overseas for the expansion of Government development plans and for the private sector of the economy. This will include the assurance of private rights in property.

(2) *Unemployment.*—The related problems of unemployment must be vigorously attacked both to ameliorate the present difficult position and to work towards long-term solutions.

(3) *Security.*—The preservation of law and order will include the firm establishment and maintenance of stable conditions which will facilitate the return to normal life of the few remaining persons under restriction.

(4) *Land Settlement.*—We must have regard to the maintenance and increase of production and the needs of the land less, while taking into account the spheres of influence of tribal groups and communities.

(5) *Education.*—A re-examination of the educational system in order to produce as quickly as possible within the means which the country can afford well-educated citizens of Kenya who can contribute to the administration and development of the country. This must include examining the possibility of making available seven or eight years of primary education for all, without affecting the top priority of increased secondary and university education.

(6) *The Minority Groups.*—Under this head would fall an examination of the whole future of the administration of the pastoral and nomadic tribes as well as of the rights of Europeans, Asians, Arabs and other minority communities to play their part in the life of the country.

(7) *Defence.*—The future internal security needs of the country must be examined in the light of the finances likely to be available, together with the ability of the country to defend itself from external attacks, and its likely need of outside assistance and the co-ordination of East African defence.

(8) *Kenya's Future Role in East African Affairs.* with special reference to the East Africa High Commission and its future, will need to be examined, included under this head for very early decision with appreciation of Tanganyika's new status are—(a) the action to be taken on the Raisman Report, and (b) the preservation of an East African Common Market.

(9) *Localization of the Civil Service and the maintenance of its quality.*

(10) *Constitutional Advance.*—The planning and timing of further constitutional advance; the future administrative structure of the Government and the relationship between the provincial administration and the local government authorities with reference to their future rôle in the general administration of the country.

"The speed of constitutional advance must be affected by the success of failure of the Government in making progress with all these major problems. It may also be affected by the attitudes and action of opposition groups in this Legislature, who have the difficult yet important task of opposing the Government without hindering the country's advance. Opposition to a widely representative Kenya Government such as this is not quite the same thing as the traditional opposition to Colonial Governments of the past.

Need to Govern Sensibly

"Our first task is to govern the country sensibly and in so doing restore confidence in it. The sooner we can do this the sooner we shall be able to build on the foundations laid down at Lancaster House. I am sure that we can do this and so prepare the way for advancing as surely to a sound independence as has recently been accomplished to our admiration in other countries of the Commonwealth.

"In charting the course to our next major target it may be natural and fruitful to consider some adjustments here and there and within the broad framework of the Constitution now being inaugurated; and I intend when we have settled down as a Government to discuss possibilities in this direction with my Ministers. I believe that adjustments could be made without the necessity for full-scale conference negotiation. I contemplate that, given stability and good government, we will be able progressively to broaden the base of our new Government pending our next major step forward.

"Very many people in this country are sick of the present pattern of politics and the struggle for power, and want us to get on with the job. They have an uneasy feeling that we are not going ahead as smoothly as other people because Kenya is bedevilled by the automatic reaction to oppose instead of to co-operate.

"Can we not break the spell and rescue the country from this sterile legacy? A little good will can carry a country a very long way. If it is true that people are now suffering from a surfeit of the angry cries which fill the Kenya air, now would be a good occasion to try another approach—an approach which has so conspicuously succeeded in other countries.

"Our first task is to restore confidence and reinvigorate

economy. Only thus can we bring real help to the people to escape from life on the dole, which is not easily compatible with self-government.

"We have a difficult budget this year because industrial and commercial activity is reduced and revenue is down and money is going out of the country instead of coming in.

"Events in other parts of Africa have added to the loss of confidence, but some of our own demagogues are not blameless. It breaks my heart to meet, as I am meeting, delegations from the districts asking for help in this difficult drought year, or representatives of youth groups or women's societies or other interests, and to have to tell them that until the economy recovers we cannot do more. Indeed, we cannot do as much as in the past.

Investors Discouraged

"I wish that those who speak and write about Kenya would realize that every statement which discourages investors or producers or causes people to send their money out instead of spending it here means fewer schools, fewer dispensaries and health services, less land settlement, more unemployment, a slowing down of all those things of which the people of this country are most in need.

"To restore confidence quickly will need action supported by all groups in this Legislature, both Government and Opposition. If that is not forthcoming, the country's progress, economic and social and constitutional, will inevitably be retarded, to the unnecessary distress and maybe lasting detriment of its inhabitants.

"I have one yardstick for my conduct—my conviction that it is possible to found in Kenya an independent State of the Commonwealth ruled predominately by Africans in which there is neither domination nor tyranny over the others by race or tribe, but where people of all communities may live without fear and play their full part in the whole life of the nation. It is with this yardstick that I judge events and face decisions, and, I hope, can help to lead Kenya towards the attainment of that ideal. I believe that with my new Government, particularly if in time it can be widened as we hope, we are on the path towards that ideal."

Omnibus Opening

THE NEW LEGISLATURE, under the Macleod Constitution dominated by Africans for the first time, opened omnibusly.

A crowd of about 2,000 African demonstrators, chanted outside; there were derisive gibes and gestures from members of the K.A.N.U. Opposition as the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, read his speech; and K.A.N.U. leaders seized their first opportunity to table obstructive motions which must lead to bitter strife over the Kenyatta issue and will seriously embarrass the K.A.D.U. members of the Government. The first few minutes of Sir Patrick's opening speech were punctuated by the repeated cry of "Jomo Kenyatta" from Mr. Oginga Odinga.

Though the Government, with the help of the four official Ministers and six nominated members, was found to have 43 on its side of the House to the Opposition's 35, it may prove difficult for it to sustain a united front in view of K.A.D.U.'s expressed stand on Kenyatta's release.

One of the K.A.N.U. motions, tabled by the President, Mr. Gichuru, called for Kenyatta's immediate and unconditional release. Another demanded an end to the ban on political meetings. A third, by Mr. Tom Mboya, general secretary, was a motion of no confidence in the Government.

Mr. Odinga wanted independence for Kenya this year, simultaneously with Tanganyika, and Dr. J. G. Kioko, lately Minister for Commerce, urged a change in the law banning convicted criminals from the Legislature, so that Kenyatta could become a member.

Other motions urged Ministers to cut their salaries, to raise the minimum wage by 20%, to introduce seven years' schooling immediately, to make school segregation illegal, and to disband the Kenya Regiment.

A motion by the president of K.A.D.U., Mr. Robert Ngala, who is now Leader of Government Business and Minister of Education, approved the Government's progress in returning detainees to their homes and asked every one to co-operate in establishing secure conditions in which Kenyatta could be released as soon as possible. Later he announced the return to their homes of three of Kenyatta's associates, Fred Kubai, Achieng Oneko, and Paul Ngei.

Insurance Against Political Risks in Africa

Proposals for Guarantor Institution Financed by Commonwealth Governments

At its annual conference the Conservative Commonwealth Council considered the following paper prepared by Mr. John Tilney, M.P., and Captain W. D. A. Bagnell on means of insuring private investors in underdeveloped countries against loss from political causes.

ALTHOUGH TAX RELIEF on pioneer industries is an incentive for investment in certain Commonwealth countries, some adequate safeguard against losses from political risks must be devised in order to give encouragement to private enterprise to invest in those areas of the world where there is uncertainty owing to such risks.

The main and largely political risks which private investors are exposed to can be summarized as follows:—

- (1) Inability to remit profits, royalty payments, etc., depreciation of currency between the time of paying up the capital for a new project and the actual final completion of it.
- (2) Loss through sequestration or nationalization.
- (3) Discrimination by import quotas, etc., between outside-owned companies and those internally-owned.
- (4) Loss from damage to physical assets caused by international war and civil war revolution.

All these risks are at present virtually uninsurable by the private investor and in many cases prevent or discourage investment. Even if only some of them in Commonwealth areas can be covered, it would greatly help the expansion of wealth.

There are now three such foreign Governmental schemes in operation.

The first, operated by the United States, started in 1948 as part of the Marshall Plan, but is now operated under the International Co-operation Administration's "Investment Guaranty Program."

The second, operated by the Federal German Republic, started in September 1959, and under the new 1961 taxation amendment law is to be re-inforced by a concession allowing 30% of the value of new foreign investments to be deducted from taxable profits and free of tax for a specific period.

The third, operated by the Japanese Government, started in 1959.

This paper proposes a Commonwealth scheme, and envisages a guarantor organisation jointly financed by Commonwealth Governments. The main features might follow those of the existing I.C.A. scheme. They might therefore be:—

- (i) Before guarantees can be issued for investments in a particular country, an agreement between the guarantor and the overseas Government to be signed to institute the guarantee programme.
- (ii) Each project to be specifically approved by the overseas Government for inclusion under the agreement above before a guarantee contract can be issued.
- (iii) Each agreement between the guarantor and the investor to be set forth in a contract, to be specifically negotiated.
- (iv) To be eligible for guarantee the investment must be made by a Commonwealth company, partnership, or other association created under the laws of a participating member of the Commonwealth.
- (v) The investment must be to establish a new enterprise in an overseas country or to expand an existing one.
- (vi) There is no fixed form which an investment must take to be eligible for coverage.
- (vii) Guarantee contract to be written for a period up to 20 years from the date of issue.

The scheme would not, of course, include, cover for investors against the ordinary commercial risks involved in overseas investment, e.g. trading losses, insolvency, or liquidation.

The guiding principles for a Commonwealth Guarantor Institution would be as follows:—

I.—A multi-racial institution guaranteed in agreed proportions by participating Governments has distinct political advantages over a purely bilateral approach because:—

- (a) The receiving countries will have to be shareholders in

the guarantor institution, thereby bringing about a sense of partnership at the highest level.

(b) The greatest possible number of members will result in the smallest impact of loss on each member separately.

(c) Any default would result either in higher rates or non-acceptance of future risks by the countries concerned, and therefore would discourage default.

II.—Each member country should be willing to subscribe for a proportion of the institution's shares. These shares could be issued in a partially paid-up form in order to avoid large initial down-payments.

III.—The subscription limit of each country participating in the scheme should be fixed either on an agreed percentage of the amount of investment to be received under the scheme or according to their national wealth. Periodically the capital of the institution and the participation in it will have to be reviewed.

IV.—The total subscriptions (when fully paid up) of all member countries, together with premiums paid, should give a reasonable security that commitments arising in the case of a default by one or more countries can be met by the guarantor institution without recourse to external assistance.

V.—All subscriptions, premiums and claims should be paid in a convertible currency.

VI.—A system of control must be devised to ensure proper geographical spread of risk.

VII.—The investor who has received compensation from the institution should be required to assign to the institution the rights which were the objects of compensation.

VIII.—An appeal court should be constituted to adjudicate in special cases of marginal claim that cannot reasonably be settled by the institution.

Underwriting Policy

With regard to the actual underwriting of this type of multi-lateral scheme, there is no precedent to serve as a guide.

The history of the United States bilateral scheme has been very good, especially in respect of the no-claim record. This is largely accounted for by the fact that in the early stages the scheme was primarily concerned with Europe and only in more recent years has the emphasis switched to underdeveloped countries. This development will test whether the accumulated premiums are adequate to meet the poorer risks being under-written.

I.C.A. are believed to hold the view that there is a definite potential loss within the present portfolio of guarantees. The latest figures available show that on December 1, 1960, the total issued coverage was \$560,81,272, and the net outstanding amount \$443,634,076. Applications pending amount to \$1,440,084,347. In addition, over \$800,000 in applications are on hand for countries not yet in the programme or for coverage not yet available. Expropriation guarantees are regarded as having a far less serious loss potential than convertibility guarantees. In the event of there being serious losses it appears inevitable that the scheme might have to be temporarily subsidized by the Federal Treasury.

It would be nearly impossible to assess whether such an insurance scheme, involving special long-term risks, could be run on a normal assurance profit basis. It probably would not pay. The chief difficulty would be that no real profit figures could be assessed until all liabilities had been run off. The low insurance premium and the substantial "poor risk" element are so relevant that there would probably be a liability on the sponsoring Governments.

But for the sake of British trade, which British investment overseas promotes, it would pay the U.K. Government to take a share of the liability. In any event it would be an excellent form of aid to underdeveloped territories.

It would probably be more realistic to hope that accumulated profits, resulting from investment of premiums and subscriptions, might make it possible to build up a fund sufficient to justify a reduction in the insurance premiums; but such a reduction is unlikely for many a year.

Some people think that the investor should have a graduated stake in the first impact of all losses because his continued interest is desirable to insure co-operation in measures to minimize or prevent loss and in obtaining recoveries.

From the point of view of Commonwealth development, such a scheme would be a potent factor in encouraging private enterprise to go ahead with projects in those areas of the Commonwealth where the political risks arise. In India and Pakistan or the Central African Federation, for example, one of the chief foreseeable dangers appears to be the possibility that private investors would be unable to convert their earnings into their own currencies owing to balance-of-payments crises, resulting in the enforcement of exchange control restrictions.

In the case of some Commonwealth countries in Africa one or other of the political risks apply at this moment, and look like applying for some time ahead.

There is the very important consideration that a scheme as outlined in this paper could result in there being a further

substantial increase of private capital investment in the Commonwealth. It is, of course, true to say that the guarantor institution would be at risk on these amounts. However, it would be wrong to consider this fact on a normal underwriting basis. In the context of the vital long-term political importance of the development of these areas, the claims risks factor in relation to the insurance premiums is far outweighed by the consideration of the potential increase in private capital investment.

In the U.K. there appears to be no machinery that is obviously comparable with the International Co-operation Administration, and the question therefore arises whether existing machinery could be adapted to deal with the work involved. The nearest equivalent would appear to be the Export Credit Guarantee Department operated by the Board of Trade. However, their terms of authority and machinery are not within the scope of such projects.

There is the further consideration that there is not an equivalent organization to the American Import Bank to deal with the paying-out on claims.

Business Damaged by Macblundellism

Problem of Restoring Confidence in Kenya

KENYA'S CREDIT-WORTHINESS is the responsibility of its businessmen, Mr. G. W. Tyrrell insisted when he spoke in Nairobi to the East African Branch of the British Institute of Management.

The Colony's ever-growing export economy was being undermined, he said, by a depreciating internal economy, caused by the grave lack of confidence produced by the Lancaster House Constitution.

Mr. Tyrrell continued: "The purchasing power of Kenya and its people has been drastically reduced by the transfer out of Kenya over the past year or so of internal savings and capital reserves. Credit internally has been curtailed, from the financial organizations to the smallest shop. We have not yet experienced the full force and effect of this position. Should it continue, considerable unemployment will ensue, with all the racial hatred and bitterness that want can bring, and Kenya will face a barren future as far as self-government and independence are concerned. It will find that it has exchanged one colonialism for another, but probably under a different name—such as financial and economic infusion."

