

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

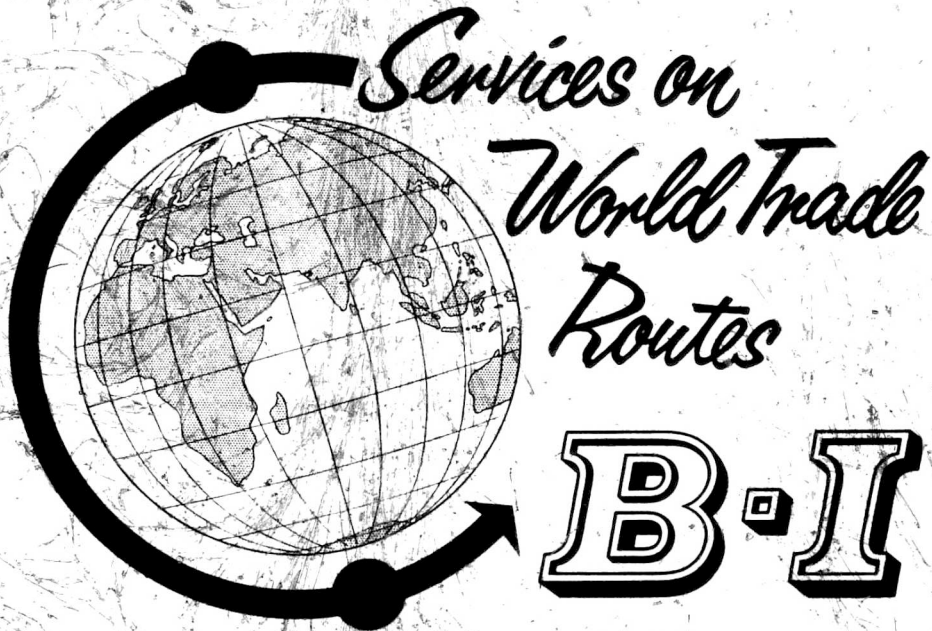
Thursday, May 25, 1961

Vol. 37

No. 1911

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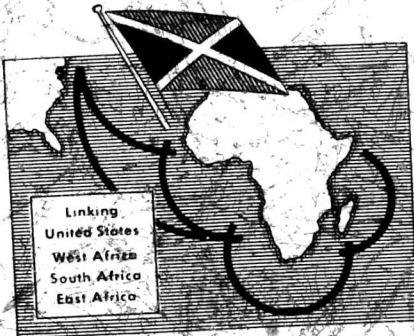
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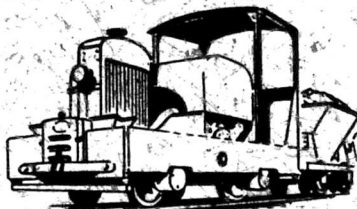
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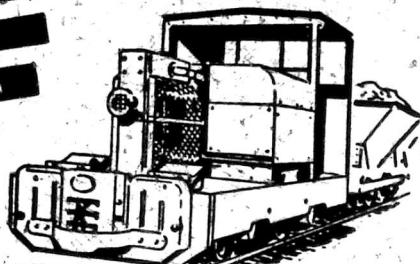


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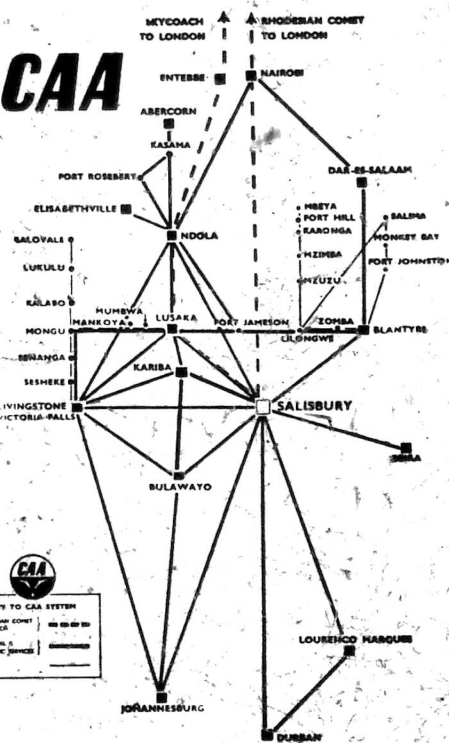


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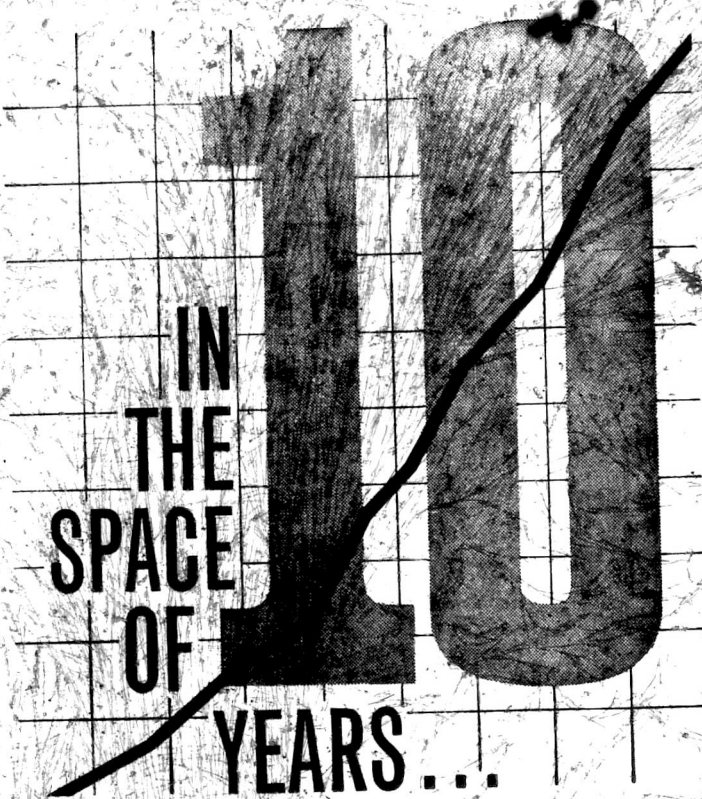
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1961

Vol. 37

No. 1911

40/- yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

ALL WALK IN FEAR and danger now, because the Government is weak and behaves foolishly; yet there are thousands of brave Africans who watch the Government and try to be encouraged. But Mau Mau is upon us once more". That statement was made quite recently to a European farmer in Kenya by a Kikuyu who had called upon him to say that "masses of good-thinking men" of his tribe hated the present state of affairs, believed that "terrible bloodshed" was inevitable if the Government did not show greater firmness, and spoke among themselves of conditions worse than those in the Congo if the British settlers, "you our friends", leave the country. On the day on which we received this note of a conversation with a Kikuyu who saw no means of averting open and large-scale recrudescence of Mau Mau except a much stronger stand by the Government of Kenya and a policy which would prevent the threatened exodus of European settlers, we were sent from other sources disturbing facts about the way in which terrorism and victimization are being employed by men who purport to be acting for the Kenya African National Union and/or the Kenya Land Freedom Army. The information was given to our correspondents by a number of Kikuyu, some of whom admitted that they still hold office in one or other of those organizations—both of which are now termed "the Mau Mau party" by many Kenya Africans.

The seven Mau Mau oaths are, it seems, being administered—and with such confidence against retribution that strict secrecy has been abandoned, each stage of preference being marked by a knife cut in the right arm-pit. **Methods of Recruitment.** It is still at the fifth stage that the "killing", or *bathuni*, oath is reached. The fifth rites are believed to be little changed, except that in an increasing

number of cases the carcasses of dogs and rabbits are substituted for those of sheep and goats. Members of the Land Freedom Army greet each other by curling the fingers inwards and scratching on the palm as they shake hands. Africans known as sincere loyalists are not recruited, but are openly told that they have been marked down for revenge; the uninfluential, who, if they "confess" their errors and pay a heavy fine, may, however, be admitted. For ordinary recruits to the L.F.A. the fee has recently been raised from fifty to sixty-five shillings, which may be paid by monthly instalments. Special attention is paid to members of K.A.N.U., to whom the approach is often in the following form: "As a member of K.A.N.U. you should know that there is another body which works to unite all our people and get Kenyatta released. It will give you land and houses, and provide hospitals and reopen the schools which the Government closed" (meaning the Kikuyu Independent Schools which were used to spread Mau Mau propaganda).

In at least one district there are now Sunday services of a "church" which has a pseudo-Christian basis, the congregation faces Mount Kenya for prayers, and the "hymns" extol **L.F.A. House Renamed Kenyatta, Lum-umbamba, Nkrumah, and latterly Mr. Lancaster House.**

Nyerere, now Prime Minister of Tanganyika (who, if he is aware of this misuse of his name, can certainly not approve it, for he is a practising Christian). In the pre-Mau Mau period, it will be recalled, there was similar sacrilege, with the substitution of Kenyatta's name for that of Christ in "prayers" and "hymns". Then also the names of other Kikuyu, and especially of Mbiyu Koinange, were made the subject of special reverence. In at least one place what was called Land Freedom House has been renamed Lancaster House, allegedly because it was at the Lan-

caster House Conference early last year that Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, weakly, calamitously, and against experienced advice reversed his own ruling against the admission of Koinange, who had been second to Kenyatta in the Mau Mau hierarchy. The full tally of Land Freedom Army branches may be known to very few people, but from reliable sources we have been given the location of sixteen. That there are many more is probable, for our present list does not contain any in the Luo country. It is restricted to Kikuyuland and a few other districts with large Kikuyu populations. The headquarters are still in Nairobi.

Kikuyu, among them some members of K.A.N.U. and the L.F.A., have told many Europeans, often their employers or former employers and benefactors, that there are long lists of people who are **Marked Down for Revenge** to be killed at or before independence day. The names are said to be in separate books: two large ones for African loyalists and Europeans, and a small one for the Asians, who have sided with the Government. One farmer of our acquaintance has been told that he and his eight nearest neighbours and their wives and children are on what is variously termed the Mau Mau list or the L.F.A. list (the L.F.A. being sometimes described by Africans as the militant wing of K.A.N.U. and sometimes of Mau Mau). A holocaust of loyalists is planned: "they must be exterminated", their enemies declare. As a prelude they are being systematically intimidated, the immediate purpose being to "persuade" them to state publicly that they would welcome the release of Kenyatta. When they have committed themselves in that way, as many have done under pressure, they may either be oathed on payment of a heavy penalty for having acted against Mau Mau in the past, or, more probably, informed that their offence cannot be so easily purged. Some are told that "we shall deal with you"; some are kept guessing what their fate may be; and some are ordered to be ostracized.

Many weapons are stated to be in African hands, and one story which is circulated to encourage the terrorists is that hundreds of former members of Mau Mau gangs are now in the forces of the Somali Republic and ready to cross back into Kenya as soon as they receive their orders. Two other assertions are that a secret radio link with Cairo is

operated, and that Russians will arrive to give help of all kinds immediately independence has been achieved. There is obvious exaggeration in the statements in this paragraph, but we are satisfied that the rest of this catalogue of breaches of law and order is accurate. As that last word was written the telephone rang and an old friend from Kenya, who had arrived in London only a few hours earlier, said, *à propos* the whole question of security (or, rather, insecurity in the Colony): "We are all in despair at the folly and weakness of the Government, which knows what violence is being plotted. This is worse than the position in mid-1952, for now we have a good Special Branch, which really has the evidence, and a police force double its then strength. The Government, however, is determined not to admit the facts. Its split mind—fear of the omens, but assumption that they can be disregarded—is reflected in the Governor's address to the new Legislative Council. It was an astonishing statement". "Because those words express exactly our reading of the situation they are recorded almost textually. That the most serious trouble is brewing in Kenya is manifest. It is the product of Macblundellism."

Statements Worth Noting

"More than £60m. has been spent in the past 10 years on commercial and private building in Nairobi"—Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya.

"Mr. Macmillan would throw Mr. Macleod to the wolves if his own position became seriously threatened".—Mr. Bernard Levin, in the *Spectator*.

"Not everyone can admire the Prime Minister's perfection of the art of evasion. He cannot be all things to all men all the time".—Mr. John Stonehouse, M.P. in the House of Commons.

"The Commonwealth picture changes radically when the coloured members of the club suddenly find themselves strong enough to push out a white member without any serious opposition from the other whites".—*The Economist*.

"There is hardly a white man in Central Africa who does not think that he has been deceived [by Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod], and there is hardly a black politician who does not feel that promises made to him have been broken".—Lord Lambton.

"Africans on the Copperbelt are given houses superior to the homes of many English workers, and certainly far better than those of the majority of workers on the Continent".—Mr. Mark Rushton, general manager of the Nchanga Mine.

"In one country I was in they introduced a Bill which said a police officer was always on duty and could not take alcohol while on duty. They had to introduce an amending Bill in order to allow it".—Mr. H. W. Wilson, Q.C., Speaker, Nyasaland Legislative Council.

"Uhuru and constitutional advance and political improvements are all very desirable, but they will bring no benefits to you unless you also have economic advance at the same time".—Mr. F. A. Loyd, Provincial Commissioner of Nyanza, in a broadcast to the people of the province.

Notes By The Way

Another K.A.N.U. Attack

LET THE HYPOCRITES TREMBLE. That warning to the Kenya African Democratic Union has been given by the so-called Mission for External Affairs in Cairo of the rival Kenya African National Union, which in a long statement points out that in the recent general election K.A.D.U. won only 14 seats with 142,580 votes, whereas K.A.N.U. gained 20 seats in the Legislature, altogether polling 467,474 votes. It does not say, of course, that K.A.D.U. was invited by the Governor to participate in the formation of a Government only after K.A.N.U. had refused; the impression deliberately given is that K.A.D.U.'s co-operation has been bought for the purpose of aiding "the forces of neo-colonialism", which seek to prevent the release of Kenyatta—who is described, not as the organiser and manager of the fanatical and frightful Mau Mau movement, but as "the beloved and undisputed paramount leader of the African people of Kenya, a symbol of their ardent desire for real independence and true democracy".

Secret Transaction

K.A.D.U. HAS PRESSED as strongly as K.A.N.U. for the release of this calamitous misleader of the Kikuyu, and, as part of the price of the acceptance of portfolios, Mr. Ngala and his associates have been promised that a house for Kenyatta shall be built at public cost with maximum speed on land in the Kiambu district which was confiscated from Kenyatta as part of the penalty for his crimes and has now been restored without a word of explanation by a Government which, at the instance of Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, disregards the pledges given that Kenyatta would be permanently banished from tribal territory. Yet, although early release of Kenyatta is put first in K.A.D.U.'s objective, that party is accused of "attempting to eliminate Kenyatta from political and public life".

Fraudulent Propaganda

A MORE BRAZEN FALSEHOOD there could scarcely be. Do Messrs. Gichuru, Odinga, and Mboya, the trio at the head of K.A.N.U., endorse this fraudulent propaganda from the Cairo office of their party? If not, they should disown it publicly, and tell their representative in Egypt, Mr. Wera Ambitho, who signed the statement, that everyone to whom it was sent should be informed that it has been repudiated. There is, I fear, not the slightest likelihood that that will be done, for the K.A.N.U. hierarchy in Kenya has tolerated mendacity for a long period, and has used the funds and other facilities provided by Nasser for its Cairo office to disseminate outrageous charges against the United Kingdom and Kenya Governments. The Egyptian capital has in the past two or three years become a frequent place of pilgrimage for K.A.N.U. and other extremist African leaders, more than a few of whom have discovered that, if they express rabidly anti-British sentiments, money is not difficult to obtain.

Old Lags Union

IN POLITICAL CIRCLES in several African territories there are important advantages in having been a "prison graduate". Indeed, the letters P.G. are worn as an emblem of especial party honour. Nkrumah having, I think, set the fashion in what was then the Gold Coast Colony, where it quickly established itself. In

the past two or three years large numbers of politically-minded Africans have been jailed in Tanganyika for acts of intimidation and violence, and for misappropriation of funds and other offences, but I have no means of knowing whether it was this type of transgressor who had the idea of capitalizing the P.G. cult by forming a Tanganyika African Ex-Convicts Union. Someone obtained such support for the proposal that rules were drawn up and submitted to the registrar of societies, who, not surprisingly, has declined to give recognition to this Gilbertian type of trade union.

Pantomimic

WOULD THE IDEAL PRESIDENT be someone with at least a decade of "service" inside, or should preference be given to a much worse character who had again and again evaded the clutches of the law on technicalities or by false witness, and, when finally sentenced, had gone down on a minor charge because, owing to rigged evidence, he could not be convicted on the major counts in the same indictment? An expert forger would appear to have strong claims to the secretaryship of such a body, whose funds would presumably be best entrusted to a non-member. I have no reason to think that the organizers discussed these problems with the registrar, who, at least in office hours, must have preserved an air of gravity on the whole subject. If an amateur dramatic society in Dar es Salaam is thinking of staging a pantomime next Christmas, this topic might provide material for a hilarious scene; and if the registrar is prominent in such a society, he might be dragooned into participation—perhaps as one of the promoters of such a union!

Credulous Intelligentsia

MR. MERVYN HILL, editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, has written in that paper a paragraph which deserves to be noticed by politicians in the United Kingdom, particularly those who are so eager to foist the Westminster type of parliamentary democracy upon unready African populations. The paragraph reads: "Three Africans of standing and intelligence recently told a close relation of mine that they knew for a certitude that Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck had paid Mr. Oginga Odinga £750 for his support of the Kenya Coalition. Two averred that they had actually seen the cheque. When asked how it was signed, they were adamant that it was signed right across the bottom 'Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck'! How gullible and foolish can the more intelligent African be? If they can convince themselves of the truth of such abysmal rubbish, what hope is there that common sense prevail?"

Busy President

HAS ANY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in East or Central Africa had more than 39 meetings during the past year? That was the total in Arusha, the president of whose chamber, Mr. A. P. Bewes, must have been one of the most active business leaders in any locality in the territories. He has, moreover, shown himself an outspoken advocate of what he deemed the right policy and a candid critic of what he thought disadvantageous to a Territory in the business and public life of which he has been active for many years.

Hard-Core Mau Mau Threatens Kenya's Security

Hundreds of Africans are Being Killed, Says Minister

MAU MAU IS STILL a major threat to the internal security of Kenya, Mr. A. C. C. Swann, Minister for Defence and Internal Security, declared a few days ago in the Legislative Council.

He said that as many firearms had been stolen in the first quarter of this year as in the whole of 1960, and that there had been seven recent known cases of oath-taking which included a killing clause against Europeans, African loyalists, and informers.

Last year 310 Africans, eight Asians, and one European were murdered, and up to May this year 115 Africans, two Europeans and two Asians had been killed.

The following is the text of Mr. Swann's statement on the security situation:—

"There has been a steady increase in crime, both serious and petty, over the last three years, as the following figures of penal code offences show: 1958—34,557; 1959—36,362; 1960—44,697; January to April, 1961—15,444. (If the present rate continues this would give an annual rate for 1961 of some 46,300 cases).

"This increase is attributable to a number of reasons, in particular in recent months to the droughts and consequent famine in some areas, and the economic recession with its consequent unemployment. With regard to incidence of crime as a whole, I am afraid we must face up to the unpleasant fact that we have to live these days with a higher crime rate than that to which we were accustomed a few years ago.

"We must also recognize the emergence of a class of hardened professional criminals who are highly skilled at their job and who do not hesitate to use violence. This professional criminal class has not been produced by economic conditions. Its emergence is a social evil which is not confined to Kenya alone and this is a social phenomena which has been experienced in both the United Kingdom and other countries where there is a high standard of living and little unemployment.

Murders and Robberies

"It is sometimes alleged that the crimes of violence in Kenya are directed almost entirely against European and Asian communities. In this connection I feel the following figures of murders and robberies with violence may be of interest:—

"Murder:			
	1959	1960	Jan.-Apr. 1961
Europeans	1	1	Nil (2 in May)
Asians	7	8	2
Africans	290	310	115
"Robbery with violence:			
	1959	1960	Jan.-Apr. 1961
European	38	51	21 (annual rate of 63)
Asian	138	291	85 (annual rate of 255)
African	345	568	238 (annual rate of 714)

"There is as yet no evidence that crimes of violence against Europeans and Asians have, since the emergency, been committed for political or subversive reasons. Indeed, in every case that has been brought to court personal gain or grievance was found to have been the motive for the crime.

"Subversion: illegal oath-taking:

"It cannot be denied that there has been a distressing number of oath-taking ceremonies since January this year, but they have in the main been concentrated in two areas—Meru District of Central Province and in Nakuru/Elburgon/Njoro/Londiani areas of the Rift Valley Province. The incidence of reports of oath-taking ceremonies since January is as follows: Rift Valley Province 42; Meru 14; Kiambu 3; Mombasa 1; Machakos 1.

"Of the 42 cases reported in Rift Valley Province, 7 are not illegal according to law and it is doubtful if another 10 are illegal. Wherever possible prosecutions have been instituted and already this year 14 convictions have been obtained for the administering of unlawful oaths and one case is pending before the court. Two convictions have also been obtained for being present at and consenting to the administration of an unlawful oath and against one case is pending before the court.

"In the Meru District, oath-taking is unfortunately endemic and has been so for a number of years. Generally speaking, however, motive of oath administrator is making easy money and although one cannot view the position with complacency

(and indeed the number of successful prosecutions in this district shows every effort is being made to stamp out this disease)—I do not feel Meru oath-taking represents a serious threat to security.

"In the Rift Valley Province ceremonies have been concentrated in areas that I have described, with two isolated cases at Kipkabus and Rumuruti. Recently there have been seven reports of oaths containing killing clauses. These killing oaths have been directed variously against Europeans, loyalists, informers and, in one case, cattle. The ceremonies are reported as having been held in Bendeni Town, Forest Station, and on European farms.

"There is no evidence that this oath-taking is directed by a central organization and ceremonies themselves in Rift Valley have revealed wide variety—from quick money ceremonies (one ceremony was actually held in a moving bus) to ceremonies at which a killing oath has been administered.

"Generally speaking, oath-taking is the work of incorrigible Kikuyu extremists who were actively involved in Mau Mau. Indeed, it is the continued activity of this hard core element who sometimes call themselves "Mutangiri", sometimes "Kenya Land Freedom Army" and sometimes "Rift Valley Parliament" which constitutes a major security threat to Kenya, both today and in the future.

Wedded to Subversion and Violence

"It is indeed distressing that with the passage of years these men remain wedded to subversion and violence. I would make it clear that I am in no way attacking the Kikuyu tribe as a whole but it must be stated quite openly that, were it not for the activities of this wicked and violent hard-core element, there would not be a security problem in Kenya today—the only problem would be an increase in crime.

"There is one further development which I must mention because it makes one uneasy for the future and that is the increasing number of private firearms which have been stolen in the last few years. Weapons stolen: 1959—11, of which 5 were recovered; 1960—21, of which 8 were recovered; Jan. to Apr. 1961—21, of which 10 have been recovered.