"The selling that has taken place on our own stock exchange, the conversion of life insurance policies to sterling (which means premiums paid in sterling), transfers of pension and provident funds encouraged by executives, response to advertisements of sterling investments for security, reduction in bank deposits and in Government and Post Office deposits, conversion to short-term holdings, increase in all classes of savings withdrawals—all this means a drain on our internal resources which have over the past 15 years been stretched to the maximum to finance an expanding Kenya."

"Panic and jitters after Lancaster House and the following political speeches caused a shaking of confidence which became a snowball as one whispered to another. I have described it as a modern fifth column. Few people attempted to stop it. Even the chambers of commerce publicly announced their intention of asking Government to amend the tax legislation to allow of provident and pension funds being paid in England. What was the little man in the street to think when he read of the utterances of businessmen? The farmer-settler had comparatively little to move."

"Our external credit has received a severe jolt, and I suggest that external credit and confidence from where we all really want it—London—will not be established again until there is a return of local confidence. How can we bring that about? Statements as to Government policies, party policy statements, guarantees, etc., would make no impression today. I wish I knew how it was to be done. I can only suggest that we businessmen think again, and use our influence for 24 hours a day in trying to prevent people writing out their own discharge certificates."

"Kenya has a future only if we use our every endeavour to make it, and accept the fact that if we who are here today won't do it another force will come in and do it. The businessman in Kenya today, be he big business or small shopkeeper, has a tremendous responsibility as to the future. It is time he played his part by influencing the public of all communities, by being the adviser and friend even to the politician."

One essential was better utilization by Africans of the excellent lands at their disposal, for without doubt the 12m. acres of African holdings contained the most valuable land in its potential for greater productivity. There were also 7.7m. acres in the ownership of 3,600 non-African agriculturists. A great advantage of the African peasant farming scheme was that Kenya's twin-season climate would enable them to grow crops each year.

Nominated to Kenya Legislative Council Careers of Government Appointees

SIR PHILIP ROGERS is the only non-official European to be appointed by the Governor of Kenya as a nominated member of Kenya's new Legislative Council.

There are five other nominated non-official members: Mrs. Priscilla Abwao and Messrs. Maulidi Jasho, Benjamin Maisori, Paulo Rurumban and Kirpal Singh Sagoo; and four nominated official members, namely: Mr. R. O. Hennings, Deputy Chief Secretary, Mr. A. M. F. Webb, Solicitor-General, Mr. J. H. Butter, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, and Sheik S. M. Muhashamy, Liwali for the Coast.

Mr. Musa Amalemba has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Secretary; Mrs. Agnes R. Shaw, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, and Mr. Rhoderick A. Macleod, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education.

MRS. ABWAO, from the Maragoli district, qualified as a teacher, obtained a community development certificate at the Jeanies School, and then the domestic science diploma of Radbrook College, Shrewsbury. On her return to Kenya she became a community development officer, and for the past year has been in charge of such work in South Nyanza.

MR. MAULIDI JASHO, the son of a Kikuyu mother and a Nyasaland father, is a litho operator who has been employed by the Government Press since 1937. He was a member of the African Advisory Council for Nairobi Municipality from 1941 to 1950 and from 1954 to 1957. He was associated with the Boy Scouts' Association from 1933 to 1950 and was an assistant area commissioner.

MR. BENJAMIN MAISORI, a Kuria, aged 33, has been a member of South Nyanza African District Council since 1957, a member of the Bukaria Location Council for five years, and a member of the South Nyanza District Education and Joint Loans Boards. He is a successful shopkeeper and farmer.

Sir Philip Rogers

SIR PHILIP ROGERS has spent all his working life with the British American Tobacco Company and its associated companies in West and East Africa. He arrived in Kenya in 1951 as general manager of the East African Tobacco Company and later became chairman. He is chairman of the council of the Royal College, Nairobi, of the Nairobi Special Loans Committee, the Kenya Committee on Study and Training in the U.S.A., the African Teachers' Service Board, and the board of governors of the College of Social Studies, Kikuyu. He is a member of the Kenya Road Authority, the E.A. Air Licensing Appeals Tribunal, and the East African Air Advisory Council, a trustee of the Outward Bound Trust of Kenya, and a former nominated member of Legislative Council.

MR. PAULO RURUMBAN, a teacher in Maralal, is the only qualified Samburu teacher in the district. In 1960, when Maralal's first intermediate school was opened he was appointed headmaster.

MR. KIRPAL SINGH SAGOO was born in Lahore, India, in 1919, and was brought to Kenya at an early age. After attending the Government Indian School, Nairobi, he graduated in the United Kingdom as an electrical engineer in 1940. On his return to Kenya he was appointed manager of the Jinja branch of the East African Power and Lighting Company. During the war Mr. Sagoo served with the Indian Engineers. On demobilization he joined his father's furniture-making business, which he expanded and now manages. He is a member of more than 50 boards and committees in Kenya. He was the only Asian member of the Television Commission, and has just been appointed to the board of directors of the College of Social Studies, Kikuyu. He was a nominated member of Legislative Council from 1956 to 1960.

MR. R. O. HENNING, Deputy Chief Secretary, was born in 1911, arrived in Kenya in 1935, and was posted as a district officer to Kabarnet, in the Baringo district of the Rift Valley Province. He has served as a D.O. or D.C. in the field in all the provinces of Kenya except the Coast; but he was stationed in Mombasa at one period. In 1947 he became Assistant Secretary in the Kenya Ministry of Agriculture, and in 1956 Permanent Secretary to the Ministry when that post was created. For a short time recently he was chairman of the European Agricultural Settlement Board. He is a former nominated member of Legislative Council.

MR. A. M. F. WEBB, Solicitor-General, was born in Dublin in 1914, called to the Bar in 1939, and in 1947 joined the Colonial Legal Service as a district judge in Singapore; later he served in the Federation of Malaya as a Federal counsel, legal adviser (Pahang), and assistant legal draftsman. He was transferred to Kenya as deputy public prosecutor in 1955 and became legal draftsman in the following year. Here is a

former nominated member of Legislative Council. His father, Sir Henry Webb, was a judge in Kenya from 1933 to 1937 and Chief Justice of Tanganyika from 1939 to 1946.

MR. J. H. BUTTER, who was born in 1916, was educated at Charterhouse and Christchurch, Oxford. He was in the Indian Civil Service from 1939 to 1947. From then until December, 1949, he served with the Pakistan Civil Service. Appointed to Kenya as an Assistant Secretary in January, 1950, he became Deputy Secretary to the Treasury in 1955, and Permanent Secretary in 1959. He is chairman of the Land Bank. Mr. Butter was formerly a nominated member of Legislative Council.

SHEIKH S. M. MUHASHAMY was appointed Liwali for the Coast and Adviser on Arab Affairs to the Government in December, 1959. Sheikh Salim is 49 years old. Educated in Mombasa, he worked as a clerk, salesman, and finally branch manager in a trading company. In 1934 he became an assistant sub-inspector in the Kenya Police, in which he spent 18 years. On one occasion he arrested single-handed an armed man who had killed two police officers. In 1952 he was transferred to the Provincial Administration, first as Muir of Witu and afterwards as Liwali of Lamu (1953), of Malindi (1954), and of Mombasa (1958). He was appointed a member of the Council of State. In 1959 he visited Britain to study local government administration, and in the same year resigned from the Council of State to become a nominated member of Legislative Council.

"I Managed This Well" Says Minister Offer of Bricks for House for Detainee

MR. MASINDE MULIRO, Minister for Commerce and Industry in the new Kenya Government, said in a broadcast talk last Thursday:

"I have been gratified by the way we have absorbed our brothers who had been detained under emergency measures, either as Dini ya Musambwa or Mau Mau convicts. My main part was to get them released and I managed this well. Your part was greater than mine. You absorbed them not only in our society, but they are now assimilated wholly in our social, economic, and political life.

"In the case of our brothers who have been detained for the last 14 years as members of Dini ya Musambwa, I have made it perfectly clear that freedom of worship is the birth-right of every individual in a democracy. The main fault of the Dini ya Musambwa was the mainly political aspect of their religion.

"Our dear brother Elijah Masinde will be released from Mandera to normal life in due course. I appeal to all members of my constituency to assist Elijah Masinde in adjusting himself into our better improved society. The Elgon Nyanza which Elijah left has changed its face completely.

"A number of people in the district who are interested in seeing Elijah Masinde settled are contemplating assisting him in every way, including building or assisting him to build a house for himself. I, as the member for the area, am prepared to give all the necessary bricks for this purpose.

"To the people who have returned I say: I as your member will assist you in everything that is compatible with the law of the country. The law makers are now your own Africans, and therefore the laws that are being made are aimed at generating confidence in the country, economic prosperity, and general development of all of us. Let us all co-operate to make our new country worth while living in for ourselves and our children."

Another Gesture to Mau Mau Detainees

MR. RONALD NGALA, leader of Government in Kenya, said in one of his first announcements after his return last week to Nairobi from London:

"It is Government's policy that the cases of persons lawfully held under restriction in the Colony are subject to regular review, and that such persons should be moved by progressive stages towards unconditional release as soon as this can be safely achieved.

"In pursuance of this policy, it is proposed to vary the places of restriction of seven restricted persons, as follows:—

Elijah Masinde, from Mandera to his home area in the Elgon Nyanza district; Richard Achieng Onoko, from Kabsabet to his home area in the Central Nyanza district; Paul Ngei, from Lodwar to his home area in the Machakos district; John Wesley Mbu Koinage, from Marsabit to his home area in the Kiambu district; Victor Wokabi, from Marsabit to his home area in the Nyeri district; Fred Kubai, from Kabsabet to his home area in the Kiambu District; and Arah Muriel, from Mwangana to his home area in the Kapsabet district."

Another Murder in Kenya Highlands

Oathing in Name of K.A.N.U.

MRS. CHRISTINE SWANEPOEL, governess to a farmer's family, was murdered on a farm near Sotik in the Kenya White Highlands on Sunday. It was the third attack in nine days reminiscent of Mau Mau violence.

In the first a gang of Africans clubbed to death Mrs. David Osborne at Mau Narok and injured her husband. A man has been arrested in connexion with this attack. On Saturday a middle-aged European woman, Mrs. Doris Williams, was attacked and knocked unconscious on a Sotik farm some 50 miles west of Mau Narok. Mrs. Swanepoel, governess to the children of Mr. and Mrs. David Holden, was found on her bedroom floor strangled with a sheet.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed on Africans in the Narok, Njoro, and Elburgon districts, and troops are being used to support police in an intensive sweep of the region.

Meanwhile 11 convicts, among them former members of Mau Mau, were at large after escaping from Kisumu jail last week.

At Nakuru two Kikuyu were sentenced last week for taking part in an unlawful oath-taking ceremony. Gathimbe Mbugwa, convicted of administering oaths in the name of the Kenya African National Union, was sentenced to five and a half years' imprisonment, and Joseph Wagnerek, convicted of being present and consenting to the ceremony, was sentenced to five years.

Chief Inspector A. P. Greathead told the court that the police knew of 35 similar oath-taking cases in the Nakuru area this year. The oaths purported to bind people to drive Europeans from Kenya, damage railways and roads, steal sheep from Europeans, and rescue Kenyatta from Lodwar when called on to do so by K.A.N.U.

The two accused were known in the Molo area as office-bearers of K.A.N.U., but there was no evidence to show that the oaths were sanctioned by the party, he said.

During the hearing a delegation representing K.A.N.U.'s governing council took a letter to the Governor dissociating the party from violence, oath-taking, and other subversive activities.

An Asian farmer near Kisumu reported on Monday that a gang of Africans had burst into his house, threatened the family with bush-knives, and demanded arms. They took away a rifle, pistol and shotgun.

In Nairobi a Kikuyu was remanded on a charge of being a member of the Mau Mau organization after being arrested in the African location carrying a bag alleged to be full of Mau Mau paraphernalia.

K.A.N.U. Rebuffed by Government

Warned to Apologize for Possible Contempt

THE KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION complained recently in an open letter to the Governor against allegations in court that Africans had taken "K.A.N.U." oaths.

The Governor's private secretary has replied:—

"The case is still *sub judice*, and publication of matter regarding a criminal prosecution while the same is *sub judice* may, if the publication of such matter is intended or calculated to prejudice the outcome of those proceedings, constitute contempt of court. It would be appropriate therefore if you and your governing council were to publish an apology for any contempt of court which you have committed by publication of your letter to His Excellency.

"The Attorney-General points out, without reference to and quite independently of the case referred to in your letter, that the framing of criminal charges depends on the facts established *prima facie* by the evidence available. Where those facts relate to persons or bodies of persons other than the accused persons they have nevertheless to be recited in the charge and adduced in evidence if and to the extent to which they are material to the offence charged. The suppression of material facts, whether for political or other reasons, would be grossly improper and tantamount to misleading the court and to preventing the true course of justice.

"Where, therefore, a criminal charge or the evidence ad-

duced in a criminal prosecution refers factually to a person or body of persons, in the context of the offence charged, this is done because it is necessary in order to place the full facts of the case before the court. It does not follow that the person or body of persons so referred to is necessarily implicated in the offence charged. It may well be that, if the name of such person or body of persons is proved to have been used by the accused in relation to the offence charged, it was so used without the knowledge or authority of such person or body of person."

Coalition Disagrees With Governor

Did Government Ignore Warnings?

THE KENYA COALITION called on Saturday for a full statement on the security situation in the Colony, and suggested (1) that officials had been warned of an "out-break" this month in the Mau Forest area, "where the African workers are almost entirely ex-Mau Mau"; (2) that that information had not been passed by the Government to the Kenya Police Reserve in the Njoro area; and (3) that no settlers in the area were warned.

Why, the statement asked, was the Government "anxious to avoid any reference to Mau Mau or the Land Freedom Army, the militant wing of Mau Mau?"

Sir Charles Markham, chairman of the Kenya Coalition of which Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck is president said:—

"Our views on the security position and those of the Government do not agree. We understand the Government's anxiety to maintain confidence abroad, but there can be no justification for playing politics with the security position of the country. We have had the impression of dilatoriness and complacency.

"Powerless to Control It"

"The Coalition notes the condemnation of violence by some African political leaders, but recalls that the president of K.A.N.U., Mr. Gichuru, is recently reported to have said:

"The tension in the country is growing and we are powerless to stop it. We see crime increase alarmingly. What can a group of politicians do if the people rise? We could have no control over them. The majority of the 80,000 men who have been released from detention have no work, and I must admit that many of these men were security risks in the past. It only needs someone to work them up and we would have a situation which no one could control. None of us wants to see a repetition of what happened before, but we can give no guarantee."

On Mr. Gichuru's own admission, this statement must reduce the moral authority which African leaders have over their own people. Even so, the Coalition would welcome not only statements condemning violence but positive appeals by African leaders to their people to desist from secret society oathing and racial hatred and to assist the police in all action taken against anti-social elements.