"This means that in the last three years 53 firearms have been stolen of which only 23 have been recovered. Broken down to provinces the figures for stolen firearms this year are as follows:—Nyanza Province, 8; Southern Province, 2; Nairobi, 4; Central Province, 4; Rift Valley Province, 3.

"To summarize, we have a problem of increasing crime due to a combination of circumstances, which include unemployment, drought and famine, and the emergence of habitual professional criminals who do not hesitate to use violence. They constitute a crime problem which must be dealt with and will be dealt with, with all resources at the disposal of Commissioner of Police.

"With regard to subversion we have two centres of illegal oath-taking, one in Meru and the other in a part of the Rift Valley Province. Of these two, the latter presents the more serious threat to our security both actually and potentially and again I would emphasize that this oath-taking is not centrally inspired.

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Ban on Political Meetings Eased

"Feelings Have Calmed Down Sufficiently"

WITHIN HOURS of Mr. Swann's statement on the security situation, the following announcement was made by The Leader of Government Business, Mr. Ronald Ngala:—

"On April 26 the Government stated that, having regard to political emotions and factional bitterness prevailing at that time, there was a grave danger that public political meetings would result in breaches of the peace. In consequence, few public meetings have been licensed recently and none in the main centres.

"The Government considers that feelings have now calmed down sufficiently to allow public political meetings again to be held on a wider scale, subject always to the District Commissioner of the district in which a meeting is to take place being satisfied, as he must be, by law, that public order will be maintained".

U. K. Taxpayers Providing £18½m. for Kenya This Year

Financial Plight of the Colony Since Lancaster House Diktat

KENYA'S CURRENT BUDGET DEFICIT is £4½m., while the total deficit on the Development Account is expected to be about £5m. for the year to June 30, 1961.

Aid from United Kingdom taxpayers will amount to no less than £18½m.

To raise an additional £2m. in the coming year there are to be higher customs and excise duties, including increases that will put an extra 2s. on the price of a bottle of spirits and 2½d. on a gallon of petrol; but the African personal tax is to be reduced from £1 to 15s., at a cost of about £70,000.

Mr. K. W. S. Mackenzie, Minister for Finance and Development, said in the course of his budget speech last week:—

"The overall financial position reflects the paradoxes of the economy. As the Economic Survey shows, 1960 was far from being a year of economic recession for Kenya. Output was buoyant. The estimated money value of the gross domestic product in 1960 was higher than ever before. In the recorded monetary economy the increase was from £162m. in 1959 to £174m. in 1960—a rise of 7%.

"Against this, however, the largely subsistence activities outside the recorded monetary economy are estimated to have suffered a severe loss of output as a result of the prolonged drought, so that combining monetary and non-monetary production, the rise in output was only some 4% and as some of this was due to higher prices, and the population increased, the real output per head in 1960 was probably about the same as in 1959.

"In agriculture the increase in gross cash farm revenue from £42.3m. to £47.5m. was as much as 12% higher than that for the rest of the economy."

Lack of Confidence

The transport and distributive trades benefited directly from the greater quantity of agricultural produce handled but imports fell off markedly in the course of the year and there was "an ominous increase" in the number of bankruptcies among traders. Most branches of manufacturing industry maintained or increased their output. The one major industry not sharing in the expansion was the building and associated trades.

"The prevailing lack of confidence caused the cancellation or postponement of capital programmes for business expansion and considering its effect on future output this was the most disturbing development.

"Nonetheless the preliminary figures indicate that gross capital formation in Kenya in 1960, including capital expenditure to cover replacements as well as expansion, totalled approximately £41m. This was a little higher than in 1958 and 1959, though substantially less than in 1956 and 1957."

The Government had no intention of devaluing the shilling or imposing exchange control "now or in the future."

"The development estimates for 1961-62 provide for expenditure of £11,712,296, the biggest total ever presented in the history of the Colony. The problem of financing a programme of this size is formidable. A month ago, when I left London, I felt that to provide so much was almost an act of faith. Since then however a delegation of my colleagues, led by the Leader of Government Business (Mr. Ngala), has had further discussion with H.M. Government.

"Their efforts have been most successful. Thanks to them, and to the generosity of H.M. Government I can now firmly state that not only will this expenditure be financed but it will be surpassed. Further we shall receive an additional subvention towards our recurrent expenditure."

The figure of over £11½m. included two important new projects—localization and training, and agricultural settlement.

The provision for agricultural settlement schemes was £2,808,220, which should enable 75,000 acres to be settled during the year.

At existing rates of taxation there would be a deficit in 1961-62 of over £4m. Some of this would be met by a grant-in-aid from H.M. Government, but the balance could be met only by further economies or through taxation. Total aid from the United Kingdom would be at least £18½m. plus not less than £2m. in guarantees.

"We hope that as a result of the policies being pursued by the present Government and through the good sense of all our people there will be a rapid economic recovery which

will once more enable us to pay our way. It would, however, be disastrous and inconsistent with our aspirations towards independence to allow the gap between recurrent revenue and recurrent expenditure to become so great that a newly independent Kenya would have the choice of remaining indefinitely as a pensioner of the United Kingdom, of soliciting the aid of other probably less disinterested power, or of destroying most of the services which have been so laboriously built up in the past.

"The revenue shortfall in 1960-61 was due to lack of confidence not only in Kenya but in Africa generally. It is far easier to disturb confidence than to restore it. We shall be deluding ourselves if we expect our recovery to be as dramatic as has been the recession. We are likely for some time to be on a form of probation so far as new investment is concerned. If we fail to rehabilitate ourselves rapidly the sufferers will be ordinary people of this country."

Taxation Proposals

Dealing with his proposals to increase revenue, Mr. Mackenzie continued: "For some time the East African Governments have been considering ways of protecting our local aluminium industry. It is now proposed to achieve this by increasing the duty on aluminium corrugated sheets, ridgings and gutterings and on such aluminium sheet products as coils and circles to the general revenue rate. Flat aluminium sheets become dutiable at the assisted rate, and specific duties of cents 7 per sq. ft. on all galvanized flat sheets and cents 15 per sq. ft. on all corrugated sheets are being applied where these sheets are of .014 in. thickness and less. These specific duties should discourage the importation of thin sheets which have been found generally unsatisfactory in use. It is estimated that as a secondary effect these changes will produce additional revenue of £62,000.

"At the same time the duty on asbestos sheets, gutterings and ridgings is to be raised to the general rate. This, as well as affording assistance to an important Uganda industry, should produce additional revenue of £5,500.

"Kenya can now produce its requirements of boxes and of many other packing materials locally. I propose, therefore, to impose duty at the estimated rate on wooden boxes, including tea-chests. I also propose to encourage the local production of corrugated cardboard, cartons, cardboard boxes and paper bags by admitting materials for their manufacture duty free and by applying the assisted rate of duty to those articles of this type which are being satisfactorily produced locally.

"Manufacture of printing ink started in Kenya in September last. I am advised that in addition to providing excellent materials, valuable technical advice is now readily available to the printing trade. To assist this industry certain printing and stencil inks will, in future, bear the general rate of duty with an alternative specific duty of cents 30 per lb. As some printing ink will still be imported the Exchequer will benefit to the tune of some £15,000. I am advised that the benefit to the end cost of printing will be negligible. It will to a certain extent be offset by two small amendments designed to encourage the local printing of showcards and advertising pictures recommending local products.

"For some long time a local firm has struggled to manufacture vernacular gramophone records in competition with various neighbours. All too frequently, however, the efforts of local artists have been recorded on tapes which were then sent for processing elsewhere. I hope to correct this position by the imposition of a specific duty of Shs. 1 per record. The alternative *ad valorem* duty, on hand scrubbing brushes and boot brushes, and secondly on amendment to tariff 175 which should encourage the local production of signs and nameplates.

"As usual the opportunity has been taken to make a number of tariff amendments, largely of textual significance only which are detailed in the Financial Statement.

"I now turn to measures primarily designed to increase revenue. Hon. Members may have wondered why I have so far referred to assisted and general rates of duty, instead of 11% and 22%. The reason is simple. After prolonged reflexion, I have decided that the most equitable way in which to meet a major portion of the country's additional needs at a relatively small cost to the taxpayer is to make a small general increase in *ad valorem* duties.

From midnight, therefore, the assisted rate of 11% will be raised to 12%, the general rate of 22% to 25%, the protective and revenue rate of 30% to 33½%, and the revenue rate of 60% to 66½%. In certain cases this has necessitated

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PERSONALIA

CANON J. G. NICHOLLS has been appointed Arch-deacon of Nairobi.

THE AGA KHAN arrived in Entebbe on Sunday for a week's visit to Uganda.

MR. W. D. BROWN is now headmaster of Lira Secondary School, Uganda.

MR. R. L. E. DRESCHFIELD has been sworn in as Acting Chief Secretary of Uganda.

MAJOR AND MRS. LEWIS HASTINGS are in Spain for a holiday of about six weeks.

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD has officially opened the £2m. Kyle Dam in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. W. W. AWORI has written a book on Kenyatta. It is to be published shortly.

THE VEN. A. S. RICE-JONES, is now education secretary in the Diocese of South-West Tanganyika.

MR. G. O. L. DYKE, a resident magistrate in Uganda, has been appointed a Crown Counsel in Kenya.

MR. S. P. F. GRENVILLE, an education officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred to Aden as education adviser.

THE REV. R. HARRIES, chaplain in Kampala, has been appointed Provost of All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi.

MR. A. H. CROXTON, principal executive officer of Rhodesia Railways, and MRS. CROXTON are in England on leave.

MR. A. D. BUTLER has joined the board of Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., following the resignation of Mr. A. S. BUTLER.

MR. R. H. GOWER is now Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Local Government and Housing in Tanganyika.

DR. and MRS. H. LOFFIER and DR. K. CZERNIN are spending five months in East Africa on the study of inland waters.

MR. DONALD MACIVER has been appointed a research chemist in the Nakuru laboratories of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya.

MR. J. M. DEVEREUX-COLEBURN, who lectures for the Commonwealth Institute, London, is spending several months in East Africa.

MR. H. D. M. SUTTON, a senior labour officer in Tanganyika, is going to Aden as Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Welfare.

MR. J. E. H. DAVIES will on June 30 become managing director of Shell-Mex and B.P., Ltd., in succession to Mr. C. M. VIGNOLES.

MR. G. P. SPORR, city valuer of Nairobi, will be on overseas leave from the latter part of July until the third week of September.

MR. YOZEFU K. KASAJA, a 44-year-old Muganda, is the first African in the Uganda Police Force to be promoted to the rank of superintendent.

MR. H. Y. W. S. DICKSON, formerly of the administrative service in the Somaliland Protectorate, is going to Nyasaland as an administrative officer.

SIR ROBERT RENWICK has been elected chairman of Planned Equipment, Ltd., a new wholly-owned subsidiary of Associated Television, Ltd.

LADY BYRNE, widow of BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOSEPH BYRNE, sometime Governor of Kenya, left £32,255, on which duty of £8,379 has been paid.

MR. N. F. STEVENS, assistant chief mechanical engineer, (workshops), of East African Railways and Harbours, has just retired after 24 years' service.

MR. PHILIP BODLEY SCOTT and MR. DAVID BROATCH, the Kenya farmers' delegates to London, had luncheon with MR. MACLEOD, the Colonial Secretary, on Tuesday.

On June 1, its 60th birthday, the Royal African Society will be addressed by SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLARKE on "The West and Africa's Challenge".

PROFESSOR BOLDELLI and PROFESSOR BOLDRINI, both of the Department of Veterinary Services of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, are to visit Kenya shortly.

THE REV. B. A. ARMITAGE has been appointed an education officer in Uganda, and SQUADRON-LEADER W. D. DONNELLY an education officer in Nyasaland.

MR. R. P. S. BANCHE, chairman and managing director of the largest United Kingdom manufacturers of springs and spring balances, is visiting Kenya.

SIR EDWIN CHAPMAN-ANDREWS, lately British Ambassador in Khartoum, was received by THE QUEEN last week on his retirement from the Foreign Service.

SIR ALEXANDER CARR-SAUNDERS, who has paid several visits to East Africa, is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Cambridge University.

MR. L. FARRER-BROWN, director of the Nuffield Foundation, who has visited East and Central Africa, is to receive the honorary J.L.D. of Birmingham University.

MR. D. O. ERSKINE'S request to be allowed to join K.A.N.U. has been refused. He has said, however, that he will support the K.A.N.U. bloc in the Legislative Council.

MR. A. N. MITCHELL, clerk of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed secretary of St. Andrew's University. He will take up his duties on July 1.

MR. J. H. GAUNT, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, and MRS. GAUNT are passengers for Mombasa in the WARWICK CASTLE.

THE REV. PATRICK MURINDAGOMO, who has joined the staff of Salisbury Cathedral, is said to be the first African priest in Southern Rhodesia appointed to a post in a European parish.

A Leverhulme research award has been made to MR. JOHN ILIFFE, so that he may undertake post-graduate research at Makerere College, Uganda, for a doctoral thesis in East African history.

THE VEN. E. A. HUNT, vicar of Burton-on-Trent, is to be rector of Moltens, in the diocese of Grahamstown, South Africa. He was rector of Bulawayo and Arch-deacon of Matabeleland from 1942 to 1954.

SIR HAROLD ROXBEE COX, chairman of the Metal Box Co., Ltd., which has subsidiary companies in East and Central Africa, is to be chairman of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for five years from October 1.

DR. B. KONOSO, the only African doctor in Northern Rhodesia, under the Federal Ministry of Health, is to resign to begin practice in Matero African township. He will be the only African in private medical practice in Northern Rhodesia.

DR. B. E. C. HOPWOOD, of Entebbe, Uganda; MR. J. J. McPHILLIPS, resident magistrate in Arusha, Tanganyika; and MR. E. J. SHAMWANA, of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, an undergraduate in the University of London, have been called to the Bar at Gray's Inn.

MR. NATHAN SHAMUYARIRA, editor-in-chief of the African Newspapers, has been appointed by the Federal Minister of Home Affairs to the board of trustees of the Rhodes National Gallery. He takes the place of PROFESSOR B. A. FLETCHER, who resigned on his retirement to the United Kingdom.

MR. R. W. WHITTALL, of Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, who is studying agricultural engineering at Chelsea School of Aeronautical and Agricultural Engineering, London, has been chosen by the British Schools Exploring Society to take part in an expedition to Arctic Scandinavia in August.

BRIGADIER S. C. CHAMBERS, who is in charge of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-Sergeant's staffs of East Africa Command, served with the 15th Scottish Division in North West Europe and with the 17th Gurkha Division in Malaya, and has since been an instructor at the Staff College, Camberley.

MR. N. J. V. WAIT, who was for some time in charge of the photographic division of the Information Department of Northern Rhodesia, and in the last seven years has built up a public relations department in Aden from scratch, has been appointed Deputy Director of Information Services in Hong Kong.

MR. JACK DAVISON has been appointed managing director of Hawker Siddeley Brush (Southern Africa), Ltd., and chairman of Hawker Siddeley Brush (Central Africa) (PVE), Ltd., Salisbury. **MR. FRANK A. VAUGHAN**, who now holds both offices, will then return to the head office of the group in London.

DR. G. FRASER, lecturer in bacteriology and virology at Edinburgh University, will shortly spend several weeks in East Africa to study tropical diseases and field control problems. He will spend a fortnight at Maguga and the same period at the Kabete veterinary laboratory before going to Tanganyika.

MR. C. L. KOMBO and **MR. S. W. C. MAREALLE**, two African assistant veterinary officers in Tanganyika, have been awarded four-year scholarships at the University of Queensland, where they will read for the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science. **MR. C. G. HATIBU**, another Tanganyika African, entered that university about a year ago.

DR. M. D. GWYNNE, a research fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, is spending a year in Kenya under the auspices of the Nuffield Foundation to investigate drought in relation to economic crops. He is co-operating with **DR. J. GLOVER**, plant physiologist of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization at Muguga, near Nairobi.

MR. JUSTUS OLUOCH is the first African to be appointed a provincial information officer in Kenya, and, indeed, the first to be given charge of any provincial office of a Government Department in the Colony. He is a B.A. of Makerere and recently spent a year at Indiana University, U.S.A., studying various aspects of public relations. He has served in the Information Department for eight years.

The Colonial Police Medal has been awarded to **CONSTABLE JONATHAN KIRANGA MURITHI**, of the Kenya Police for gallantry in closing with an armed man and holding him until help arrived though he had been stabbed seven times in the arms, back and forehead. His assailant was sentenced to six years' imprisonment on various charges. Constable Jonathan was unarmed and off duty when he tackled the criminal.

MR. E. S. COX, assistant chief mechanical engineer of the British Transport Commission, who has just undertaken an intensive survey of railway conditions throughout Africa, said that the most impressive thing he had seen had been the training school in Nairobi of East African Railways and Harbours. The standards were, he considered, comparable with the best in Britain.

MR. J. RICHARD SYMONDS has just arrived in Dar es Salaam to take charge of the new Technical Assistance Board office of the United Nations. His task will be to negotiate programmes of technical assistance for all the East African territories. Mr. Symonds was at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and served in the last war in the Friends Ambulance Unit. He then did relief and rehabilitation work in Bengal and Austria before becoming secretary of the Economic and Political Sub-Committee of the United Nations Commission in Kashmir. For the past 10 years he has served the Technical Assistance Board in Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East.

DR. BERNARD GRZIMEK, director of Frankfurt Zoo, who has been touring game areas in the Eastern Congo, Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya, said in Nairobi that unless African leaders were impressed with the importance to East Africa's tourist trade of preserving wild life some species of game would soon be wiped out. He was particularly concerned about the slaughter of rhino by the Maai in the Ngorongoro Crater in Northern Tanganyika.

Obituary

MR. SKETCHLEY SAMKANGE, who was drowned in Nyasaland on Saturday, was one of the original members of the National Democratic Party in Southern Rhodesia. He was one of three N.D.P. leaders whose arrest under the Unlawful Organizations Act last July provoked riots in Salisbury.

Mr. M. G. M. Bevan Succeeds Col. Alston

MR. M. G. M. BEVAN has been appointed chairman of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., of which he has been a director since 1952 and deputy chairman since 1958. **Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Alston**, who had been chairman for three years, has resigned that office but remains on the board.

Mr. Bevan was educated at Eton and spent three years in the Grenadier Guards. He is a director of Briscoe's, Ltd., an Australian company of wholesale hardware merchants, and managing director of its English subsidiary. His hobby is arable farming in Cambridgeshire. Mr. Bevan is a grandson of Mr. W. A. Briscoe, of Manica from 1927 to 1934.

Colonel Alston was educated at Dulwich College and Jesus College, Cambridge. He was in the Royal Flying Corps during the 1914-18 war, and commanded A.A. regiments during the 1939-45 war. He has been a director of the Manica Trading Company since 1924, and was for 31 years managing director. His hobby is the construction and operation of model railways. Mr. Rowland Alston, his father, was chairman of the Manica Company from 1896 to 1927.

Kenya's Minister of Health

MR. BERNARD MATE has been appointed Minister of Health and Social Affairs in the Kenya Government having announced his resignation from the Kenya African National Union, and crossed the floor of the Legislative Council as an independent member. Mr. Mate, elected member for Meru, has been an elected member of the Legislative Council since 1955. Born in 1923, he was at Makerere College, Uganda, where he took a teacher training course. He spent three years at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, obtaining a degree in history and philosophy, and after a year at Edinburgh University was awarded an education diploma. On his return to Kenya he taught at the African Girls' High School, Kikuyu, and the Government Teacher Training Centre and Secondary School at Meru. A member of the Meru tribe, he is married with one son and four daughters.

Buganda Speaker Dismissed

THE KABAKA OF BUGANDA has dismissed the Speaker of the Lukiko, **MR. E. M. KALILE**, for suspending Ministers and members alleged to have taken part in the Uganda elections. Other reasons given for the dismissal were that the Speaker refused to allow a letter from the Kabaka advising Ministers to see the Munster Commission to be read to the Lukiko, and that he twice refused to go to the Kabaka when summoned to see him on important matters.

Letter to the Editor**Disastrous Policy for Kenya
Views for Somali Community**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR, — EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA can, I think, never have published a better constructed and more persuasive communication from an African correspondent than that from Mr. Ali 'Abdi, president of the United Ogaden Somali Association of Kenya. It was the more effective for being restrained, and it contained passages which deserve repetition for their own sake and because the United Kingdom Government seemingly needs to have sound arguments repeated again and again. The passages which I would like to see reprinted are the following: —

"While not belittling the value of education, water and grazing are to us of infinitely greater importance. They are matters of life and death to us, our cattle and our camels in our thirsty country. Our people can, if they must, live without schools. They cannot live without water and grass.

"It is with apprehension that we view the mistaken Lancaster House plan, which was designed to bring us under the rule of a majority ignorant and careless of our real problems and way of life, a people who feel no responsibility for us. We do not doubt its good intentions. Nevertheless, we must in the interests of our people say that the present policy laid down is the most disastrous imaginable to the Somali people and cannot fail to make life for us in Kenya impossible.

"As loyal subjects of the Queen, and disciples of the Prophet, we pray that, if the British Government refused for reasons we do not understand to take further responsibility for us, we are not handed over to the type of irresponsible politician which is arising all over Kenya today as the result of democratic innovations amongst backward peoples unready for them."

Our apathetic Parliamentarians may perhaps take some notice of such a statement because it comes from a non-European spokesman. I trust that they will.

As my identity does not matter, I sign.

Yours faithfully,
PRO KENYA.

London.

Points from Letters**Nostalgia**

"THOUGH ENJOYING INTENSELY your outspoken comments on the way in which African affairs have been conducted lately from Whitehall, I do not know whether it is wise to go on reading EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, for the paper arouses such nostalgia, and puts into words the feelings of thousands of us who have known Africa all our lives. I first went to Northern Rhodesia in 1909, and much later was for many years in East Africa."

Southern Rhodesia's Example

"I GREATLY APPRECIATE your staunch and undeviating upholding of what we have always considered British principles of justice and responsibility in East Africa and the Federation. We are Southern Rhodesians, but spent 18 years in Tanganyika and Uganda, and while we have never felt that the Colonial Office was anything to write home about — usually a minor political pawn in British political appointments — it has been a shock to find how unashamedly Britain has joined the 'rat-race' in shedding responsibility and gulling herself with irresponsible and empty phrases instead of deeds. Africans have not been slow to realize this attitude in their dealings with the British in power today. Southern Rhodesia was almost the only country in the Commonwealth that did not landslide into a change of Government after the last war. It has shown steadfastness the whole way through, and we hope that her example may even yet prevail with the British over Mr. George III Macleod."

Black Nationalism

"AFRICAN NATIONALISM is a myth. Even 'black nationalism' would be a sheer euphemism, as the thousands of individual tribes and factions have, *de profundis*, no wish for real union. This is proved by present conditions in the Congo and Uganda, and anyone who knows anything of Nyasaland and its past history of migrant tribes overrunning each other both from the north and the south — with their endless feuds, strifes, and internecine warfare — realizes how very far any one tribe is from wishing to be ruled by anyone of another tribe. They frankly declaim against it. 'Why does not the Government let me take a hundred of my men there? I would soon settle them', said an old chief to a friend of mine when there were grave disturbances in a neighbouring district. 'We know the north-ers, are only waiting to kill us' was the reported remark of a southern Congress man with regard to his northern Nyasaland confreres only last year."