"In circumstances as grave as these we should also expect that Kenyatta would welcome a chance to make his voice heard on the side of law and order, which we are told he supports.

"If events prove that the Government of today is unwilling to take the necessary action to eliminate the remnants of Mau Mau and the Land Freedom Army and prevent a recurrence of terrorism, the future is indeed unhappy for the people of Kenya. Had the Government in 1951 and 1952 listened to warnings given by responsible bodies, the emergency would never have happened.

"We recall the speech made by Sir Patrick Renshaw at the end of 1959, when, as an act of grace, he ended the emergency and announced the progressive release of detainees. He then said that the extent of the act of grace was determined by 'my whole-hearted endorsement of past assurances that the dangerous men, while remaining irreconcilable, will not be permitted to return to menace society.'

"The Governor also said that in the release of such men security must not be jeopardized or even hazarded beyond that degree of justified, calculated risk which is inevitable, and indeed inherent, in the restoration to society of men who have in the past manifested dangerous and violent proclivities. I reaffirm the inviolability of undertakings given in the past that dangerous men will not be allowed to return while they are still dangerous.

"The Governor's inviolate promise to the people of Kenya must be recalled in view of the widespread belief that it is in fact hard-core Mau Mau men who are behind many recent crimes of violence."

Farmers' Delegates in London

Request to See Prime Minister

MR. PHILIP BODLEY SCOTT, chairman of the Njoro Settlers' Association, and Mr. David Broatch, vice-chairman, arrived in London early this week to warn Britain of the dangers of a resurgent Mau Mau movement in Kenya and to gain assurances of adequate security measures.

Mr. Scott said at London airport that they had made a telegraphic request for an interview with Mr. Macmillan.

"We have", he said "come to tell him and the British public of the plight of Europeans in Kenya. We know that some of the worst Mau Mau oaths are being taken again, and I have been told that eight of my personal friends are on the Mau Mau killing list".

Many other farmers had similar information, and it was known that the name of Mr. David Osborne, who was injured in the attack in which his wife was killed, was also on the list. A new generation of Mau Mau terrorists was gaining strength in the north of Kenya and threatened to overrun the whole Colony, Mr. Scott said.

Mr. Broatch said that though he still believed there was a future for European settlers in Kenya, "unless security can be guaranteed under a British Government, we cannot see how it can be maintained by a Kenya Government after independence".

Interview with Colonial Secretary

After seeing the Colonial Secretary for 50 minutes on Tuesday the delegates spent an hour answering the questions of reporters.

Mr. Scott said that they had given detailed reasons for the deep anxiety of Europeans in Kenya, who were convinced that their Government was playing down a most threatening situation, caused entirely by the subversive activities and ceaseless build-up of hatred against the Europeans by the Kikuyu. While relations with other tribes were excellent there was a persistent endeavour by the Kikuyu to stir up enmity in order to get rid of the white man. Only the Kikuyu engendered hatred. Two had just given evidence of taking oaths in the name of K.A.N.U. which pledged them to work to drive out the European.

K.A.N.U. leaders had denounced violence, he thought genuinely, but they had spoken with two voices. When accused of using words which might incite violence, their reply was that as politicians they must say such things even if they did not mean them.

Invited to comment on the suggestion that the Government had had prior warning that there would be attempts on the lives of Europeans in his area this month and that it had not passed on that information either to the Kenya Police Reserve or to farmers, Mr. Scott replied: "Tension was mounting and Mr. Osborne reported it. The day before his wife was murdered there was a report that trouble was brewing in Elburgon Forest: the two forest officers were evacuated with their families, but nobody else was told—neither farmers in the Elburgon/Njoro area nor the K.P.R. Mr. Osborne's home was only six miles from those of the forest officers".

So grave was the position that no European now dared leave his wife or children even for an hour. All slept with arms at hand and many carried a gun on the farm by day. In fact, there was a close parallel with the days of Mau Mau—with the great difference that when fighting that rebellion the settlers had confidence in a rosy future. Now that hope had gone.

For two years before the Mau Mau outbreak they had warned the Government. It had dismissed all warnings as alarmist. Exactly the same attitude was adopted today. It was because no satisfaction could be got from the Kenya Government in regard to security that they had been sent to England. It was a conservative estimate that 3,000 of the 3,500 Europeans favoured their coming.

Mr. Macleod had assured them that: "There is damn well not going to be another Congo in Kenya" but there could be such a situation in the Colony if a great drive were not made to root out the Mau Mau elements and end the organized dissemination of hatred. That meant changing the out-

look of the Kikuyu, many thousands of whom resented what was happening. Europeans in general were gravely concerned for the future of the many African loyalists who had fought splendidly with them against Mau Mau.

The British Government's duty was to maintain law and order; if it could not ensure the safety of Europeans after independence it should get them out.

Mr. Broatch concurred in everything said by his colleague. They are to see Mr. Macleod again next Tuesday.

London newspapers on Wednesday gave prominence to the statements.

On Verge of Emergency

Last week Mr. Scott and Mr. Broatch led a seven-man delegation to the Governor of Kenya, warning him that they believed Kenya was on the verge of another emergency and expressing their dissatisfaction about security measures. A statement issued by that delegation said—

"It is a terrible thing to say, but the tragic truth is that if the Osborne murder surprised the Government here and in Britain, it has not surprised us, but seemed a logical outcome of what has been going on for a year. We now expect the Government to take convincing and immediate action on a national basis".

After a two-hour meeting the delegation warned the Governor that unless the Administration took immediate action on a national basis it would be impossible for settlers to continue to live in Kenya and imperil the lives of their families.

"Independence Day will be the last safe date for us to stay in Kenya unless the situation changes. We are not going to stay to see our families butchered in front of our eyes just because the Colonial Office wants us to uphold the economy".

Sir Roy Gives Another Warning

Appeasement of a Racial Doctrine

SAYING THAT THE GOVERNMENT of the Federation would not pass out of responsible hands, Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, added when he opened the Central African Trade Fair in Bulawayo last week: "I say this knowing our determination never to compromise on that issue whatever pressure may be upon us to do so from whatever source".

Appeasement had again seized the minds of many statesmen—appeasement not to the threat of physical force this time, but to a racial doctrine which was becoming a force in the world's councils and was not sympathetic to the West.

Africa was its present testing-ground, but it was a delusion to believe that by giving up Africa to its demands it would be satisfied or even harnessed to the Western team. "It has in it the seeds of bitter trouble for the Western nations. For us its threat is immediate, and our determination is and must therefore be unshakable".

He was determined to brook no further delay in the present series of constitutional negotiations, for there was danger in their going on too long. There was cause for concern, but not for despondency.

The economy of the Federation was basically sound and resilient and a "long, long way from collapsing". Too much had been achieved to allow the Federation to go under during the course of "some dubious political manoeuvre".

Referring again to the constitutional talks the Prime Minister said: "We have gone far with them and certain fundamental principles have been established. If there is any departure from these principles the whole constitutional issue will have to be re-opened, and we shall have to decide for ourselves what course of action to follow. I do not envisage this happening, although I am forearmed against this possibility.

"I shall always be prepared to enter into any discussion, but for the sake of my country and the future of its people I cannot allow the mere playing of politics or lack of resolution to do permanent damage to the Federation. Enough of both, cloaked in one guise or another, has brought harm to the peoples of this continent and opened the way to worse. Here it must stop. If the Federation goes, Britain in Africa goes too, because we alone on the continent stand for the ideals which Britain has followed for centuries".

PERSONALIA

MAJOR B. P. ROBERTS, leader of the United Party in Kenya, has arrived in London.

LORD MONCKTON has been elected a vice-president of the British Bankers' Association.

MR. B. AUSTEN, game warden of the Wankie Game Reserve, Southern Rhodesia, is in the United Kingdom.

PRINCESS SAHLE SELASSIE, wife of the youngest son of the Emperor of Ethiopia, is in London on a private visit.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of Uganda, is on overseas leave. MR. G. B. CARTLAND is Acting Governor.

SIR ANDREW STRACHAN has been appointed chairman of the Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

THE REV. C. S. SERGEL, Canon of St. John's Cathedral in Bulawayo, has been appointed the first Dean of Matabeleland.

MR. ANDREW SHONFIELD is to become director of studies at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in the autumn.

MR. I. D. SCOTT was received by THE QUEEN a few days ago on appointment as H.M. Ambassador in Leopoldville.

MR. JAMES NEGLEY FARSON, the author and journalist, who had written much about East Africa, left estate in England of £3,965.

MR. B. G. HEWITT is chairman of an Umtali regional committee set up to advise the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

MR. D. J. MORRIS, Comptroller and Auditor-General for the Federation, and MRS. MORRIS have arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. C. POULSON, headmaster of Guinea Fowl School, Gwelo, and MRS. POULSON have arrived in London. DR. C. R. ROBERTSON, of Gwelo, is also here.

MR. R. H. LEADBEATER will serve on Nairobi City Council for six months during the overseas leave of MR. S. T. KINGSWELL.

MR. HUGH FRASER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is visiting Uganda and Kenya until next Thursday.

MR. T. K. SEBUYIRA, a Muganda, is the first African to be appointed an industrial relations officer in the Uganda Labour Department.

SIR WILFRID JACKSON, sometime Governor of Tanganyika, and LADY JACKSON arrived from South Africa last Friday in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

MR. P. G. BICKNELL is on his way to Nyasaland in the EDINBURGH CASTLE to take up duty as A.D.C. to the Governor, SIR GLYN JONES.

THE REV. J. F. BROWN, Deputy Assistant Chaplain-General at East Africa Command, has been appointed a canon of All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi.

MR. K. C. ACUTT, deputy chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, has been appointed a director of Consolidated Mines Selection Co., Ltd.

SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK and MAJOR B. P. ROBERTS addressed on Tuesday evening the East and Central Africa Committee of the Conservative Parliamentary Party.

PROFESSOR BENGT SUNDKLER, Professor in Missionary History at Upsala University, has been appointed first Bishop of the Haya Church of Tanganyika, which has a membership of about 50,000 and 32 priests.

MR. CLAUD HETHERLEY DOBRÉE, sometime of the Northern Rhodesia Civil Service, left estate in Great Britain valued at £27,427 net, on which duty of £5,389 has been paid. He bequeathed £1,000 to the U.M.C.A. for the use in the diocese of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. M. J. DAVIES, lately Minister for Information Services in Tanganyika, in which he has served since 1940, has arrived in the United Kingdom on retirement.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR BROMLEY, eighth baronet, formerly ceremonial and reception secretary to the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices, left £9,461 (duty paid £380).

On behalf of the Government of Kenya, MR. C. C. RICKETTS and MR. T. J. F. GAVAGHAN have just visited Ghana and Nigeria to study civil service localization and training matters.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, who last week accepted the portfolio of Agriculture in the new Kenya Government, is in fact to be Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources.

BRIGADIER M. W. BIGGS, Acting G.O.C., East Africa Command, and AIR COMMODORE J. C. MACDONALD, commander of the R.A.F. in East Africa, paid a short visit to Tanganyika from Nairobi last week.

SIR RONALD PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, has been elected chairman of the Commonwealth Council of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions. He succeeds LORD BAILLIEU.

MESSRS. F. H. G. POTTER and G. A. LEWIS-BOWEN, town treasurer and municipal engineer of Mombasa, having resigned, the Municipal Council has appointed to the vacancies MR. JACK GARNETT and MR. GEOFFREY LAND.

A Canadian, MONSIGNOR JOBIDON, is the first Roman Catholic bishop of the new Diocese of Mzuzu, Nyasaland. He will be the fifth Roman Catholic bishop in Nyasaland, one of whom is an African, Bishop Chitsula of Dedza.

SIR WILLIAM LUCE, lately Governor of Aden, and previously of the Sudan Civil Service, was received by THE QUEEN last week on his appointment as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. LADY LUCE was also received by Her Majesty.

CHIEF MPANZA, of Choma, Northern Rhodesia, and MR. SIMON KAPWEPWE, national treasurer of the United National Independence Party, have been awarded "leadership grants" by the United States Government, so that they may spend two months in the U.S.A.

MR. RICHARD C. FENTON has been appointed an operations vice-president of Pfizer International, Inc., with headquarters in New York and responsibility for the company's operations in Africa, the Middle East, Europe and Canada. There is a subsidiary company in Kenya.

MR. J. E. SARGENT, assistant director of the Royal Institute of Public Administration in the United Kingdom, and Mr. R. H. Hodden, of the Colonial Office, will shortly visit East Africa in connexion with the intention of the institute to sponsor training schemes for civil servants in the territories.

MR. R. M. N. TISDALL, who is farming in the Oldeani district of Tanganyika, and who won the 400 metre hurdle race in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1932, is the author of "An Olympic Memory". Mr. Tisdall is president of the Tanganyika Amateur Athletic Association.

MR. BERNARD DE BUNSEN, principal of Makerere College, Uganda, is to address the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at a joint lunch-time meeting on Thursday, May 25, on "Higher Education and Political Change in East Africa". The chair will be taken by MR. G. C. TURNER, a former principal of Makerere.

SITUATION WANTED: Executive 32, single, public school, 10 years Africa, sound knowledge East/South Africa, good connexions, requires appointment Nairobi. Available London for interview, Box No. 35, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell St., London, W.C.1.

BRIGADIER C. J. K. HILL has arrived in London from Kenya.

MR. IVOR LEAN, O.C., is chairman of the board of inquiry set up by the Minister for Labour and Housing in Kenya to investigate the recent strike of workers in the grain-milling industry. There are two other members of the board, Messrs. V. G. MATTHEWS and A. W. WABUTI. The secretary is Mr. J. L. WORDSWORTH.

SIR CHARLES HAMBRO, who has been appointed chairman of Hambros Bank, in succession to his late uncle, is chairman of Union Corporation, Ltd., and a director of the British South Africa Company, Cable and Wireless (Holdings), Ltd., and Globe Telegraph & Trust Co., Ltd., all of which have large interests in Central Africa.

MR. F. M. N. HEATH, lately Acting Secretary in the Ministry of Native Affairs of Northern Rhodesia, is now acting as Resident Commissioner in Barotseland, in succession to MR. GERVAS CLAY, who has retired from the Colonial Service and entered upon his new duties as director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum.

MR. LESLIE STEWART WINK, who commanded the police in Nairobi in 1953-55, at the height of the Mau Mau rebellion, and has latterly been programme organizer to the Kenya Broadcasting Service, has been appointed an Assistant Secretary in the Colonial Administrative Service, and in that capacity will continue with the K.B.S.

SIR WAVELL WAKEFIELD, M.P., who has visited East and Central Africa, and a friend in Birmingham have bought the short Ravensglass and Eskdale railway in Cumberland, one of England's few private railways. It has been losing £2,000 to £3,000 a year, and has not been acquired for financial reasons, but the purchasers hope to bring it to a self-supporting basis.

The 103rd anniversary meeting of the U.M.C.A. was held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday evening. The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK presided, and other speakers were the ARCHBISHOP OF EAST AFRICA, CANON G. W. BRODMFIELD, and MR. EDWARD MBINA, chairman of the House of Laity in the Diocese of S.W. Tanganyika.

MR. Y. K. LULE, lately Minister of Education and Social Development in Uganda, has been appointed by SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Governor of the Protectorate, to be joint deputy chairman of the Uganda Public Service Commission. He will take up his appointment on June 1. The intention is that he should later succeed SIR PETER GUNNING as chairman.

MR. HUGH T. WEEKS, sometime one of the joint controllers of the Colonial Development Corporation, which he left to join the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., the deputy chairmanship of which he resigned some months ago, has joined the board of Hadfields, Ltd. He is a director of the Finance Corporation for Industry and of the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation.

Passengers for Mombasa in the WARWICK CASTLE, now outward-bound *via* the Mediterranean, include MR. J. H. GAUNT, M.L.C., & MRS. GAUNT, AIR VICE MARSHAL R. HARRISON, MR. & MRS. S. E. T. JULLION, DR. I. PARKYN, MR. & MRS. T. G. THOMAS, and the REV. D. C. WALSH. Those for Dar es Salaam include DR. & MRS. O. S. ANDERSEN, the REV. S. FLURY, the REV. L. KUSTER, MR. & MRS. H. S. H. STANLEY, and MR. & MRS. J. H. S. TRAINER.

CARDINAL LAURIAN RUGAMBWA, the first African to be made a cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church, has left his diocese of Bukoba for Rome and the United States. He is to receive two honorary degrees, of Doctor of Law from Notre Dame University, Indiana, and of Doctor of Letters from New Rochelle College, New York. CARDINAL RUGAMBWA expects to be back in Bukoba in July.

DR. JAMES O. W. ANG'AWA, who for the past four years has been on the staff of the Port Reitz Chest Hospital, Mombasa, is now medical officer in charge of the South Hill Extension of King George VI Hospital, Nairobi, in which poliomyelitis and chest and infectious diseases are treated. DR. ANG'AWA, who joined the medical department of Kenya in 1944, made a special study of tuberculosis and chest diseases at the Welsh National Medical School, Cardiff, and the Pasteur Institute and Children's Centre in Paris, between September 1959, and June of last year.

MR. N. A. MORLING has retired from the parent board of Turner & Newall Limited and from the boards of Turner Brothers Asbestos Co. Ltd., J. W. Roberts Ltd., and Glass Fabrics Ltd., of which he was chairman. MR. G. S. SUTCLIFFE, who is a member of the parent board and was appointed to the boards of the latter three companies on July 1, 1960, will assume the chairmanship thereof. Mr. Sutcliffe, who has been chairman of Ferodo Ltd., has retired from the board of that company and Mr. Morling, who was appointed to the board on July 1, 1960, has assumed the chairmanship.

MR. A. L. CRAM, M.C., Senior Resident Magistrate, Kenya, has been appointed a Puisne Judge, Nyasaland. Mr. Alastair Lorimer Cram was born in Perth in August, 1909, and educated at Perth Academy and Edinburgh University. He was in private practice as a solicitor from 1934 to 1939, when he volunteered for Army service. He was demobilized from the Second Special Air Service Regiment, in which he had risen to the rank of Captain, in 1945 and was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates, Scotland, the following year. He was appointed a Resident Magistrate, Kenya, in 1948 and was promoted to his present post of Senior Resident Magistrate in 1956.

THE QUEEN has approved the appointment of MR. D. W. CONROY, Solicitor-General, Kenya, to be Chief Justice, Northern Rhodesia, in succession to SIR GEORGE PATERSON, who is retiring. Mr. Diarmaid William Conroy was born in Wimbledon on December 22, 1913, and was educated at Mount St. Mary's College. He was called to the Bar (Grays Inn) in 1935 and served in the Army as a Major in the 1939-45 war. He became a Crown Counsel in Northern Rhodesia in February, 1946 and was promoted to Legal Draughtsman in 1951. Transferred to Gibraltar the following years as Attorney-General, he was appointed Solicitor-General, Kenya in October 1955. He acted as conciliator in a number of industrial disputes on the Copperbelt between 1946 and 1952 and was sole commissioner to review Civil Service salaries in Gibraltar in 1954.

Obituary

MR. PHILIP JAMES JORDAN, who has died in Cape Town, aged 91, was private secretary to Cecil Rhodes for nine years. He wrote "Memoirs of Rhodes' Private Life".

MAJOR GENERAL BLAIR STIRLING MOULD, D.S.O., D.E.F., M.C., who has died at his home in Southern Rhodesia, aged 64, served in the Indian Army in the 1914-18 war and in 1936 became brigade major of the 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry Brigade. In the last war he saw service in Iraq, Iran, Syria, and Italy. He retired in 1948. He is survived by Mrs. Mould and a daughter.

MR. H. A. ("HAM") MACKENZIE, who has died in Grahamstown, South Africa, joined the Treasury Department of Uganda in 1907 and later transferred to the provincial administration. He served with the Baganda Rifles in the 1914-18 war, and was later in charge of African labour on the Uganda Railway Construction. He was a founder member and the first honorary secretary of the Uganda Society in South Africa.

Terrorism Indispensable to Domination

Lumumba's Recipe for Success

MANY AFRICAN politicians in East and Central Africa, in company with others elsewhere in the continent, have repeatedly held up the late Patrice Lumumba as an example to be honoured and followed.

None of the African political movements in the territories with which this journal is concerned has done that more emphatically and more frequently than the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia (which describes itself as non-violent).

It is therefore relevant to the political situation in East and Central Africa to note a document written on September 15 last by Lumumba, then Prime Minister of the Congo, to the President of each Provincial Government in that republic except Mr. Tshombe in Katanga.

A photograph of the letter has been made available through Belgian sources. We translate hereunder from the original French. The document, marked "Strictly Confidential", is on the notepaper of the Prime Minister of the Congo Republic, and its subject is described as "Measures to be Applied in the First Phase of the Dictatorship".

The letter was written two days after the two Chambers of the Congo Parliament had decided to invest the Government with full powers to re-establish order.

Lumumba, writing as Prime Minister, said:—
"Having FULL POWERS [capitals in the original], the Government is free to act in any way it pleases, and nationalists in the Central and Provincial Governments should take advantage of this unique occasion to establish order and exact respect for authority.

"The most efficacious and direct means of rapidly succeeding in our tasks may thus be summarized:—

"(1) Apply thorough dictatorship in all its forms.

"(2) Terrorism is indispensable to dominate the population.

"(3) Proceed systematically and by using the army to arrest ALL MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION, [capitals in the original]. I shall take personal charge in the case of Leopoldville, where those arrested will include the Chief of State and his immediate acolytes. In view of the situation in Katanga and South Kasai, several weeks ago I sent the National Army to arrest Tshombe and Kalonji and even to kill them if possible. (By losing them our problems would be resolved without any difficulty).

"(4) Incarcerate the Ministers, deputies and senators, who sometimes misuse their parliamentary immunity. In case of need please do not spare them. Arrest all of them without pity, and see that they are treated ten times as severely as ordinary individuals.

"(5) Re-introduce flogging, giving rebels ten strokes morning and night for seven successive days. N.B.—Double the number of lashes in the case of Ministers, senators and deputies, and then diminish the punishment progressively according to the state of each individual.

"(6) Inflict the most profound humiliations on the people thus arrested. For example, undress them publicly, if possible in the presence of their wives and children. Make them carry heavy loads in public.

Underground Prisons

"(7) Considering the gravity of the situation, with the country at the risk of being plunged into anarchy, it would be advantageous to confine those who relapse into crime in underground prisons for at least six months without ever giving them the chance to breathe pure air outside. If some of them dig from atrocious, which is both possible and desirable, do not divulge the facts, but conceal them by such a declaration as that the man has escaped and is not to be found.

"(8) Those who do not succumb in prison ought not to be released for at least a year. In that case they will be exiled in an area which I myself shall determine in agreement with certain foreign countries which have already given me their agreement in principle to this course.

"Some provincial Presidents will tell me that these measures are severe. I remind them that some political personalities have reached power through dictatorship. The measures which I have enjoined above represent only the first phase of the basic policy which we wish to see prosper in the Congo. The second phase will bring down everyone who criticizes us.

"In order to avoid maltreating people of our own ideology who may not be known to you, please furnish me with the list and complete identity of all persons whom you may imprison, so that I may indicate the treatment appropriate for each individual."

African Discipline Breaking Down Tanganyika P.C.'s Warnings

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE, which should be used only in the last resort, was too often the first step, and officers and members of some trade unions disregarded even their own rules before striking, said Mr. S. R. Tubbs, P.C. of the Southern Province of Tanganyika, when he addressed his Provincial Advisory Council in Mtwara. In that area, he added, a deplorably large number of man-days were lost through strikes without proper use of the negotiating machinery between employers and employees.

Mr. Tubbs also commented on the widespread tendency of Africans, even though they had their own "People's Government", to think that they could do what they liked and that they had no obligations as citizens.

Large numbers had failed to meet their financial obligations, with the result that the collection of local rates was bad; whereas £202,350 should have been collected in 1959, there was a shortfall of about £30,000, from 25,000 tax defaulters, and it looked as though this year's result would be even worse.

There should be a sounder public opinion on the matter. "If the local rate-payer is thought to be rather clever if he gets away without paying, more and more rates will go unpaid; the taxes will be paid if the defaulter is looked upon as a thief, which morally he is."

Too many Africans were also showing the wrong attitude to the chiefs, ignoring the fact that they had been chosen by the people, were the representatives and loyal servants of the people, and had been as keen as anyone else on political progress. Moreover, the chiefs had the knowledge and experience to be wise leaders in the future.

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SENIOR SERVICE
Satisfy

Disease Danger in Africa

Medical Risks in Political Change

DISEASE COULD SWEEP THROUGH EAST AFRICA if political change resulted in a serious lowering of standards in the medical departments of the Governments.

That warning was given by Dr. T. Farnworth Anderson, former Director of Medical Services in Kenya, in his presidential address to the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association.

Having surveyed in detail the achievements of medical science in that Colony, he concluded with these words:—

"Political uncertainties and changes bring great dangers. There is the danger that experienced medical personnel may leave the country. There is the added danger that the excitement of political change may cause a lowering of professional standards, by placing inexperienced and inadequately qualified people in positions of responsibility which they are unable adequately to fill.

"It is vital for the future of Kenya and all its peoples that professional standards should be maintained, and that the medical organization which has been so carefully built up in the past should not be allowed to disintegrate.

"We live in a country on the Equator where community infections both endemic and epidemic are being held in check, but have not in most cases been eradicated. Constant vigilance is needed to ensure that they do not return. They could recur with the same devastating effects as before if there was a major breakdown in administration of the Health Services"

Service to Humanity

Dr. Anderson had said in the course of his address:—

"Until fairly recently 'colonial' was thought by most intelligent and informed people to be connected with the high ideal of service to humanity, especially to the less evolved and socially backward races. It is now only too often used as a term of disparagement. In so far as the maintenance of health and the relief of suffering are concerned, the medical profession in this country has not failed in its trust.

"Since an organized medical service was established barely 60 years ago a many-sided organization has been developed. Throughout most of this period expenditure on medical services has accounted for a substantial proportion of the Colony's budget.

"The contribution made by doctors in private practice has been remarkable. It dates back only to the end of the first war. The number of general practitioners and consultants in practice outside the organized services is now about 300, and it is now possible for almost every kind of modern diagnostic method to be used, and of medical and surgical treatment to be given locally, which compares favourably with that obtainable anywhere.

"Under the heading of private enterprise we must include the Princess Elizabeth group of hospitals, the European Hospitals at Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale and Nyeri, the Aga Khan Hospital, and the Pandya and other Asian clinics. "A very great and insufficiently appreciated contribution to the country's hospital services has been made by the Churches and missionary societies. Medical work among the African population was pioneered by the Protestant missions. The first mission hospital being built by the C.M.S. in 1891. The first Catholic mission hospital was opened in 1940.

"We do not yet train our own doctors. We send them to Makerere in Uganda and elsewhere. We do train 14 different grades of nurses, medical auxiliaries and assistants in laboratory work, pharmacy and physiotherapy.

"In the twenties the greatest menace was malaria, and its complication blackwater fever. Epidemic malaria had gradually extended its range from the lower altitudes into the highlands, and in 1926 it struck Nairobi, previously thought a malaria-free zone. In consequence few people took anti-malarial precautions, with the result that a large proportion of the Europeans and Asians went down with acute malaria. In

nearby Ruiru and Thika blackwater fever was very prevalent, with many deaths.

"In 1928 there were so many deaths from cerebral malaria and blackwater fever in the Uasin Gishu Plateau and Trans Nzoia that it seemed likely that European settlement would be seriously retarded.

"Epidemics of malaria continued during the next 12 years, and a particularly severe outbreak occurred throughout the country in 1940. Subsequently there was a steady improvement, due to the adoption of anti-malarial measures by the discovery of new insecticides and improved methods of applying them. Now morbidity from malaria has become a less serious problem, and blackwater fever has virtually disappeared.

Yaws Near Eradication

"Another disease near eradication is yaws, which was formerly widespread and mutilating in its effects.

"In the early days our African hospitals were overcrowded with cases of tropical ulcers and venereal disease. Now syphilis and gonorrhoea in uncomplicated cases are considered suitable for outpatient treatment, and the comparative rarity of tropical ulcers may perhaps be due to improvement in nutrition.

"Other infections which rarely occur nowadays in epidemic form, but which used to be devastating are plague, smallpox, and cerebro-spinal meningitis. The complete eradication from Kenya of onchocerciasis, which caused so many cases of 'river blindness', was a major achievement, trypanosomiasis is now relatively uncommon, and kala azar, though its incidence may not be declining, is now better understood, and cases are being effectively treated, thus greatly reducing the mortality rate.

"We used to consider a diagnosis of tuberculosis in an African patient an almost certain sentence of death, owing to lack of effective resistance and the severe nature of the infection in Africans. Earlier and better diagnosis and effective specific therapy have made it possible to treat the disease on a wide scale and for treatment to be continued in the patient's home after a short stay in hospital.

"Leprosy and trachoma are also yielding to community-wide methods of effective treatment.

"We as a profession can be justifiably proud of this record. I would pay tribute to the sterling work of the district medical officer, often working in professional isolation and with a lack of modern amenities. If criticism can be made, in general it is that quantitatively the scale of health services could have been greater. Here the limiting factor has always been financial"

East African Dinner

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE will preside at this year's East African Dinner in London, to be held on Thursday, June 22. Tickets (40s. to members of the Dinner Club for themselves and their guests, and 45s. to non-members) may be obtained from Miss V. C. Young at the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Elsa's Cubs Settling In

THE THREE CUBS OF ELSA, the lioness heroine of Mrs. Joy Adamson's book "Born Free", are reported to be settling happily in their new home in the Serengeti National Park, Tanganyika. Mr. George Adamson, a Kenya game ranger, and Mrs. Adamson moved the cubs there by road after trapping them in Northern Kenya, from which they had to be removed because they were killing stock.