Rapacity

"YOU HAVE MENTIONED that the same brand of instant coffee can be bought in shops in the same street at prices varying by as much as 15%. Grocers in my district are much too competitive in some cases and rapacious in others to differ so little. What seems to be the best selling instant coffee must carry an exceptional profit margin, for there is nothing like a standard price. Today I have passed a shop with a window display of the large size tins at 8s. 6d. Not far away exactly the same brand, also prominently displayed, is marked 9s. 3d. A little along the road a supermarket has a price tag of 9s. 11d. In two other shops in the same street the same tins are marked 10s. 9d. and 11s. 3d. — on the shelves, not in the windows. This powdered coffee is, I believe, made entirely, or almost entirely, from robusta beans from Uganda. Why should there be so extortionate a difference between what the seller at 8s. 6d. must consider a fair price and the sum which a number of other grocers expect to get from unalert buyers? Sales at 11s. 3d. represent almost exactly 33% additional profit to that earned by the seller at 8s. 6d. That cannot be fair trading."

Dominant Society

"LORD BALFOUR OF INCHYRE has referred to the development in Africa of what he calls the Dominant Society, which, he truly sees, is the antithesis of the peaceful co-existence and multi-racial partnership which are the chief aims of British policy. Some element must dominate in the general interests of any community. That is universally accepted in the Western world, which nevertheless tends to accept the absurd idea that it will be for the good of Africa if dominance is transferred almost overnight from experienced and beneficent European administration to inexperienced and consequently dangerous control by African politicians merely because they agitate and manoeuvre for power. As in every civilized country the dominant element changes all the time, ensuring that progress is evolutionary, so it should change gradually in Africa, where, however, an infinitesimal minority of politically active Africans are encouraged by ill-informed or unbalanced left-wing extremists in other countries to demand revolutionary changes. Just as dominance is not repressive in England, so in Africa it does not imply unfairness to the mass of the population. Multi-facial co-existence is the key to sound progress, which cannot possibly be expected from the enfranchisement of millions who have no conception of a State, let alone the complexities of government."

Awarded Gallantry Medal

MR. ANDREW CHRISTOPHER STUART, a 32-year-old district officer in Uganda, who is at present seconded to the Uganda Police Force (Special Branch), and who recently climbed a 100 ft. rock in Uganda to arrest a dangerous criminal who had escaped from prison, has been awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry.

The man he arrested was Matiya Sewanyana, *alias* Kibuku Kiganira, known as "the Prophet of Mutundwe Hill", who was sentenced to death, and later had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment, for his part in the murder of a head constable of the Buganda Government Police in 1955. Kiganira escaped from prison in March this year, and on March 24 was located on Kunga Rock, Kyadondo County, which has a place in Buganda mythology.

The citation states:—

"From the top of this rock, which is regarded as inaccessible except by experienced mountaineers, Kiganira was delivering revivalist speeches to a crowd of 800 Africans gathered at the foot. When attempts by police to persuade him to come down had failed, Mr. Stuart led an assault team of members of the Uganda Mountain Club up a 'chimney' leading to the rock's summit. Kiganira was making threatening gestures with a short spear to the police party below, and when Mr. Stuart appeared at the top of the chimney, Kiganira picked up a large stone and attacked him. Shortly afterwards a second member of the assault team arrived at the top, and Mr. Stuart then tried to outflank Kiganira by traversing a large pinnacle on the sloping edge of the rock.

"Kiganira, on seeing this movement, ran round the side of the pinnacle, thus catching Mr. Stuart at a great disadvantage, perched on the edge of the rock below him, with a 100 foot drop beneath him. Kiganira attacked Mr. Stuart with both spear and stone, and Mr. Stuart, armed with a police baton, fought him off. He finally managed to knock the stone from Kiganira's hand, chased him across the top of the rock, and then overpowered and bound him".

Mr. Stuart, the son of the Rt. Rev. C. E. Stuart, Bishop of Uganda from 1934 to 1952, and now an Assistant Bishop of Worcester, was born in Bromfield, Shropshire, and educated at King's School, Canterbury, Bryanston School, Dorset, and Clare College, Cambridge. He joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Uganda in 1953.

Corona Dinner

THE CORONA CLUB'S ANNUAL DINNER will be held on June 8 in the Connaught Rooms, London. This year's function will be the 51st of the series. The Secretary of State for the Colonies hopes to preside.

Waruhiu Memorial

A BRONZE PLAQUE in memory of Senior Chief Waruhiu, who was murdered by a Mau Mau gang in 1952, has been unveiled in the entrance to the Waruhiu Memorial Wing of Kiambu Hospital by Mr. N. Solly, chairman of the local coffee planters' association. The district commissioner, Mr. F. P. B. Derrick, described the chief as a great Kikuyu, a great citizen of Kenya, and a great African.

Common Market

MR. ROBIN TURTON, M.P., who has twice recently visited the Federation, has said in connexion with the proposal that Great Britain should join the Common Market: "About half of our external trade is with Commonwealth countries, and less than one-seventh with the Common Market countries.

"Neither we nor the Commonwealth should cut ourselves off from Europe, but our first obligation is to try to raise the standard of living throughout the Commonwealth, and for this purpose we and the Commonwealth should negotiate with the European Economic Community, aiming to secure an increased flow of trade. If we abandon Commonwealth free entry and plunge into the Common Market we shall abandon both partners and principles".

Quelled Prison Riot Single-Handed

SUPERINTENDENT ALFRED JOHN GOODCHILD, of the Uganda Police, has been awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct for having quelled a riot of 850 prisoners alone and unarmed.

On the night of December 2 last he was called with a party of police to a riot at the Kigo prison of the Buganda Government, about 10 miles from Kampala. He found that about 850 prisoners had broken the locks of their cells, had chased the warders out of the prison with stones and improvised clubs, and were stoning the warders over the prison walls and gate. The disorder had then been in progress for an hour and a half.

Superintendent Goodchild ordered vehicle lights to be shone on him and on the main gate. He had the gate opened, and entering alone and unarmed, ordered it to be closed behind him. Impressed by his entry the prisoners immediately became quiet, and he induced them to sit down and give their version of the trouble in an orderly manner. He then persuaded them to return to their cells, and he toured the prison to check that they had fulfilled his directions.

Born in London in 1918, he was educated at St. Joseph's Academy, Blackheath, where he was a member of the Rugby XV and cricket XI. He joined the Palestine Police in 1939, and transferred to Uganda in 1946.

Francis Scott School

THE FRANCIS SCOTT SCHOOL, the first European secondary school for boys in Kenya outside Nairobi, has been opened in Nakuru under the headmastership of Mr. M. W. Corbett, who first went to Kenya in 1941, left soon afterwards, and returned in 1947. For the past five years he has been headmaster of a Government primary school in Kericho.

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ODESIA

(Continued from page 1017)

increases in specific rates of duty. Details are contained in the Financial Statement. I estimate that this will bring a further £840,000 into the Exchequer in the course of a year.

(Contn)

consequential increases in the duty on goods in general should bring a further £840,000 into the Exchequer in the course of a year.

"A relatively small increase in the duty on goods in general use brings in the largest return to the revenue. For example, an impost of one cent per lb. on sugar yields just under £100,000. From midnight to-night the rate of customs duty will be raised by 5 cents per lb. to bring the total impost to 11 cents per lb. or Shs. 11 per cental. Excise duty will be similarly increased from Shs. 6/72 per hundredweight to Shs. 12/32 per hundredweight. This should produce £240,000. The retail price of sugar will rise from cents 57 per lb. to cents 62.

"The item governing potable spirits has considerable influence. I have, therefore, decided to raise the duty on such spirits as brandy, whisky, rum and gin, from Shs. 145 per proof gallon to Shs. 160. This is equivalent to an increase of approximately Shs. 2 per bottle of the better known brands of spirit, or just under 10 cents per lb. This measure should produce an additional £125,000 in a full year. As complementary measures, it is necessary to raise the duty on Hectors. Tariff Item 28 (b) from Shs. 125 to Shs. 140 per imperial gallon and the excise duty on spirits from Shs. 120 to Shs. 130 per proof gallon, with a consequential benefit to revenue of some £2,000.

Tyres and Tubes

"My next four proposals in the field of Customs and Excise, while individually of little significance, will benefit the revenue by some £130,000. A new Tariff Item 59A for razor blades imposing a duty of 2 cents per blade or 25% ad valorem, whichever is the greater, should bring in a further £15,500. An increase from 11% to 25% in the rate of duty on imported paint should produce some £400,000 in revenue and benefit the local paint industry, which has already supplied most of the territorial needs. An increase of 10 cents per lb. on tyres and tubes should give me a further £25,000. Finally, in this category, by imposing a duty of Shs. 10 per 7,200 matches, with a consequential increase in excise duty to Shs. 6/50 per 7,200 I should secure £33,000.

"At the present time the duty on kerosene in Kenya is 20 cents a gallon. In Uganda it is 40 cents. I am informed that one result of this differential has been a considerable amount of smuggling from Kenya into Uganda. As a further measure of inter-territorial co-operation I now propose to close the gap by increasing the Kenya rate of duty to 40 cents a gallon. This will benefit the revenue by £80,000. Its effects on the end price of the product—4 cents a pint—will be negligible.

"The House will remember that last year we imposed import duty and consumption tax on light diesel oil used in road vehicles equal to that on petrol. We also made a small increase in the consumption tax on petrol. In spite of this the consumption of these products in 1960 increased by 3% in the case of petrol and 12% in that of gas oil. In these circumstances I feel justified in a further effort to balance our budget in proposing a further increase of 10 cents a gallon in the customs duties on both these products. This is estimated to bring in £230,000.

"In the same context I have given further consideration to the consumption tax which at present stands at 35 cents a gallon for both petrol and diesel oil. Without arguing the pros and cons of hypothecated revenue I have always felt that an authority which is in receipt of special sources of income designed to meet its expenditure should not also have to receive subventions from general revenue. With this in mind, no provision has been made in this year's estimates for a special grant to the Road Authority.

"It has also been necessary, in view of the other demands on our general loan funds, to reduce the capital grant to the Road Authority. These two measures would cost that Authority £175,000 in a full year. It would be unfortunate if its important work, which has of course significant employment implications, were to be reduced accordingly. To avoid this I propose to increase the consumption tax on petrol only by 10 cents a gallon. This will furnish the Road Authority with a sum approximately equal to the grants from general revenue which are being withdrawn.

"These two measures will, between them, increase the cost of petrol by 20 cents a gallon and that of gas oil by 10 cents. This is less than about a mile in most cases. In terms of cost per mile for freight it is negligible. The total taxation on petrol will now only be 1/30 and that on gas oil 1/20. This is still much below the level of duty in many countries. For example, in the United Kingdom the duty on gas oil and petrol

per gallon. Our road users cannot therefore regard as bearing an intolerable burden. The refunds to Agriculture and Forestry, for which additional 10 cents per gallon was made last year, will be extended to the Kingdom authorities. I mentioned a special 10 cents customs duty on gas oil. The special refunds to certain other consumers will also apply. I mentioned on a previous occasion my hope that the United Kingdom authorities who have, I understand, been working on this problem for some years, would shortly be able to produce a foolproof method of distinguishing between gas oil used in road vehicles and that used for other purposes.