Natural Hazard

FOR SOME DAYS golfers on the Karen course near Nairobi knew that there were four lions in dense thickets into which misdirected balls might be driven. There was no decrease in the number of players, and the beasts might have been tolerated for longer if fears had not been felt for the safety of the numerous children who ride their horses in the locality. The game authorities having failed to drive the lions back into the neighbouring national park by other means, had to shoot one, whereupon another bolted for the skyline. The other two were trapped and released in the Nairobi National Park.

Standards Should Not Be Lowered

Mr. Carey Francis's Address at Makerere

MR. E. CAREY FRANCIS, headmaster of the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, Kenya, said when he was made an honorary fellow of Makerere College, Uganda, that he had been deeply interested in the college for some 30 years and that one in eight of the present students were old boys of his school.

Because of his firm belief in the value of Makerere, he had often been one of its critics. What Makerere must not do, he insisted, was to lower standards. Nothing could be worse than that course, which could not be disguised by talk of shock programmes: while a shock programme might be employed to teach men to drive a bus, the production of an educated man could not be similarly hurried.

Similarly, when the right Africans became available for appointments to the staff, which would one day be predominantly African, they should be appointed, but in the interests of Africans the college authorities ought never to appoint an African who was not up to standard.

"Makerere must be student-centred. I do not mean that the opinions of students matter: they do not. Far too much attention is paid to them. But students matter. Makerere is maintained, not without sacrifice, to serve East Africa—to polish, sharpen, and make fit for work the promising young men and women sent here by the territories.

"The test of Makerere is the quality of the young men and women she sends back. In my day at Cambridge a man took three years for his degree, and then left and got down to a job of work. Almost none stayed on after their degrees; almost none went on to foreign universities. The few exceptions were men of unusual ability, almost certainly with first class honours degrees, who might become university teachers and researchers.

"How different here at Makerere today! So many without any special talents, though men who could be useful citizens if they would go back to their countries and face the discipline which work imposes, wander round the world at other people's expense taking course after course. They return, occasionally in middle age, to demand increments for the years they have wasted.

"I heard the other day of a political meeting in connexion with the recent elections in Kenya. The candidate explained the importance of a university degree (he had one, though not from Makerere). 'But', said the heckler, 'Mr. X—his rival—has a degree'. 'Yes, indeed', replied the speaker, 'he has done very well, but notice that his degree took him only three years, whereas mine took me seven'. He lost his deposit.

"Makerere is to be judged by the quality of the men and women she turns out, as shown by the work they do. Their academic training will be a very important part of their preparation for work; but even the best degree will be of little avail if the holder be drunken, or immoral, or conceited, or money-minded. Makerere must be concerned with these things, as well as with academic training.

"Finally, let me plead that we try to produce students who are debtors, not creditors, to their countries. We have too many men, astured by unwise visitors to Makerere of their importance, whose chief concern is to ensure that that importance is recognized by 'conditions of service', house salary, status; too few who go back conscious of what they owe, feeling 'What a lucky fellow I am', sitting lightly to their claims upon society and paying attention instead to society's claims upon them; seeking quietly, without talk—for those who talk glibly about 'serving their fellow men' are nearly always bogus—to learn a worth-while job, to do it thoroughly and well, to serve, to be of some use. There are such; and it is in them that Makerere is vindicated".

Opposition

"ANYBODY WHO TRIES to exploit religion, race, or tribe for political purposes is trying to destroy the efforts to build a nation. If I had the law to lock up that group I would lock them up; and if I did not have the law should make it"—Mr. Julius Nyerere, speaking at his first Press conference as Prime Minister of Tanganyika.

Joint East and Central African Board

LORD COLYTON has been re-elected chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, and Mr. W. M. Robson has been elected deputy chairman. There are two vice-chairmen. Mr. P. H. B. Wall, M.P., and Mr. J. P. McDonagh.

The Earl of Inchcape and the Rt. Hon. F. J. Bellen-ger, M.P., were elected to the council at the annual meeting on Monday, and Sir Edmund Teale, Mr. F. M. Bennett, M.P., and Mr. R. S. Russell, M.P., were re-elected.

Mr. A. E. P. Robinson addressed the meeting of problems of the Federation.

Lord Colyton then held a reception on the terrace of the House of Lords.

Africans as Directors

THREE DIRECTORS of East African Breweries, Ltd., who live in England having resigned, two Africans and a European, Mr. R. C. N. Carne, the chief accountant, have been elected to fill the vacancies. The Africans are Mr. John Muchura, lately a Specially Elected Member of the Legislative Council of Kenya and now a labour relations consultant, and Mr. Joseph Thuo, who farms at Kanunga, near Kiambu, and also works for the United States Information Service in Nairobi. About one-third of the issued shares of the company are now held by Africans.

Parliamentary Secretaries

TANGANYIKA'S first three Parliamentary Secretaries are Mr. I. B. N. Munanka, Mr. J. S. Kasambala, and Mr. Al Noor Kassum. Mr. Munanka, member of the National Assembly for North Mara, will assist the Prime Minister; Mr. Kasambala, M.N.A. for Rungwe, and lately manager of Rungwe African Co-operative Union will assist the Minister for Agriculture; and Mr. Kassum, M.N.A. for Dodoma, and advocate and chief whip in the House for T.A.N.U., will assist the Minister for Education. Mr. Munanka is secretary of Pafmeqa, and an assistant whip of the T.A.N.U. Parliamentary Party.

E.A.R. & H.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS had a revenue in 1960 of £24.8m., the railways contributing £19.7m. and the harbours £5.1m. Working expenditure totalled £14m. on railway account and £3.5m. in respect of the harbours. The general volume of traffic differed little from that in 1959. The Western Uganda Extension again earned a surplus, but the Tanganyika Government has to meet losses of £177,800 on the Southern Province Railway and of £25,500 on the port of Mtwara. The staff of E.A.R. and H. at the end of the year numbered 49,166, of whom 1,587 were European, 4,496 Asian, and the rest Africans.

Land for African Yeoman Farmers

FARMS OF UP TO 100 ACRES, "of very high potential", in the Dundori district of the Rift Valley Province are being offered by the Kenya Land Development and Settlement Board to African yeoman farmers, who must possess at least £500 in cash. Eight such farms, totaling 590 acres, are offered, the first since the board began buying land from Europeans. Loans up to 90% of the purchase price may be advanced by the board, which has also power to grant development loans. By the end of the year the board expects to have available hundreds of 10 to 20 acre smallholdings for Africans who are less experienced farmers and will not be required to have much capital.

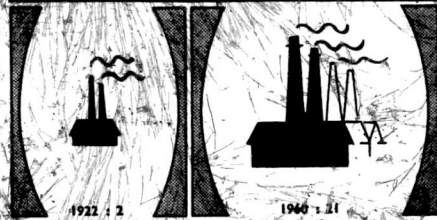
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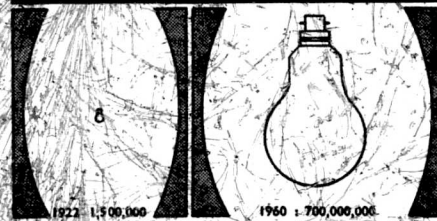
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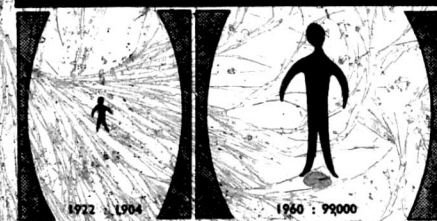
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Mr. Macleod's Ruling "Dishonourable"

Sharp Reply from Europeans in Nyasaland

THE PROTEST which we recently published from the Nyasaland Settlers' and Residents' Association to the Government of that Protectorate produced a reply stating that the regulations promulgated in respect of the franchise "do no more than give effect to the recommendations of the constitutional working party as modified by the Secretary of State after considering representations which all delegates to the Lancaster House Conference had an opportunity to put forward. Those delegates cover a wider cross-section of public opinion in Nyasaland than does the Legislative Council itself, and included representatives from that body as well as others."

In regard to the grant of the vote to Africans of Portuguese East African origin now living in Nyasaland, the Acting Chief Secretary wrote:—

"They are commonly accepted as belonging to Nyasaland; they have been absorbed into village communities here; they pay tax as Nyasaland Africans; and administratively they are indistinguishable from Nyasaland Africans. It is considered that to deprive them of any say in the affairs of this territory would be inequitable."

The Settlers' and Residents' Association replied, *inter alia*—

"Your arguments for avoiding a debate in the Legislature are unconvincing. The composition of the Lancaster House Conference is irrelevant. The conference was responsible only for drawing up recommendations. Implementation of the recommendations should be passed through the Legislature—still the official forum of elected representation. To do otherwise mocks democratic principles, and the integrity of the Legislature is debased. The manner of introducing this issue suggests that modifications imposed by the Secretary of State would not withstand the scrutiny of debate."

Reasons Debatable and Unimpressive

"Your contention that delegates to the Lancaster House Conference had an opportunity to put forward representations—presumably on the working party's report—is debatable. Our information prompts an opposite conclusion. Paragraph 17 of the conference report states: 'Those represented at the conference should be kept in touch with the progress of the work of the working party. We understand that this undertaking was not entirely honoured. Inadequate time was afforded to examine this report. We reiterate that public discussion in the Legislature would obviously be more desirable than the clandestine procedure now being followed.'

"Your reasons for enfranchising Portuguese Africans are unimpressive. That they have been integrated into the life of Nyasaland is beside the point. Italian miners have been absorbed, it would seem congenially, into English communities. Moreover, they have immigrated legally. They pay taxes in the U.K. But, quite rightly, they are not enfranchised."

"Portuguese Africans are neither British subjects nor British protected persons; nor have the majority entered legally. They owe no allegiance to Her Majesty or the country. We reiterate that to enfranchise them undermines the principle of nationality and debases the value of citizenship. We can recall no precedent in British history for enfranchising foreign nationals. If we are incorrect in this would you please advise us of the facts?"

"We remind you that during and after the 1953 disturbances some thousands of Portuguese Africans were repatriated. Their repatriation into the life of Nyasaland is therefore a matter of degree; and your contention that they have been absorbed into village communities, that they are commonly accepted as belonging to Nyasaland, and that administratively they are indistinguishable from Nyasaland Africans, is"

"This provision discriminates on a racial basis. It is founded on the Nyasaland African Tax Ordinance—itsself racially discriminatory. The provision contravenes the Convention of Human Rights, to which Britain is a signatory. It is *ultra vires* and should be scrapped. Or are we to assume that H.M. Government—at the dictates of experience—are to flout this undertaking as well?"

"With regard to the lower franchise, § B.C. (iii) (b) of the

Lancaster House Report stipulates: 'Persons on the tax register who have met their tax obligations for the past 10 years . . . That is a definite undertaking. It does not state persons who appear to have met their tax obligations . . .'

But § 13 (b) of Government Notice No. 2/1961 says: 'A registration officer may regard it as *prima facie* evidence that a person has met his tax obligations for the previous 10 years if he (a) makes a declaration in his application form to the effect that he has met those tax obligations; (b) appears to the registration officer to be of an age at which he could have been registered as a taxpayer for 10 years; and (c) satisfies the registration officer by the production of a current tax receipt or an exemption certificate that he has paid his current tax or been exempted therefrom.'

"This is dishonourable interpretation of the Lancaster House agreement"

Constitutional Talks Resume

DELEGATES to the Southern Rhodesian constitutional conference met in Salisbury on Monday to discuss outstanding matters in the proposed constitutional changes, including the composition of the Council of State, the land question and the discrimination section in the bill of rights.

The National Democratic Party delegates, Mr. Joshua Nkomo and the Rev. N. Sithole, walked out of the conference half an hour after its opening. Mr. Nkomo complained that because of the ban on the N.D.P. in rural areas the party had been unable to consult "the African people" about the proposals. "We have come to the stage when the African people will not tolerate a decision come to on their behalf", he said. He also objected to discussion of African land as distinct from European-owned land.

The N.D.P.'s pre-arranged withdrawal is generally regarded in Rhodesia as a concession to the extremist wing from which there have been threats to form a new party under the leadership of Mr. Reuben Jamaela, president of the African Trade Union Congress, and supported by money from United States trade unionists.

The talks, which continued without the N.D.P. delegation, ended on Tuesday.

Dr. Banda Might Support Federation

House More Important than Governor's Lodge

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, leader of the Malawi Congress Party has told Press Correspondents in Blantyre that he would support the Federation if it were "my people's choosing". He added "It is my business to see that a State of Malawi is established, and it is then up to my people what political unity they want with neighbouring countries."

Referring to his bid to have Europeans, Euraficans, and Asians as Malawi candidates on the higher roll in the forthcoming elections, he said: "I want to build a Nyasaland without colour bar or phony partnership—where there is no senior or junior system in operation."

He hoped that the Southern Rhodesian referendum would be won by the Dominion Party, as "I can deal with Harper because he is honest. You don't know where you are with Whitehead or Welensky."

His party was, he claimed, receiving between £800 and £900 a week from its "Kamuzu Election Shilling Campaign."

Asked why his so-called "presidential palace"—the £7,000 home built for him with party funds—had a 9ft. wall round it, he said: "It is more important than the Governor's Lodge in Zomba."

Five Years for Intimidation

THOMAS MANGODZA, a member of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, has been jailed for five years for political intimidation and arson of two houses in the African township of New Highfield, one occupied by an African journalist and the other by a member of the police reserve who is a supporter of the United Federal Party. On the previous day the High Court had jailed another N.D.P. member for three years for political intimidation.

Brazil Now Second Sisal Supplier Rapid Development in Recent Years

SISAL PRICES are not likely to rise in the near future and the lower grades may become somewhat cheaper, says the quarterly review *Hard Fibres*, which calls attention to the substantial growth in supplies by Brazil, which is now the world's second largest sisal producing and exporting country.

Until early in the last war fibre production in Brazil was negligible, but when such important sources of supply as the Philippines and Indonesia were lost, planting on a substantial scale took place in Brazil; whose production, however, was still only about 2,000 tons in 1945. Three years later it had topped 25,000 tons, and by 1950 it had jumped to 52,000 tons.

During the period of extremely high prices caused by the commodity boom at the time of the Korean war, planting was much extended, with the consequence that the yield was 88,000 tons in 1955 and about 100,000 tons in the next year. It has since been difficult to get reliable production figures, but the annual average in the past four years is thought to have been not less than 120,000 tons.