"A news item in *The Times* of May 9 states that, as from July 1 gas oil used in the United Kingdom for purposes other than as fuel oil will be required to have chemical markers and a colouring added to assist the detection of evasion of duty. I propose to ascertain whether similar action could be taken in this country. If so we could dispense with the refund system with all its administrative and other inconveniences.

"I am advised that the taxation proposals so far mentioned, which will in accordance with our usual practice be brought into effect at midnight to-night, should only increase the Nairobi wage earners' index and the Nairobi cost of living index by less than 1%. They will add about £2m. to the Customs and Excise revenue in a full year, bringing the total to a little over £15. This is, of course, less than £1m. above the original estimate for the current year. Since the gross national product in 1960 was some 4% higher than in 1959 the House will appreciate that in percentage terms the overall burden of indirect taxation is no greater than it would have been in 1960/61 if the original estimate for that year had been achieved.

"For some time I have been considering measures to control pool betting. A Bill, published in today's Gazette, provides for the licensing of pool promoters and their agents and for the taxation of pool bets at the rate of 10% of each bet. The tax on bets received from Tanganyika and Uganda will be remitted to those Governments after deduction of the costs of collection, but we hope that a balance of £20,000 or so will remain to be credited to the Kenya Exchequer for the general benefit of this country. If this Bill is enacted we shall incidentally be able to ascertain accurately the amount of money flowing from the country as a result of these growing betting activities.

Simplify Administration

"My proposals in respect of income tax are designed primarily to simplify administration and, while they will leave some people a little better, others a little worse off, their overall effect on the revenue will be negligible.

"For some time it has been felt in certain quarters that our income tax structure is too complicated. This is a matter of opinion and it can well be claimed that our legislation is simpler than that in most developed countries. Examination of the problem has also indicated that it is difficult to avoid complications without giving rise to anomalies and inequalities as between one taxpayer and another.

"The fact remains that our present legislation can only be administered with the assistance of considerable numbers of experienced expatriate staff. Such staff will be less easily available in the future and it is any case our policy to introduce more local people into all branches of the Service. With this in mind the Commissioner, at the request of the East African Governments, reviewed existing legislation and procedure to see what can be done without unduly affecting the basic structure and introducing too many anomalies and inequalities.

"The examination shows that there is relatively little which can be modified in those provisions of the Management Act relating to the computation of profits. It is proposed, however, to introduce a Bill in the Central Legislative Assembly this year to provide, for example, greater uniformity in the rules governing relief for capital expenditure and for the exclusion from assessment upon employees of the value of minor benefits in kind or in the form of services. The Bill will also contain several procedural changes aimed at lightening the Department's task.

"Two major changes are proposed relating to the scope of the tax. First, provision will be made to confine the charge to tax to income accrued in or derived from East Africa and as from January 1, 1961, overseas income will be excluded from the charge even when remitted to East Africa. This will not only relieve the Department of the complicated work of assessing overseas income but may encourage residents who do not at present bring their overseas investment income here to do so in future with resulting economic advantage to this country and no significant loss to the revenue.

"The second major change relates to the taxing of the annual value of owner-occupied houses. This is a contro-

versal measure in respect of which equally strong arguments can be adduced both for and against. Equity as between taxpayers has hitherto led us to favour the taxation of annual values. This has, however, entailed a great burden of work in ascertaining costs and assessment. The present and foreseeable staffing position of the Department makes it unlikely that this burden can be sustained in the future. I propose therefore that as from January 1, 1961, the annual value of owner-occupied houses should no longer be included in the owner's taxable income. It follows, of course, that any mortgage interest paid in respect of the house will not be allowed as a deduction from the owner's other taxable income. This conforms with the existing provision for relief in respect of interest paid by a taxpayer.

"The considerations relating to owner-occupied houses do not apply when an employee lives in rent free quarters provided by his employer. Such a benefit of employment will therefore remain chargeable to tax but will be measured in future by the amount of the employee's income and not by reference to annual value.

"The present form of tax deduction in respect of the cost of passages to destinations outside East Africa for purposes of health or recreation involves the Department in much investigation to safeguard against a very small basic risk. At present the deduction is limited to a maximum of three double journeys in respect of the taxpayer, his wife and all his dependent children once in two years. I now propose that as from January 1, 1961, this deduction should be allowed without limit as to the frequency of journeys and that it should extend to each dependent child, but that it should be subject to a limit of £100 in respect of each journey outwards and each return journey as compared with the present relief of £150.

"Two changes are proposed in the relief relating to wear and tear deductions in respect of capital expenditure on assets used in producing income. The present initial allowance of 20% will be withdrawn as from the year of income 1961 from non-commercial vehicles, such as private cars used for business purposes. I also propose to limit the wear and tear deduction to what it would have been had the car cost not more than £1,500. The absence of an initial allowance will not reduce the total relief granted over the life of the vehicle but will merely reduce the amount granted in the first year.

Mining

"Authoritative opinion has suggested that the encouragement given to mining by our tax legislation is not so generous as that provided in other countries and does not provide the necessary incentive. In recognition of the marginal nature and consequent risk in mining in East Africa income tax relief for capital expenditure is in practice normally given on the basis of a very short estimated life—in many cases as short as one year. It is proposed to write this into the relief provisions in specific terms for certain classes of marginal productive mining.

"The measures which I have mentioned so far will be governed by amendments to the East African Income Tax (Management) Act. Those which I shall now mention will be covered by appropriate clauses in the Finance Bill since they relate to rates and allowances and come therefore within the jurisdiction of this Council.

"It has been suggested that some form of depletion allowances should be adopted to provide an incentive for undertaking the exceptional mining risks in East Africa. This would involve administrative complications. I have therefore decided that the incentive can best and most simply be achieved by a special rate of tax applicable to the profits of these marginal producers. A Company rate of Shs. 4s. in the pound will be included in the Finance Bill for mining companies in this class.

"The major field for simplification lies in the personal allowances granted to individual taxpayers. It is here that the demands of equity require complicated legislation and add to the administrative burden. Simplification on the other hand leads to rougher justice. In present circumstances we must be satisfied with rougher justice. I am, however, satisfied that in the proposals which I shall now make equity has been maintained even though some taxpayers may have to pay marginally more than in the past.

"My first proposal is that the Married Allowance which now varies between £500 and £700 for individuals with a total income of between £500 and £1,500 a year should be fixed at £700. Next, I propose to merge the Education Allowance with the Child Allowance which will in future be based on the age of the child thus providing a graduation according with the likely increase in educational costs as the child grows up. The Education Allowance, will therefore be abolished and the Child Allowance restricted to four children as at present, will be as follows

£75 for a child under 6 years of age on December 31 in the year of income:

£100 for a child who is 6 but under 12 on that date;

£150 for a child who is 12, but under 19;

£250 for a child at a University or similar post-secondary educational establishment, or serving under Articles or Indentures.

"I also propose to extend the Child Allowance to cover a child who is over 19 but is totally incapacitated either mentally or physically. In such a case the allowance will be £150. The existing conditions, for example, that the child's own income shall not exceed £75, will continue to apply, but there will be no restriction of the allowance by reference to scholarship income or government grant. I am advised that this proposal will provide a major contribution towards simplifying the assessment of individual taxpayers. Comparison with previous allowances shows also that it does substantial justice.

"The present personal allowance granted to non-resident persons, other than those living in the United Kingdom, involves unnecessary complication and I propose that it should be nil except for an individual who is chargeable to tax in respect of any pension derived from East Africa. In such cases the allowance will be £250 or the amount of the pension whichever is the less.

"A further worth while administrative saving will be made by providing that the actual amount of life insurance premiums shall be deductible as a personal allowance where the total income of the taxpayer does not exceed £2,500 and the annual premiums do not exceed £200 in total. In other cases, the existing life insurance relief provisions will continue to apply.

"Apart from these modifications in the field of personal allowances, I propose to abolish the existing age allowance and the allowance for dependants and the housekeepers. It is very difficult to confirm the *bona fides* of many claims to the Dependent Allowance and its abolition will materially simplify the Department's task. As regards these dependants maintained by married persons whose income is under £1,500 the proposed increase in the Married Allowance will offset this withdrawal in whole or in part.

"As regards incapacitated dependants who are children of the person maintaining them, their inclusion in the new Child Allowance will represent improvement in relief from the present figure of £60 to £150. So far as the age allowance is concerned, those married taxpayers entitled to it at present will also benefit from the increase in the Married Allowance; many of them will also benefit from the abolition of the tax on annual values, so there is some consolation to be found in my other proposals for the loss of this particular relief.

Self-Balancing

"These changes in the income tax provisions will be broadly self-balancing. Since they will operate from January 1, 1961, they will only affect the 1961/62 revenue in the case of persons who leave East Africa and are assessed up to date before they go. It will be noted that the provisions in the Finance Bill will come into force on an appointed day. This will enable these changes to take place simultaneously with those necessary in the Income Tax (Management) Act.

"My final proposals regarding taxation relate to Personal Tax. Our direct tax structure has often been criticized on the grounds that persons with incomes between £200 a year and about £1,000 a year all tend to pay a flat maximum rate of only Shs. 150 a year. I think that there is some merit in this criticism. I propose, therefore, to introduce a further gradation into this tax and to impose a rate of £10 for all taxpayers in receipt of incomes in excess of £400 a year.

"Some members may think that I should have gone further in this direction and I gave serious consideration to this possibility. It must, however, be borne in mind that most of the people concerned have to bear other direct statutory impositions. I regret that I am unable to propose any off-set of all or part of this tax against income tax, but many of those in the lower income tax brackets will benefit from the adjustments contemplated in respect of the Married Allowance and owner-occupied houses.

"Another criticism which has been levelled at the Personal Tax is that the bottom level is too high for people in receipt of incomes not exceeding £120 a year. It is not, of course, true that this imposition, which at present brings in less than £1m. a year or one-eighth of our total expenditure on education alone, bears harshly on the very poorest people, since there are well known provisions for remission in cases of indigency. Nonetheless I believe that we should aim at a general reduction at this level with a view to its eventual elimination.

"Two years ago we took the first step by reducing the rate from Shs. 25 to Shs. 20. I now propose that as from January 1, 1962, the rate should be further reduced to Shs. 15s. With an overall deficit to finance I regret that I cannot go further than this now. I am, however, advised that if all those who should be paying Personal Tax co-operated with the

administration in doing so, appreciably more revenue would be available from these sources and I might then be able to achieve my objective of exempting all persons with incomes below, say, £50 a year from the operation of this tax.

The net effect of my two proposals in respect of Personal Tax will be to reduce the yield in 1962 by approximately £70,000.

Hon. Members will recall that my taxation proposals are designed to bring in additional revenue of £2m. On the assumption that the recommendations of the Raisman Commission are approved and come into force on July 1 this will leave me with a remaining gap of something in excess of £2m. The exact amount must depend to an appreciable extent on future revenue trends.

H.M. Government have included in their Estimates for 1961/62 a sum of £2m. which will go some way towards meeting the current year's deficit. I have already noted that the remainder of that deficit, which is likely to amount to nearly £1m. will be made good by a further grant-in-aid and I have received an assurance that similar provision will be made at the appropriate time to cover the deficit for the coming year.

Education Grant

"Overall, it seems likely that after making allowances for the cost of the Raisman recommendations for unavoidable additional expenditure items which crop up every year and for the extra grant towards educational services H.M. Government will during their financial year 1961/62 provide some £4m. over and above the £2m. already included in their Estimates for recurrent assistance to this country. This will bring the total level of assistance to be provided to Kenya by H.M. Government during the current United Kingdom financial year to some £18m., which exceeds 10% of the monetary part of our gross national product. The British Exchequer also bears the cost of the Colonial Development Corporation's investments in Tea Development and Land Settlement and guarantees our loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The total comes to well over £20m. I hope that the House will join me in expressing to H.M. Government and the British taxpayer our most grateful thanks for this generosity.

The past year saw a financial setback. What I have said shows, however, that the economy is basically sound and that the conditions for progress are present. The Government is determined to make the best of those conditions and to lead the country forward to a prosperous independence".

Statement on Security

(Continued from page 1016)

"I have given the honourable members my appreciation of the present crime and security position. I would assure them that the Government will not hesitate to take all the necessary measures to maintain law and order and the honourable members will be aware of police operations which are currently under way in the Rift Valley.

"The police have done and are continuing to do a magnificent job, often under difficult and dangerous conditions, and I take this opportunity of paying sincere tribute to the Commissioners and all ranks of the force.

"But this not only a question of policing. I would impress on all honourable members that violence and subversion lead to the erosion of race relations, the decrease of confidence and the outflow of capital. This in turn means reduced revenue, reduced social services, and increased unemployment and crime—in fact, a vicious circle.

"I would accordingly appeal to honourable members on both sides of the House, and to people of all races throughout the Colony, to do everything in their power to assist the police both by deed and by the provision of information and so ensure we do not return to unhappy conditions from which the country has so recently emerged".

Former Magistrate Robbed

A GANG OF AFRICANS broke into the home of Lieut. Colonel Kennedy, a retired magistrate, near Nyeri at the week-end, forced him to open his safe and to give them money and a revolver. Some weeks ago Colonel Kennedy was attacked and clubbed by Africans while he slept. Meanwhile the police and army sweep in the Rift Valley for suspected African terrorists has resulted in 113 arrests in five days.

Parliament

Kenyatta and Mau Mau

QUESTIONS ON KENYATTA AND MAU MAU were asked last week in the House of Commons.

MR. MACLEOD gave the one-word reply "None" to MR. STONEHOUSE'S inquiry as to what discussions the Governor proposed to have with Kenyatta on his views on constitutional development, the maintenance of law and order, and the guaranteeing of individual rights.

Asked what representations for Kenyatta's immediate release had been received from Dr. Nkrumah, Mr. Nehru, Archbishop Makarios, and Dr. Banda.

MR. MACLEOD replied: "H.M. Government have received expressions of view about this matter from time to time from a number of persons, including leaders of some Commonwealth countries. These were not formal representations. In reply, the position of the Governor of Kenya and of H.M. Government has been fully explained."

SIR A. HURD asked to what extent reliable evidence available to the Governor of Kenya indicated that recent crimes of violence were attributable to Mau Mau or other organized gang activities.

MR. MACLEOD: "No possible line of inquiry is being excluded. There is no evidence to confirm that the perpetrators of recent crimes of violence are inspired by or owe allegiance to Mau Mau or any similar centrally directed illegal organization. A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed in the Njoro, Mau Narok, and Elburgon areas of the Rift Valley as part of an intensive campaign on the part of the administration and the police to secure increased respect for law and order. Two companies of the King's African Rifles are assisting the police in sweeps of the forest areas. The Governor will not hesitate to take further measures to strengthen internal security if he considers it necessary."

SIR R. PILKINGTON asked what steps had been taken to bring to justice those responsible for the murder of Mrs. Osborne on May 5.

MR. MACLEOD: "A man has been charged with Mrs. Osborne's murder and remanded in custody. Intensive investigations are continuing."

MR. GRIMOND inquired about security regulations in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. MACLEOD: "I assume the hon. Member refers to the security regulations introduced in May, 1960. These apply only to the Western Province. The Governor is satisfied that they remain necessary for the preservation of public security in the province, but is keeping the matter under constant review."

Political Meetings

MR. G. M. THOMSON asked what are the present restrictions on the holding of political meetings in Kenya; and what changes are proposed.

MR. MACLEOD: "Any person wishing to hold a public meeting must first apply for a licence to the local district commissioner. Some time ago, district commissioners were advised to bear in mind that there was a grave danger that public meetings might so exacerbate the already high political feelings that breaches of peace might occur. But with the formation of the new Government this danger seems less acute, and it is the hope that applications can now be granted much more freely."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the Secretary of State aware that only yesterday in the Legislative Council in Nairobi the Minister stated that the ban would be lifted and that I had, therefore, hoped to be able to congratulate the right hon. gentleman on the change? If district commissioners still have power to prohibit meetings, will the utmost influence be used so that the African leaders may guide public opinion in Kenya against violence and against continued oath taking?"

MR. MACLEOD: "There is something of a risk either way, in allowing public meetings and in stopping them, in the present situation in Kenya. The Government have decided, with the agreement of all Ministers, consisting of people of all races, that this ban should virtually disappear and that public meetings should be permitted."

MR. THOMSON: "There will be a general welcome for the statement which the Minister has just made. Will he bear in mind, in the existing circumstances in Kenya and against the background of anxieties of the kind frequently expressed from the benches behind him, that in politics, sometimes, if one shows too much fear and distrust, one creates the very conditions which one fears and that, although there may be risks either way, there are sometimes important benefits to be gained by taking risks on the side of creating good will?"

MR. MACLEOD: "There are risks at present in having a more

flexible policy in relation to public meetings. Either way, a risk has to be taken. The decision of the Government is that the lesser risk of the two is to allow public meetings.

MR. F. NOEL-BAKER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he will now make a further statement of his policy on the release of Jomo Kenyatta.

MR. IAIN MACLEOD: No sir; the Governor made the position in regard to Kenyatta's release very clear in his statement of March 1.

MR. NOEL-BAKER: "Does not the Secretary of State know, particularly after his recent talks with Mr. Nyerere and others, how strong the feeling throughout the Continent is? Is he not aware that Mr. Kenyatta—as he is now officially described by the Government—denounced violence in much rounder terms than were used by that distinguished Commonwealth statesman Archbishop Makarios when he was in similar circumstances, and that public opinion, including white settler opinion, in Kenya was, if reluctantly, reconciled to Mr. Kenyatta's release some months ago, when the Governor made a very unfortunate broadcast? Will the Secretary of State look round the Commonwealth, learn from history, and accelerate what is an inevitable process which can do nothing but help the Government in reaching a peaceful solution in Kenya?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I have always thought it a fallacy to compare Mau Mau with other even violent nationalist movements such as Eoka. There were elements in Mau Mau which set it quite aside from comparisons of that kind. Of course, all these matters were taken carefully into consideration by the Governor and myself before we reached this decision."

MR. GOODHART asked for a further statement about the preservation of law and order in Kenya in view of the murder of Mrs. Swanepoel on May 14.

MR. MACLEOD: "The Minister for Internal Affairs in Kenya made a full statement yesterday."

MR. GOODHART: "Is my right hon. friend aware that there are now two distinct organizations in Kenya, one called *Nyahuru* and the other called the I and Freedom Army, composed of ex-Mau Mau detainees, which are engaged in stealing arms, trafficking for violence and drawing up lists of people to be murdered? Are we to stand aside as we did with Mau Mau until these subversive organizations have power to spread their influence?"

MR. MACLEOD: "No sir. The number of police in Kenya is about twice as high as it was before the emergency started. The statement that the Minister of Internal Affairs in Kenya made yesterday put the matter in perspective. It shows the growth in crime, not merely over the last month or so, but over the last few years—a phenomenon known to us in this country as well—and it shows quite clearly that the impact of crime is not directed against Europeans and Asians but that the overwhelming number of victims of the crimes are Africans."

"It is natural and wholly right that we are concerned about everything else, with the safety of people of our own blood and who have come from these islands, but I am sure that we must see the problems of law and order in Kenya as a whole and not in racial terms."

K.A.N.U. Motions Lost

A MOTION of no confidence in the new Kenya Government, proposed by Mr. Tom Mboya, secretary-general of the Kenya African National Union, was defeated in the Legislative Council by 44 votes to 25. Another urging the immediate and unconditional release of Kenyatta was defeated by 43 votes to 26. The Opposition motion on Kenyatta had been put as an amendment to a Government motion approving the progress made in returning detainees to their homes and noting that the Government was making all possible efforts to release Kenyatta as soon as possible. The Government motion was carried by 42 votes to 26.

New Uganda Parties

A UGANDA AFRICAN political party formed this month has already split twice because, according to local newspapers, "everybody in the new party wanted to be the leader." Called the United National Congress, it brought together leaders of the Uganda National Congress, the Uganda Hereditary Chieftainship Party and the Baganda Nationalists. The day after its formation all its office bearers except the chairman, Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka, resigned to form the Federal Party under Mr. E. M. K. Mulira. A few days later a further split developed, Mr. Mulira being expelled by his Federal Party Colleagues.

Swing in U.K. Opinion

More Support for Federation Policies

MR. A. B. P. ROBINSON, High Commissioner for the Federation, said in an address to the area women's advisory committee of the Conservative Party at Newcastle-on-Tyne last week that there had been in Britain a hardening in attitude in favour of the Federation.

He said (in part):—

"I have been in Britain long enough to be able to form two main conclusions that are important to all the peoples of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Firstly, the basic affection and friendship between the people of both countries has not been permanently damaged by events of the past year. The vast bulk of people in the United Kingdom were perplexed and bewildered at the speed of change in Africa and, undoubtedly, found it difficult to understand the special position of the Federation in contrast to the other independent, and nearly independent countries in Africa.

"Sir Roy Welensky and television are the two reasons for a hardening in attitude in favour of our cause among ordinary folk throughout the country here. Everyone speaks to me about the Federal Prime Minister's firm, fair and courteous manner. They understand more about our special problems as a result of his explanations.

Man of Great Strength

"Sir Roy represents all those things the British love best—a man of great character and strength, with a political philosophy that is aimed at giving the diverse peoples of the Federation equal opportunity in a society based on high standards of government with the rights of all firmly entrenched.

"The second conclusion I have reached is that the majority of Conservative members of Parliament, and powerful elements in the party organization throughout the country, are determined to see a change of wind as far as the Federation is concerned.

"Governments and ministers can take the lead in respect of party policies, but if it should appear that such policies are in danger of cutting across the traditional British belief in fair play, and, above all, they seem to be endangering the lives and security of people for whom this country is constitutionally responsible, then mighty political forces can be mobilized to prevent such things happening.

"I believe that the British Government and Parliament are now persuaded that Federation is in the best interests of all the peoples of Central Africa. We now await the terms upon which we can go forward, and I pray that reason and commonsense will prevail during these coming weeks and that all concerned will not cling too closely to fixed positions and past pronouncements, but will embrace policies designed to further the cause of the great multiracial experiment in Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

Constitutional Proposals

THE SPECIAL MEETING in Salisbury last week to discuss matters left outstanding from the Constitutional Conference in January ended with agreement on proposals to be forwarded to the British Government on the composition of the Constitutional Council, the discrimination clause in the Declaration of Rights, and the Land Apportionment Act. It was suggested that the 12-member Constitutional Council should consist of: two Europeans, two Africans, one Asian and one Coloured person; two retired advocates or attorneys irrespective of race; three persons appointed by the Governor; and a neutral chairman.

Oversea Service

OVERSEA SERVICE, which for several years has run short residential courses for men and women taking up appointments overseas, and which epitomized its work as "training for responsible partnership abroad", is to leave Farnham Castle, now the property of the Church Commissioners as its headquarters. The Government has agreed to pay up to £30,000 in connexion with the capital costs involved in the occupation of the castle.

West Losing Battle

Sir Roy Welensky's Warning

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Federal Prime Minister, said at a Mining and Metallurgical Congress banquet in Salisbury on Saturday that the transformation of the Federal territories from a state of barbarism to a state with highly developed social services had come about only as a result of the joint effort by white and black.