Tanganyika Territory is now the only sisal exporter above Brazil, whose economy is dominated by coffee. In 1959, in fact, when coffee exports from Brazil had an estimated value of 733m. United States dollars, sisal shipments were evaluated at only 18.4 dollars. Brazilian sisal nevertheless accounts for about 17% of the world's trade in hard fibres, compared with only 4% of a much smaller total in 1953, since which year world sisal exports have increased by about 60%.

Raisman Recommendations Favoured

NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has recommended that the conclusions and recommendations of the Economic and Fiscal Commission on East Africa, of which Sir Jeremy Raisman was chairman, should be accepted by the Government of Kenya despite the heavy annual expenditure involved and the present financial stringencies.

A long motion on the subject states: "The formula for the re-distribution of the benefits of the common market is in the nature of a judgement, and as such it is an independent and logical proposal for reaching a fair solution to this problem, without which the other East African territories are not likely to give their full support to the development of the common market upon the basis of what is best for East Africa as a whole.

Ultimate Objective

"The Chamber considers that the ultimate objective should be the establishment of an East African Board of Economic Co-ordination, with both official and non-official representation; and that such a board should be granted powers by the Central Legislative Assembly (or Federal Parliament) to enable it to operate within an agreed framework to impose quotas upon imports into the common market, to raise or lower tariffs upon specified classes of imports, and to prevent dumping from abroad, with the object of ensuring that these powers may be swiftly and effectively used for the purpose of promoting the development of new industries within the common market area."

Higher Wages Induce Absenteeism

STATISTICS produced at the recent meeting of the Central Joint Council of the Tanganyika Sisal Industry showed that there has been a marked increase in the daily non-attendance figures of sisal estates since wages of the African employees were raised a year ago by approximately 80%. Production has been considerably affected. The council expressed itself in favour of the principle of the "check-off" system, under which estates will deduct union dues from the wages of workers who signed a voluntary application for that action to be taken on their behalf.

Electricity Development in Tanganyika C.D.C. to Land £3m. for Hale Scheme

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION has agreed to lend up to £3m. towards the total estimated cost of £4.75m. of an electricity expansion project in Tanganyika. The Tanganyika Government has agreed to provide up to £1.75m. for the project, and the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd. will also contribute from its own resources to the cost of its development programme over the past few years.

To meet the increasing demand for electricity in Dar es Salaam, the Tanga Province, and along the Central Railway to Kilosa, the company plans to build a new hydro-electric power station of 21 MW. capacity at Hale on the Pangani River, for which the Tanganyika Government will safeguard the necessary water rights.

The new station will be connected with the existing station at Pangani Falls, and a 132 kv. overhead transmission line will carry power from Hale to Dar es Salaam. A branch line will also take current to Morogoro and Kilosa and so provide the first public power supply to Central Line sisal estates and townships.

Construction is planned to start very shortly, and is expected to take two and a half years, for completion of the power station and transmission lines.

Tanganyika's growing economic development will require increasing supplies of electric power, towards which this project will make a substantial contribution.

Education in Africa

FORTY AFRICAN TERRITORIES and five European countries with African responsibilities—Britain, Belgium, France, Portugal and Spain—have been invited to discuss means of developing education in Africa at a conference in Addis Ababa which opened on Monday. The conference is sponsored jointly by U.N.E.S.C.O. and the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa.

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Parliament

M.Ps. Anxious About Kenya

Questions on Civil Servants' Future

ANXIETIES about Kenya, the Federation, and the future of civil servants in the East African territories were expressed in the House of Commons last week.

MR. TURTON asked if the Secretary of State was aware that "the reports of sheep stealing for the purposes of Mau Mau rites show that the stealing is nearly as prevalent as it was nine years ago, and that there is every indication of a revival of Mau Mau in its new form, as the terrible murder of Mrs. Osborne clearly shows? Would he reassure the House that he is taking firm and immediate steps to suppress Mau Mau in its new form?"

Mr. Turton had been told that 2,398 sheep had been stolen in Kenya in the six months to March '31.

MR. MACLEOD: "Of course firm steps will be taken. In view of the question, I have asked for a comparison with figures for previous years. Last year the figure was 1,500."

MR. F. HARRIS asked (1), in view of the further evidence of resurgence of the bestial practices of Mau Mau forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, and the Governor of Kenya on May 3, what steps the Minister was taking to deal with the situation in the interests of all the peoples of all races in Kenya; and (2) if, in short and long-term interests of the peoples of Kenya, he would instruct the Governor to hold immediate consultations with the leaders of all political parties with a view to the issue of a joint declaration in support of the putting down of the resurgence of Mau Mau and the maintenance of law and order.

MR. MACLEOD: "I have drawn the Governor's attention to material forwarded to me by my hon. friend. The Governor has ample powers to deal with any threat to security and will not hesitate to use them if necessary."

"Leaders of both the main African political parties in Kenya have clearly and publicly condemned violence in expressing their abhorrence—which I know the House will share in full measure—of the murder of Mrs. Osborne. I am, however, passing on to the Governor the suggestion regarding a joint declaration by leaders of political parties."

Resurgence of Mau Mau

MR. HARRIS: "In view of the very regrettable fact that some 10 years ago the then Kenya Administration was unfortunately not fully prepared for the outbreak of Mau Mau, and the subsequent fact of the terrible death roll of Europeans, Asians and 10,000 Africans, will the Colonial Secretary assure the House that the present Kenya Administration is fully prepared for any resurgence of Mau Mau and has all the strength and ability to deal with it should it unfortunately arise? Will he assure the Governor that this House is completely behind him in firm dealing with a matter of this kind and the maintenance of law and order in Kenya?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Yes, I entirely agree. I am sure the Governor knows what has been referred to in the last part of the supplementary question, but it is right to have it stated in this House and I endorse it. My hon. friend knows Kenya very well indeed, and I am sure he knows the number of police, for example, and the forces available now, which are entirely different and much stronger than they were before."

"As to the intention to use all forms of protection against whatever may motivate the violence, if anything, my hon. friend need be in no doubt at all. The Governor showed conclusively in what was called 'Operation Milltown' a year ago how swiftly and effectively the security forces in Kenya could move."

MR. HARRIS: "While thanking my rt. hon. friend for that reply, may I say that I appreciate that the forces are there, but can he make certain that the forces know they can be fully utilized to safeguard law and order without any question of doubt in Kenya?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I am sure there is no doubt about that whatever. I have been in touch with the Governor for a long time on this particular matter."

In reply to another question Mr. Macleod said that his recent talks with Mr. Ngala's delegation had been concerned almost entirely with problems of finance and commerce.

MR. HARRIS: "Have not H.M. Government made a substantial grant to give the new Kenya Government a fair start?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I should not like to put the matter quite in that way. We met a delegation of Ministers of all races who had a number of projects which they wanted to start in Kenya. We discussed the whole of the future development of Kenya. Regarding Kenya's next financial year, we are now to contribute from this country £14½m., plus an amount which cannot be revealed but has been described as substantial toward Kenya's current figure and forthcoming budget."

MR. FISHER: "Would not my rt. hon. friend agree that the constructive and courageous attitude of the new Ministers has resulted in a constitutional advance and that we ought to be as generous as possible to them—I recognize we have given them a lot—to ensure that there is a stable Government under the new Constitution?"

MR. MACLEOD: "With similar considerations in mind, and apart from the money mentioned in the *communiqué*, I agreed that if the Ministers wish to do so, later in the year I would hold further discussions."

MR. KELLEY asked what reply had been sent to the protest of the editor of the *Daily Worker* against withdrawal of permission for a representative of that paper to enter Kenya for the purpose of interviewing Kenyatta.

MR. HUGH FRASER, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies: "The editor has been informed that this is a matter for the discretion of the principal immigration officer in Kenya; that I am not prepared to intervene; and that it is not the practice to give reasons for the refusal or withdrawal of such passes."

Astounding Spate of Complaints

MR. CALLAGHAN asked if the Secretary of State for the Colonies would receive a delegation from the Asians' Postal Union, the Railway Asians' Union, and the East Africa High Commission Asian Staff Association to consider their complaints about their future conditions of service.

MR. MACLEOD: "The position of the Asian civil servants in East Africa is a serious and difficult matter, which I am urgently considering in consultation with the East African Governments and Administrations. As soon as I can usefully do so I will willingly see a delegation of the recognized Asian staff associations."

MR. CALLAGHAN asked for a list of the Civil Service organizations in East and Central Africa which had made representations about their future conditions of service during the last six months.

The list was as follows: Tanganyika European Civil Servants' Association, Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants' Association, Tanganyika Overseas Recruited Asian Government Servants' Union, Railway Asian Union of Tanganyika, Customs Asian Union of Tanganyika, Kenya Civil Servants' Union, Senior Civil Servants' Association of Kenya, Clerical and Allied Civil Servants' Association of Kenya, Asian Postal Union of Kenya, East Africa High Commission Association of Professional, Technical and Executive Officers, the East Africa Posts and Telecommunications European Staff Association, the East Africa Railways and Harbours European Staff Association, the East Africa High Commission Non-Self-Contained Departments European Staff Association in Tanganyika, the Federation of the East Africa High Commission European Staff Associations (Tanganyika), High Commission African Staff Union in Kenya, Posts and Telecommunications African Workers' Union (Kenya), Uganda Railway African Union, Uganda Asian Civil Servants' Association, Uganda African Civil Servants' Association, Zanzibar European Civil Servants' Association, and Nyasaland Senior Civil Servants' Association.

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that this file, which contains all the memorials I have received in the last three months on the subject of conditions of Asians, Europeans and others in these territories, is without precedent in my experience? Does he not think, in view of this astounding-spate of complaints about the implosion of the Fleming Report that some new machinery might be needed to arbitrate between himself and the Treasury on the one hand and the Colonial Service on the other, as undoubtedly they feel a strong sense of grievance?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I do not think that surprising. I have received a great number of delegations recently and a considerable number of representations about East Africa. That is not surprising either, because Tanganyika is moving swiftly towards independence. That has repercussions in that territory and others, and naturally all the associations write to inquire about these matters. On the question of whether there should be arbitration or not, I think associations should be—as they are—fully consulted. After all, representations are part of the machinery, and it is inevitable that these matters should be considered on a Government basis."

MR. TILNEY: "While this House has much sympathy with the pension problems of retired civil servants and the effect on the morale of existing civil servants does not my rt. hon. friend think that the implosion of the Fleming Report will bring great benefits to those at present serving? Will he also

agree that over-statement of their case by some associations is to be regretted?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I have received from a number of associations representations under the provisions of Colonial Regulations. Full consideration is given to them in consultation with the Governor of the territory concerned of the Administrator of the East Africa High Commission. I have met representatives of several of the associations in East Africa or in London."

MR. MACLEOD: "Yes, I do very much. The surest proof of that is the anxiety I find among people and staff associations representing other territories not covered by the original Flemming Report to have similar conditions of service attached to them."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that this is not the first group of territories which has reached self-government, but I have never known anything like this coming from them before? Some of us are not allowed to say that these claims are over-stated because we do not know. Is it not right that the Colonial Secretary should adhere to the normal practice—that if there is a dispute on which Members of Parliament cannot arbitrate—we cannot ask for details—there should be some machinery able to look at this again to see whether the implection of the Flemming Report is being pursued properly or not?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I should be very glad if the hon. member would send to me a commentary on some of the memorials he has received. There is no question of a change of policy but this is inevitable because we have had both the H.M.O.C.S. scheme and the Flemming Report together. It is right that we should have these representations from East Africa. If he would like to see me further about the machinery I would be glad to see him; but my impression is that on these matters concerning Governments in East Africa which are at different stages of evolution and economy, for this country to arbitrate would not be a suitable method of settling differences."

SIR G. NICHOLSON: "Will my rt. hon. friend undertake to keep the House well informed on the situation in Tanganyika? I am sure he will agree that this should be done on two scores: (1) the future employment of overseas civil servants who lose their positions; (2) the danger that the newly independent Government of Kenya may be so depleted of talented service as to have their efficiency impaired? Will he assure the House that he will keep us well informed and devote all his efforts towards avoiding these two dangers?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I will do that. This is one of the matters I shall discuss next month with the Tanganyika Ministers when they come here."

Universally Unpopular

MR. TURTON asked if the Secretary of State recognized that his constitutional proposals were now universally unpopular in Northern Rhodesia and regarded as being a departure from the non-racial principles of the 1958 Constitution and in conflict with the Treadgold Report on the franchise? Did he realize that delay over the announcement of the revision of his plan was undermining confidence in the Federation and playing into the hands of extremists on both sides?

MR. MACLEOD: "I certainly do not agree with the first part of that statement, which is in entire contradiction to the reports which I have had from the Governor and other people. Although the date of the Southern Rhodesian referendum has not been announced, the result of the Northern Rhodesian discussions will be announced shortly. The Governor has had meetings with the four political parties and chiefs and independents, and various meetings with people of different communities, some of whom have put counter-proposals."

VISCOUNT HINCINGBROOKE: "Does my rt. hon. friend recognize that it is one thing to ensure the assent of the various parties in Northern Rhodesia to his proposals but quite another thing, in the interests of a continued Federation, to secure the assent of appropriate and smaller groups in Southern Rhodesia? Will he frame his proposals for Northern Rhodesia in such a manner as to keep the Federation in being?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The view of H.M. Government has always been that Federation is the best and the right form of association for these parties. But frankly I do not think it possible to put it in the way in which my noble friend puts it. This is a Northern Rhodesian Constitution discussion, and must be directed in the first instance to that territory."

SIR J. BARLOW: "Can my rt. hon. friend say when he will be able to make some announcement as a result of the discussions now going on?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I think in something like three weeks."

MR. SWINGLER asked under what conditions political meetings of Africans were now permitted in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. MACLEOD: "Permits are required for meetings in public places, and may be withheld only if there is reason to apprehend a breach of the peace."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "No one alleges that the Administration

in Lusaka withholds permits unnecessarily, but some of us are worried about the local administration in the Northern Province."

MR. MACLEOD: "I was aware that that was the particular point to which earlier inquiries were directed."

MR. STONEHOUSE asked the Lord Privy Seal if H.M. Government would raise at the United Nations the disorders and the use of military force by Colonial Government in the Portuguese Colony of Mozambique as a danger to peace and security in the area, particularly in view of the effects on the neighbouring British territories of Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia.

MR. GODBER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: "I have seen no reports of recent disorders in Mozambique or of the use of military force to repress them. As far as I know the situation in Mozambique is quiet."

MR. EDWARD HEATH, Lord Privy Seal, who was asked about military assistance to the Sudan Government, said:—

"The Sudan has made a good recovery from the economic crisis through which it passed two years ago, but the country has still a long way to go along the path to full development, and the Government have many calls on their financial resources, in particular for economic development and essential defence requirements. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have given much help in development, and we who have for long had such close and friendly ties with the Sudan are anxious to play our part."

"The Sudanese Army is largely modelled on British lines in its equipment and organization, and it was natural therefore that the Sudan Government should turn to us for help on the military side. This subject was discussed with Major-General Hassan Beshir Nasr, the Sudanese Chief of Staff and Minister for Cabinet Affairs, during his recent visit to this country. The gift which, as a result of those discussions, we are proposing to make consists of four armed jet Provost aircraft, six Saladin armoured cars, and 12 Ferret scout cars, together with some pilot training. The proportion of armoured cars to scout cars can be varied, if required, within the same total value. Some of the equipment is needed at once by the Sudan, and we propose to begin shipping certain items as soon as they are available."

"The total cost of the gift will not be more than £600,000, and the House will in due course be asked to approve the necessary financial provision for reimbursement to the Service Departments."



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MR. TILNEY asked what extent H.M. Government retained responsibility for attaining improvement in the level of pensions of former Sudan civil servants for whom they were responsible.

MR. HEATH: "The responsibility for attaining an improvement in the pensions of these officials rests with the Sudan Government. Nevertheless we have thought it appropriate to make representations to the Sudan Government about an improvement in pensions on several occasions."

MR. TILNEY: "Now that the Sudan Government say that they cannot afford it—and I have sympathy with their view—do H.M. Government intend to do anything about it?"

MR. HEATH: "The main responsibility rests with the Sudan Government. If we find a suitable opportunity to approach them again about this matter we shall do so."

MR. HEALEY: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that, whatever the juridical situation, H.M. Government have a very strong moral responsibility for looking after these men? I strongly support the argument that, if H.M. Government fail to carry out their responsibility, it will be an appalling advertisement for British citizens who are now being asked by the Government to accept similar duties in other parts of the world."

MR. HEATH: "In other parts of the world the Governments concerned are carrying out their responsibilities. In this case the Sudan Government are carrying out their responsibility for paying the pensions. Let us be quite clear about that. The question involved is a pensions increase. On that matter we have pressed the Sudan Government to see whether it is possible for them to carry out that responsibility. We are anxious that these men should be treated as well as possible. We are asking the Sudan Government to treat them as generously as they can."

Morally Responsible

SIR C. MOTT-RADCLIFFE: "Would my rt. hon. friend agree that while there may be juridically no doubt that the responsibility is that of the new Sudan Government, morally H.M. Government cannot escape responsibility?"

MR. HEATH: "The difficulty which arose at the time of independence was about the arrangements for the payment of pensions. The Sudan Government are paying the pensions, and I have every confidence that they will continue to do so. Now there is the question of whether there can be a pensions increase, and we have pressed the Sudan Government to see whether that is possible. Meantime this remains the responsibility of the Sudan Government."

MR. TILNEY asked the Lord Privy Seal whether he had heard from H.M. Ambassador in Mogadishu regarding the negotiations with the Somali Republic about the pensions to be paid to former colonial civil servants in British Somaliland, and whether those pensions would be brought to the level of the United Kingdom Pensions (Increase) Act, 1959.

MR. HEATH: "I regret that I cannot yet add to my reply of March 20."

MR. TILNEY: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that I had considerable correspondence with the Minister of State for the Colonies before British Somaliland attained independence, and was assured that the matter of pensions was being looked into? Yet nothing was done. Does he not agree that this sort of thing is possibly the worst advertisement for keeping people in the service of the Crown overseas?"

MR. HEATH: "This matter was raised with Somaliland Ministers. In the short time available before independence it was not possible for them to introduce legislation, and it was their view that such legislation before independence might lead to misunderstanding or criticism. Since then we have been in contact with the Somaliland Government. I am hopeful that we shall be able to reach a settlement."

MR. GRIMOND asked how many Colonial Governors in the last 10 years had been citizens of Commonwealth countries other than Great Britain.

MR. MACLEOD: "Seven Governors have come from outside Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Republic."

MR. GRIMOND: "Is it the policy to encourage appointment from other Commonwealth countries, and has this been discussed with the representatives of the Commonwealth now here?"

MR. FRASER: "No sir, not specially. A large number of people from the Commonwealth join Overseas Service, but in general the largest number come from this country."

SIR KENNETH PICKFORD asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations how many officials of his Department had served in the High Commissioner's Office in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; how many of them were now employed in dealing with the affairs of the Federation; and in what ranks they were serving.

MR. SANDYS: "Two Assistant Secretaries serving at present in the Commonwealth Relations Office in London, and employed on work partly concerned with the affairs of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have previously served in the Federation."

SIR KENNETH asked how many officials of the department dealing with the affairs of the Federation had served in Africa.

MR. SANDYS: "Ten officials serving at present in the C.R.O. and employed on work concerned with the affairs of the Federation, have had previous service in Africa, as follows: Deputy High Commissioner, South Africa (1939-40); Deputy High Commissioner, South Africa (1949-53); Deputy High Commissioner, South Africa (1956-59); Attorney-General, Uganda (1937-43); First Secretary, South Africa (1951-53); First Secretary, South Africa (1953-56); First Secretary South Africa (1955-58); First Secretary, Ghana (1957-59); administrative officer (Class 1), Ghana (1948-60); and lieutenant, King's African Rifles, Kenya and Nyasaland (1945-46)."

Development Loans

MR. HUGH FRASER stated that the £34m. which H.M. Government had agreed to provide for the Settlement Board of Kenya was mainly for land purchase, and that the Kenya Government was now negotiating for loans for development from the World Bank and the C.D.C. The Settlement Board had in March bought 4,549 acres from European owners at an average price of £14.35 an acre.

Only in the Turkana district of the Northern Province did famine conditions exist, he said in answer to MR. JOHN DUNDALE, who then asked whether the Minister would show as much concern if the famine were in Stafford. The Under-Secretary replied that all possible steps were being taken, and that the R.A.F. had flown food supplies to a remote and almost-inaccessible area.

MR. H. CLARE asked how many resident magistrates were serving in Nyasaland.

MR. MACLEOD: "There are 11 posts of resident magistrate and one of senior resident magistrate. The total establishment was increased to 12 in February, and the Nyasaland Government are keeping the possibility of a further increase under review."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Will this include women magistrates?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I do not think so, but I should like notice of that supplementary question."

MR. ELWYN JONES: "Is it desirable that district commissioners should perform judicial functions including hearing appeals from Native courts, since they are essentially executive officers? Is it not desirable to remedy the situation by increasing the establishment of resident magistrates?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Yes, I think so, but recruitment is proving rather difficult. Three administrative officers have been seconded, I hope only temporarily, for full-time duties in this respect."

Pensions Regularly Paid

MR. HEATH said in reply to SIR J. DUNCAN: "The Sudan Government have paid the pensions with the utmost regularity to the British subjects who were formerly members of the Sudan Civil Service, and I am confident that they will continue to pay them."

MR. RUSSELL asked if the Secretary of State was aware of the subversive and untrue statements broadcast by Moscow Radio about conditions in Northern Rhodesia in connexion with the constitutional talks.

MR. HUGH FRASER: "Yes, sir. The best positive answer to these grossly distorted statements is the effective dissemination of the true facts about conditions in Northern Rhodesia: the constitutional talks, and H.M. Government's part in them. This has been, and is being done by the B.B.C. and the United Kingdom Information Services and the local information services in United Kingdom territories."

MR. RUSSELL: "What steps have been taken to increase the information services in Rhodesia to dispel some of this propaganda?"

MR. FRASER: "In the current budget expenditure on information services will rise from £97,000 to £157,000."

MR. G. M. THOMPSON: "Will the hon. gentleman agree that the most effective way to meet this kind of distorted propaganda is to ensure the speediest possible constitutional progress towards self-government in Northern Rhodesia?"

No answer was given.

£18½m. for Kenya

KENYA'S CURRENT DEFICIT will be £4½m., said Mr. Mackenzie on Tuesday when introducing his budget, which will raise about £2m. by higher customs and excise duties. Total United Kingdom aid will amount to £18½m., this being £5m. above the highest figure previously mentioned and more than 10% of Kenya's gross national product, estimated at £173m. The British taxpayers generosity to Kenya was thus evident.

De Beers Consolidated Mines

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., which apart from its great South African interests holds 50% of the capital of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., Tanganyika, reports group profit after taxation for 1960 of £20,208,913, compared with £21.4m. in 1959. The market value of the investments was £80.7m., against a book value of £68.4m. and net current assets were slightly over £43m. The issued capital is rather less than £61m. Capital reserves stand at £75.7m. and revenue reserves at almost £84m.

A subsidiary company advanced £686,600 to Williamson Diamonds to cover the costs of its prospecting operations over the past two years in areas of Tanganyika outside its own concession. Prospecting was also undertaken by the De Beers group in Northern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, and Nyasaland.

The holding of 600 shares of £500 each in Williamson Diamonds is shown to have cost £2,877,427. During last year 2,389,982 tons of kimberlite and gravel were treated for 525,780 carats recovered, an average of 22 carats per 100 tons, compared with 2,236,192 tons, 624,291 carats, and an average of 27.92 carats per 100 tons in the previous year. After tax of £290,884 there was a profit of £1,813,603, and a dividend of £1,400,000 was declared. In 1959 the profit before taxation had been £2,835,326.

In other columns will be found extracts from the annual review of Mr. Harry F. Oppenheimer as chairman of De Beers Group.

Willoughby's Consolidated

WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED CO., LTD., which has an issued capital of £923,004 in 10s. stock units, reports a profit for the year to September 30 last after taxation of £40,492 of £54,564 (£62,419 in 1959). The dividend remains at 10%, and the carry-forward is £155,883. Fixed assets stand at £484,541, current assets less current liabilities at £206,759, and investments at £437,587 (quoted shares with a book value of £411,943 having a market value of £586,124). The directors are Brigadier S. K. Thorburn (chairman), Lord Rathcavan, Lord De La Warr, and Messrs. H. S. L. Grenfell, J. N. Kiek, and A. J. B. Ogilvy.

De Beers Industrial

DE BEERS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD., of which 36% of the ordinary shares are held by De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., has a half share in African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., a company with large Central and East African interests. De Beers Industrial has an issued capital of £12m.; investments stand in the books at £14m., there is a general reserve of £2.5m., and a share premium account of £4.1m. The 1960 profit after taxation was £1,549,962, against £1,189,917 in the previous year. Dividends took just over £1m. The chairman is Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer.

Union Almost Bankrupt

THE NEW PRESIDENT of the African Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. John Chisata, has said in Kitwe that it is almost bankrupt and that its organization and finances are in a deplorable state. A debt of £2,280 is due to the former president, Mr. Katilungu, for several years' "copper bonus", for two months' salary in lieu of notice when he was dismissed, and for the use of his car, and there is a small bank overdraft. In order to help make the union solvent, Mr. Chisata has decided to take only half the salary paid to his predecessor. Of 35,000 African mineworkers on the Copperbelt only 13,750 are paid-up members of the union.

Williamson Diamond Mine

MR. NESILO SWAI, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, has announced that Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., spent more than £200,000 last year at their Mwadui property on housing, sewerage, a school, and a community centre, and that in the next two years another £600,000 will be spent on community services. The lowest cash wage is 14s., a month, and the present average wage 21s., or twice the rate in the neighbourhood.

Union Minière Expansion

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA has announced that the second stage in bringing its new Luluabashi copper plant into production has been completed a month ahead of schedule. The duction has been completed a month ahead of schedule. The capacity of the plant is now 100,000 tons a year. It is pointed out, however, that the increased capacity will not result in an overall raising of the company's output, as ores will be diverted to the new plant from other plants further away from the mines.

Power Securities Corporation

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LTD., of which the Balfour Beatty companies are subsidiaries, reports a consolidated profit for 1960 after providing £335,877 for taxation of £379,265, compared with £521,010 in the previous year.

Dividends of 15% on the ordinary and 10% on the participating preference shares require £214,375, the general reserve is increased by £115,000, and the carry-forward is £832,058 (£786,716). The issued ordinary capital is £2m. and the preference capital £500,000. Property and plant stand in the balance-sheet at £2,450,387, investments at £521,331, advances on building projects at £269,018, and current assets less current liabilities at rather more than £3m.

The directors are Sir Andrew M. MacTaggart (chairman and managing director), Mr. H. G. Balfour (deputy chairman and assistant managing director), Sir Kenneth Hague, Sir Robert Renwick, Sir Ralph Stevenson, and Messrs. E. H. Ball, W. L. Marchant, and E. R. Wilkinson.

Extracts from Sir Andrew MacTaggart's annual statement appear in other columns.

The Richard Costain Group

RICHARD COSTAIN, LTD., a group with 52 subsidiary and associated companies, three in Rhodesia and two in East Africa, report group profit for 1960 after taxation of £336,000 of £468,853 (£368,294 in 1959). Ordinary shareholders receive 16%, against 15%. There are in issue £2m. of ordinary shares of 5s. and £700,000 of cumulative preference shares, and bank loans, mortgages and other loans amount to £5.2m. Fixed assets stand in the balance-sheet at £5.2m., investments at £59,189, and current assets less current liabilities at £6.4m. The well-illustrated annual report has photographs of Livingstone House, Salisbury, and the new Salisbury Club, which is being built by Richard Costain (Africa), Ltd. The directors are Sir Richard Costain (chairman and joint managing director), Mr. A. P. Costain (joint deputy chairman and joint managing director), Lord Netherthorpe (joint deputy chairman), Sir Donald Fergusson, Colonel P. McA. Sinclair, and Messrs. J. W. Whiter, E. J. Cook, and R. Ronald Curtis.

Legal and General Assurance

LEGAL AND GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., which has subsidiary companies in the Rhodesias and Kenya, has a balance-sheet total for 1960 of £443.9m. Premiums received during the year exceeded £50m., and interest, dividends and rents brought in £22.2m. Claims were just under £9m., surrenders under group and other pension schemes £7.6m., annuities £6m., and U.K. taxation £1.6m. At the end of the year the assurance fund exceeded £412.2m. New policies written numbered 57,548 for a total of £110.88m., and the increase in funds during the year reached £42.9m. Viscount Harcourt is the chairman.

Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

FLUE-CURED VIRGINIAN TOBACCO from the south-western areas fetched an average price of 39.9d. per lb. at the Salisbury sales in the week ending May 11. The amount sold was 9,750,983lb. (value £1,281,844). At the Limbe sales in the week ending May 4 flue-cured realized an average of 29.12d. per lb. (for 758,356lb.); fire-cured, 36d. (for 438,826lb.); and burly 27.87d. for 163,439lb.

A soap factory costing about £500,000 is being built in Khartoum. The machinery was bought in Italy.

An increase of 45% a month has been granted to 4,000 African workers on the Northern Rhodesian copper mines.

A first dividend of 1s. per £1 share has been declared by Kilembe Mines, Ltd., which had a net profit for 1960 of about £650,000.

The Nyanza Textile Factory in Jinja, Uganda, is being extended. The present annual output of about 14m. yards of cloth will be raised by about 10m. yards.

A Japanese company has bought the mineral rights of Sutsakwe mine, 120 miles from Salisbury, from its British owner for the extraction of tantalum and beryllium ores.

Northern Rhodesia has maintained its position for the second year in succession as the second largest producer of copper after the United States in the non-Communist world.

The builders of the Kariba Dam, the Italian Impresit group are to construct for about £16m. the first stage of the Volta Dam in Ghana. There were four other tenderers, one being British.

News Items in Brief

The first Trappist monastery in East Africa has just been dedicated at Lumbwa.

Salisbury's Repertory Society has changed its constitution to admit members of all races.

A Special Air Service Squadron has begun training in the Federation under the command of Major Kurt Welch.

A pedigree Jersey bull for the Department of Agriculture has been carried to Seychelles from Mombasa by H.M.S. Meon.

Villagers of Tubugwe, Tanganyika, raised £80 and borrowed £24 to build themselves a clinic, doing the construction work themselves.

Eight rhino stranded on islands in Lake Kariba which will soon be submerged are to be rescued by wild life conservation officers.

After eight years of publication the *East African Railways and Harbours Magazine* now appears in a new format under the title *Spear*.

The Union-Castle liner BRAEMAR CASTLE is to undertake two 21-day Mediterranean cruises in the autumn. Fares will range from £140 to £320.

Patrice Lumumba, former Prime Minister of the Congo, has been proclaimed a "saint" by the Church of Africa, a sect founded in Accra.

The present session of the Federal Parliament will end on May 26 and a new session start on June 26. The budget is expected to be presented on June 29.

Fourteen local government officials from East Africa and Aden are making a three-month study tour of Britain under the sponsorship of the British Council.

An African version of "Macbeth" performed by an all-black cast from the Federation and transposed to a Zulu setting, has had its first performance in Durban.

Of 72 firemen working for Rhodesia Railways on the main line, 37 are now Africans. All passed the qualifying examination at the training centre at the first attempt.

An immediate general election will be held in Southern Rhodesia if the Government loses the referendum to be held late in June on the constitutional proposals.

The Special Fund of the United Nations is to be asked by the Government of Kenya to provide about £400,000 for a soil survey of the Colony lasting some five years.

British United Airways, the largest U.K. independent airline, has applied for six long-range routes to Africa and the Far East. It has just placed an £8m. order for 10 jet aircraft.

Fifteen of the 25 Kenya students who took their degree examinations last month at Makerere College, Uganda, have accepted senior appointments in the Kenya Government, which offered employment to all of them.

The Legislative Council of Mozambique has asked the Portuguese Government to take "adequate measures" to safeguard the situation in Portuguese East Africa and so forestall a repetition of such incidents as had occurred in Angola.

In the first 16 weeks of this year building plans approved by Nairobi City Council had a total value of £578,487, whereas in the same period of last year the comparable figure was £24m. The number of schemes was 288, in the first four months of this year, compared with 750 in the same period of 1960. Commercial, industrial, and domestic buildings are covered by these statistics, but not work for the Government of Kenya, the East Africa High Commission, or the City Council itself.

For the second time in a year an Asian, Pyaralaj Melarem Bassan, and an African, Wathobia Kiambo, have been sentenced to death in the Supreme Court of Kenya for the murder of Bassan's wife. They are to appeal. The Court of Appeal ordered a retrial after they had been found guilty in May of last year.

Drastic changes in the wage structure for African employees of Rhodesia Railways have been agreed between the management and the Railway African Workers' Union. Senior African personnel assistants will now earn up to £50 a month, and labourers will start at £9 per month plus allowances. The agreement will cover the next two years.

The United National Republican Party has been formed in Northern Rhodesia by Mr. Dixon Konkola, who was the first president of the United National Independence Party and was previously an official of the Northern Rhodesian-African National Congress. He has said that the new organization will campaign for Northern Rhodesia to become an independent republic within the Commonwealth.

The Institute of International Education has received \$250,000 from the Ford Motor Company with which to finance a Ford International fellowship programme under which 50 scholars annually will take a year's course in the U.S.A. at a professional institution of their own choice. Committées are to be set up in overseas countries to choose young men and women who are deemed potential leaders in their professions.

Congo Factions Still Wrangle

MR. ANTOINE GIZENGA, successor to Mr. Lumumba and head of the Stanleyville Government, called this week for the reconvening of the Congolese Parliament at Kamina, in Katanga. Earlier, President Kasavubu had agreed to Parliament's reconvention, but in Leopoldville.

Mr. Gizenga's insistence that Parliament must meet had previously been the main obstacle to negotiations between his faction and the Central Government. But his choice of Kamina, where apparently he considers he would be less likely to suffer President Tshombe's fate—arrest by the Central Government—has set up a new barrier.

The conference of Congolese leaders in Coquilhatville has been considering draft proposals for a new federal constitution modifying the proposals adopted at Tananarive to give the Central Government more power. Observers regarded the new proposals, however, as likely to be as ineffective and inconclusive as those emerging from the numerous previous conferences.

In Katanga a "ministerial college" of three Ministers was appointed to act for President Tshombe, still detained by the Central Government.

The Defence Ministry announced that foreign mercenaries were free to break their contracts and return home. This followed several desertions and reports that few of the soldiers had been paid.

On Monday the United Nations announced that all U.N. Ghanaian troops and civilians working on food distribution in South Kasai had been withdrawn because of persistent tribal fighting. The 1,600 Ghanaian troops, dispersed in exposed positions over a wide area, has become too vulnerable, said a U.N. spokesman.



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Chairman's Statement: DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LIMITED

Incorporated in the Union of South Africa

DE BEERS WELL EQUIPPED TO MEET THE DIFFICULT TIMES AHEAD IN AFRICA

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer Points to Signs of 1961 Being a Good Year

THE FOLLOWING is from the statement by the chairman, MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated with the annual report for the year ended December 31, 1960.

Sales of diamonds by our organization in 1960 at £89,700,000 were less by £1,435,000 than in 1959. These results must be considered in relation to the fact that greatly increased quantities of diamonds produced by individual diggers in Sierra Leone and also a substantial quantity of diamonds mined in Russia were purchased during the year by our subsidiary, the Diamond Corporation. The Russian purchase represents a new addition to the world production, but the large increase in our Sierra Leone purchases probably reflects a corresponding reduction in the volume of diamonds previously marketed through illicit channels.

While, therefore, our sales for the year must be regarded as satisfactory, the total purchase of newly mined diamonds from all sources by the market in 1960 were considerably less than in 1959, and our increased purchases from Russia and Sierra Leone, without any corresponding increase in our total sales, was one of a number of factors responsible for a substantial increase in the stocks of diamonds held by the Diamond Corporation.

However, we have made a very good start with our sales for 1961. Sales for the first quarter amounted to £24,302,000, which is a record figure. While we cannot expect sales to continue at this exceptionally high level, the indications point to 1961 being a good year.

Expansion at Premier

The policy of the Government of Ghana, that all diamonds produced in that country must be sold through the market in Accra, made it impossible for us to renew our contracts with the Consolidated African Selection Trust and Akim Concessions. Similar action by the Republic of Guinea prevented the continued operation of our contract with the Société Guinéenne de Recherches et d'Exploitations Minières. Of the three contracts affected in this way, it is only the Consolidated African Selection Trust contract which is of real importance.

It is perhaps fortunate that, in all the circumstances, the Ghana diamond production should be of a very specialized nature. About 90 per cent. of these diamonds consist of industrials, of which the most important part is drilling material and board. The market for drilling material has been for some years, and still is to a great extent, dependent on stockpiling by the United States Government. The prospects for the future for this part of the trade are therefore extremely difficult to estimate. We would not, however, like to find ourselves in a position in which we could not meet the requirements of our established customers for these qualities of diamonds, and we recently took the decision to erect an additional recovery plant at the Premier Mine in the Transvaal. The erection of this new plant will ensure that our Group will continue to be a leading factor in this sector of the market for industrial diamonds.

We have made arrangements to start the manufacture

of synthetic industrial diamonds on a commercial scale. The material that we produce is an abrasive diamond grit used in the manufacture of grinding wheels. The product is similar to that being marketed by the General Electric Company, and production is scheduled to start early in the second half of this year.

While the factory will be capable of producing a very large caratage, it is intended, so long as supplies of Congo board are delivered in the normal manner — which I am glad to say is now the case — to operate the new factory on a restricted basis only. The Société Minière du Bécoëka are interested indirectly with us and we shall continue to act in close co-operation with them. The decision to start commercial production was preceded by exhaustive experimental work and testing.

Our conclusion is that natural diamond is distinctly superior in many operations to either of the synthetic grits. Nevertheless, the synthetic grit has a very useful function, and we believe that the market for diamond abrasives can be expanded to accommodate both the natural and synthetic products.

Reopening of De Beers Mine

At Kimberley we have decided to reopen the old De Beers Mine, which has been closed down since 1908. Preliminary recovery should commence in about two and a half years' time and the mine should be brought into full production by 1966. Production from the De Beers Mine will fill the gap caused by the falling off in the production from our other mines as they become deeper, and will enable us to maintain production from the group of mines in Kimberley at about its present level for many years to come.

During the year we continued with our policy of investment outside the diamond industry, and, in doing so, we have further strengthened and broadened the basis of the company. A very important development was our participation with a number of other leading financial houses in Southern Africa, Great Britain, and North America in the major expansion of the Rand Selection Corporation, Limited. Rand Selection Corporation is now the largest investment company in South Africa, with an exceptionally sound and well-balanced portfolio. Our interest, direct and indirect, in the Corporation amounts to nearly 50 per cent. of the total capital, and I am satisfied that this holding gives us particularly attractive means of participating in the general development of Southern Africa outside our own sphere of diamond mining and trading.

The additional investments we have made during the year and the financing of a substantially increased stock of diamonds have been effected whilst still retaining a very strong cash position. The net cash assets of our company and its subsidiaries at the end of the year amounted to £43,016,358, and, in addition, both the gem and industrial marketing companies in which we are substantially interested, but which are not our subsidiaries, maintained strong cash positions for the protection of the trade.

The present is an anxious time for all of us who are interested in Africa, but our company is well equipped to meet the difficult times that lie ahead.

Company Report**Power Securities Corporation, Limited****SIR ANDREW MACTAGGART'S REVIEW**

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, will be held on June 1 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the Chairman and managing director, SIR ANDREW M. MACTAGGART, for the year ended December 31, 1960.

After having increased for several years, the consolidated profit before taxation of £715,142 shows a reduction compared with the previous year of £284,326. After providing for taxation on the profits of the year, the consolidated profit at £379,265 is less than the 1959 figure by £141,745.

The year 1960 has been a difficult one, especially in the field of civil engineering construction, an experience which was not confined to our organization. Tender prices in the United Kingdom have been very keen, and in certain overseas countries political and other conditions have slowed down development to a considerable extent. In Canada dredging and marine work did not emerge on the scale anticipated, and our Toronto company had to work on a very reduced scale during the year.

Nevertheless, your directors feel justified in recommending a dividend on the ordinary shares at the same rate as last year, namely 15% which under the articles of association will entitle the preference shareholders to the maximum participating dividend of 3%, making with the cumulative dividend of 7% a total of 10% for the year.

After deducting from the consolidated profit the net cost of the above dividends, amounting to £214,375, the balance remaining is £164,890. From this amount there has been deducted the net expenditure relating to previous years of £4,548, leaving profit retained in the business of £160,342. Adding this sum to the amount brought forward of £786,716 gives a total of £947,058, of which £115,000 has been transferred to general reserve in certain subsidiary companies, leaving £832,058 to be carried forward.

Balfour, Beatty & Company, Limited

Electrical Engineering.—The Staythorpe "B" steam power station contract for the Central Electricity Generating Board continues to make good progress. The first 120 MW turbo alternator set and its associated boiler was commissioned during the year, and the second set should be in commission shortly. Over 400 miles of high voltage overhead transmission lines and approximately 50 miles of low voltage lines have been erected during the past year, and contracts in hand include some 200 miles of 275 kV and 150 miles of lower voltage lines.

We are turning our attention to industrial work for which our electrical and mechanical departments are well equipped, and already have received some assignments.

Civil Engineering.—The construction of the additional tunnel under the River Thames at Blackwall for the London County Council is proceeding satisfactorily. We are engaged upon the construction of a new berth in the shipyard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Limited, at Wallsend. Tunnelling contracts for the London Transport Executive and the Postmaster General are progressing according to programme.

In Scotland, the civil engineering work in connexion with the transmission towers to carry electric cables across the River Forth has been entrusted to us, and

this, with contracts from the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, will keep our Scottish office occupied for some time to come. We continue to carry out work for Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox on various contracts at their Paisley Works.

Our Toronto company, Russell Construction Ltd., again had a lean year, tender prices being very keen. The contract at Wah for the Government of Pakistan is expected to be brought to a successful conclusion within the next few months.

Our association with NEDECO, the well-known Continental consultants, on the investigation of the River Niger continues, and both companies were engaged last year on the mass of detail required for the report on this important study.

Also in Nigeria, Balfour Beatty are constructing the Ankwil Dam for the Nigerian Electricity Supply Corporation, Limited. This contract is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Hale hydro-electric scheme on the upper reaches of the Pangani River in Tanganyika has now been finalized in design.

Subsidiary Companies

TERSONS, LIMITED, has had another busy year, with a record turnover, and it began 1961 with an encouraging amount of work on hand.

DUNCAN WATSON (ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS), LIMITED.—Turnover has again increased, and contracts in hand will ensure a busy year for all concerned. The company has extended its sphere of operations, and we look forward to another successful year.

STENT PRECAST CONCRETE, LIMITED.—Precast concrete units for the building trade showed a satisfactory increase. Work on hand at date indicates that the results for 1961 will be satisfactory.

JAMES KILPATRICK & SON, LIMITED.—Fully engaged during the past year on a variety of interesting and important projects at home and overseas sums up the activities of this company. The volume of current work and prospective business should enable the level of turnover to be maintained.

METROPOLITAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.—During 1960 this company had a record turnover with satisfactory results. The prospects for the current year appear favourable.

In the United Kingdom the group companies engaged primarily in the building and allied industries are carrying out a strenuous programme of work, and, subject to conditions remaining comparatively stable, should have a profitable year.

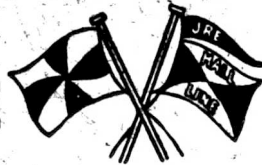
Overseas the prospects depend to some extent on the country concerned. As I mentioned in my statement last year, the lack of finance or guarantee of tenure is holding up developments in certain overseas territories.

I am pleased to see that the United Kingdom Government is beginning to appreciate the difficulties which we, engaged in private enterprise, encounter in certain underdeveloped countries, and that it is introducing a form of long-term credits for manufacturers. Whilst this is satisfactory so far as it goes, it does not cover schemes of development in countries where we are already established and which have large potentialities for our exports.

Unless the Government of the United Kingdom makes available some form of endorsement of security covering the period of such developments, these projects will undoubtedly go to those countries which are prepared to guarantee private enterprise.

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

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