"The white man has provided capital and 'know-how' and the black man, to a large extent, has provided labour. It has been a joint effort and an effort that we need not be ashamed of.

"But what of the future? There is a great deal of trouble upon this continent today. One sees governments of all kinds and shades, ranging from military dictatorships to so-called democracies in which the only things that relate to democracy are trappings and there is so little stability in many countries in Africa, that one is entitled to ask what the future holds.

"I believe that to a very large extent our future is not going to be decided by people who live in this continent because the continent is today one of the most important fields in which East and West are in the process of resolving the cold war.

"I will say at the outset that I feel the West is losing the battle for Africa because they just do not understand what is involved. I have watched the steady progress of Communism on this continent. This progress has been made in spite of the fact that the major Western countries have been spending a hundred times more money than the Communists on aid to under-developed countries.

"By design or by error the United States and the United Kingdom and some of their allies, seem determined to create a vacuum on this Continent. These vacuums are being filled by our enemies; the West has failed to understand that you cannot buy friends.

"I can see mistakes being made for which the West will pay a ghastly price in the future.

"Handouts even when devoted to their intended purposes are almost always cynically received. By themselves they do little to stabilize the politics of young countries, nor can they achieve more than a fraction of the development needed to advance backward people; yet stability is essential to development because stability is demanded before private enterprise will start to work and it is aid and private enterprise in partnership which will in the end ensure the advancement of the African continent.

"These handouts fail time and time again and I am dismayed that such experienced and sophisticated countries can be so consistently wrong in their choice of people and ideologies to back. Time and again they are duped and defeated but time and again they come up for more and persist in their error and ill-judgment.

"In their delusion they manage to turn every duckling into a swan, but even when the true nature of the bird becomes plain a lesson is not learnt and they may be sadder, but they are apparently a little wiser.

"To so many of our friends of the West every mainland Chinaman is a Communist, but every African is a true democrat. America has its colour problem which is delicate because of the massive latent power of the negro vote; but what remarkable folly it is to allow this problem of internal politics to influence her policy towards Africa where circumstances are so vastly different.

Placation of the Extremists

"People who have problems such as they have in the Deep South, are not in a position to go round lecturing to the world on how to handle colour bar problems. But if America has misdiagnosed the African problem and applies the wrong remedies, so has Britain and several of the member states of the United Nations, who should know better.

"For they, too, have misdirected money and effort and lost no opportunity to placate the coloured demagogue. I would ask you to recall how much attention is paid to the extreme nationalist, how often he is invited to visit and feted, and how rarely the moderate African enjoys this attention—yet the moderate is not only vastly in the majority but a person who has abundant teachings and the philosophy of justice and fair play, which the West has been at such pains over the years to introduce into this backward continent.

"The first reason why the West is losing out on this continent is really compounded of two factors, pre-occupation with colour and the belief that by wooing the extremists, his purposes and his very character will be changed.

"Far from there being any conflict on this continent between white and black, there is really no basic conflict of race. Instead there is conflict of civilization and standards of living.

"We in the West, with our traditions of democracy, are

firmly of the opinion that this is the only form of Government for all peoples. Africa has never had traditional belief in a system of government which shows tolerance towards one's enemies, or looks upon one's opponents as people who in due time will take their turn in governing the country.

"I make no claim that the country which I lead is a democracy, but what I do say is that we, with our system of trying to establish standards of civilization end of educating our people up to them, of trying to marry economics with politics, offer a much brighter and better chance of achieving an ultimate democracy than is offered in any other part of Africa.

"On this continent the shortest road to dictatorship is the premature grant of full democracy and by that I mean elections based on the principle of 'one man one vote'.

"I do not mind having my leg pulled by people who tell me that the winds of change are blowing so strongly on this continent that we have got to come to terms with extreme nationalism, but I will not be told by anyone that the winds of change are blowing so strongly on this continent that civilization has inevitably to be blown away, yet that is what is happening and that is what is in effect being said.

"I have nothing but contempt for people who tell backward Africans and even advanced Africans that all that is needed to make a success of Government and to produce the good life is a democratic system based on adult suffrage and that once you have got that all your problems disappear.

"Just across the borders of our country we have seen the chaos that follows the handing over of control to people who have not been prepared for it. We have seen the reversion to brutal tribalism and savagery. But we have seen no benefit to the individual and no better life, only a welter of misery.

"People who back me in this country know that I intend to try to ensure a state of affairs here in which people of all races will participate in government, in which man will be judged in relation to his contribution towards the welfare of the state and not on the basis of his colour.

"I have no illusions about the difficulties of that task and I may not win this struggle, but I am certainly not only willing but determined to fight for the ideals that I hold.

"I see the influence of the West shrinking almost hourly. I believe that in my lifetime the main influence of the West could be confined to an area in Europe, the United Kingdom and the North American Continent. There is little time left for decisive action if this is not to happen."

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News Items in Brief

Work has begun at Tanga Airport, Tanganyika, on a new £70,000 main runway capable of taking Dakota aircraft. Swedish television audiences have contributed £138,000 for leprosy prevention and cure in Tanganyika.

An English women's hockey team will play in the Rhodesias between July and September next.

Tanganyika Territory is now an associate member of Unesco.

The Somali Republic has become the 82nd member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The Rhodesian Institute of Management has now a branch on the Copperbelt.

An estimated 50,000 cattle have died as a result of drought in the Masai areas of Kenya and Tanganyika.

The next session of the Federal Assembly will open on June 26.

There are plans for a multi-racial television theatre in the Federal capital.

About 120,000 Africans from Mozambique are officially stated to be employed in Southern Rhodesia.

The annual conference in Nairobi of the Associations of Physicians of East Africa will be held from June 22 to 24.

A dry zone silvicultural research centre is to be established by the Nyasaland Government on a 1,000-acre estate near Zomba.

Of 245 cases of intimidation reported to the Nyasaland Police last year, 109 trials resulted in the conviction of 188 people.

A new Nairobi shopping centre is called Baring Arcade. On the site of the old Whiteway and Laidlaw premises, it has 16 shops.

Of the 41,425 people of the Colony of Seychelles, 93.7% are officially stated to have Creole as their mother-tongue and 4.7% French.

A new edition of the Guide to Mombasa and the Coast of Kenya has been published by the East Africa Tourist Travel Association (Is.).

The Sultan of Zanzibar's yacht will serve Tanganyika's ports of Mtwara and Lindi in place of the s.s. MOMBASA, withdrawn some time ago.

Athletes throughout the Federation will soon get coaching from experts brought in from the United Kingdom on four-year contracts.

Ghana plans to send 3,000 students to Russia and Eastern countries in 1961 to balance the 3,000 already studying in Western countries.

Courses in management methods for rural African businessmen are being run in Que Que, Goromonzi, and Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

Five-shilling books of the new stamps are now on sale throughout East Africa. They contain four stamps each of 10, 15, 20, 30, and 50 cents.

Sending a delegation to the constitutional conferences in London cost Southern Rhodesia £14,604. The cost of the Salisbury conference was £2,205.

An Institute of Administration at Kabete, Kenya, to train district, executive, and clerical officers and secretaries will begin a pilot course in July or August.

A new magazine, entitled "Assegai", is about to be published for the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Regular Army, the Territorial Forces, and school cadets.

A new barracks at Cranborne, near Salisbury, costing about £800,000 should be ready for occupation in November by the recently formed Rhodesian Light Infantry.

Five thousand veterinarians are need in Africa, the Food and Agriculture Organization states, of Africa's 2,000 veterinarians, 1,500 are in Egypt and South Africa.

East Africa's Veterinary Research Organization has supplied 25,000 doses of rinderpest vaccine to help deal with an outbreak in the Equator Province of the Congo.

Agricultural expansion was considered by the World Bank Mission after its three-month survey of Uganda as being the most promising field for economic development.

Subject to a guarantee against operating losses by the Uganda Government, East African Railways & Harbours Administration will build a railway from Lira to Gulu.

A grant of £11,700 for construction of a permanent bridge at Mbulum, 33 miles from Tanga, and tarring of part of the Tanga-Kenya border road, has been approved by the Colonial Office.

A physical training police instructor in Northern Rhodesia, Inspector L. Wapamesa, aged 40, has been elected the African Sportsman of the Year by a panel of judges in that Protectorate.

Thirteen African school teachers in Northern Rhodesia, two of them women, have been promoted to a European salary scale, which ranges from £825 to £4,490 for men and £660 to £1,192 for women.

Because of the slump in building in Salisbury and Bulawayo most architects have drastically reduced their staff. One formerly successful architect has closed up and joined the Katanga Army.

About 60 students of all races will begin courses next year at the Strathmore College of Arts and Science which is being built on the outskirts of Nairobi by the Roman Catholic institution Opus Dei.

Colonial Development and Welfare Fund grants totalling £2,370,261 were approved in 1959-60 for 134 new research schemes and 82 supplementary schemes, states the Colonial Research Report (17s.).

The Press and Publications Department of the Federal Division of Public Relations has closed its office in Zomba, Nyasaland, and moved to Blantyre, where it now occupies the old Mandala Building.

An aerial geophysical survey is to start in Uganda in a few months, \$313,500 having been provided by the United Nations Special Fund on condition that the Protectorate Government finds £40,000 for the work.

Barry Banda, editor of *Voice of the Malawi Worker*, has been sentenced in Blantyre to three years' imprisonment for publishing a seditious document and criminally libelling Sir Roy Welensky; he has appealed.

An African on the staff of the Ministry of African Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia has been appointed to a post with a salary scale rising to nearly £2,000 a year. Another has been promoted on a scale reaching nearly £1,500.

Recruitment of Africans in Nyasaland for work on South African gold mines is to be doubled. Last year more than 26,000 Nyasaland Africans volunteered for such jobs, and now about 500 are being flown to the Rand every week.

Nearly one-third of the gazetted police officers in Tanganyika are now local African or Asians. During the next year about 50 junior officers will take a four months' training course in the United Kingdom to prepare them for promotion to gazetted rank.

Two Ford Foundation experts, Mr. J. L. Thurston and Mr. J. D. Kingsley, have spent a fortnight in Tanganyika, to study man-power, training, and Africanization problems. Mr. Thurston spent some time in the Territory last year and wrote a report on Human Resources and Man-Power Planning in Tanganyika.

British taxpayers will subsidize Uganda by about £643,000 annually if the present proposals for technical assistance are adopted, or by more than £1m. if the salary increases recommended by the Flemming Commission are approved. Inducement pay at present rates would account for £395,000, and half the cost of the passages of officials would represent about £165,000.

An African garage attendant in Rhodesia, Phibion Muchazonweyi, who tackled armed raiders after they had shot another attendant who refused to hand over cash in the garage, has been awarded the British Empire Medal. The other man, Barnabas Muchandibaya, who is paralysed from the waist as a result of his injuries, has received the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct.

The Protestant chapel at Makerere College, Uganda, which can accommodate only about 200 persons, is to be enlarged to take nearly 600 worshippers. £10,000 will be provided from C.D. & W. funds if a similar sum is raised by the college. Sponsors of an appeal include the retiring Archbishop of Canterbury and his successor, the Moderators of the Free Church Federal Council and of the Church of Scotland, and Mr. Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, who is a graduate of Makerere.

Mr. Dayal's Return Delayed

MR. DAYAL'S RETURN to the Congo has been delayed it was announced in New York on Tuesday. He was to have left for Leopoldville yesterday after several weeks' absence.

The announcement that Mr. Dayal would return to the Congo this week as United Nations special representative brought the threat from the Congolese Government that it would break its recent agreements on co-operation with the U.N.

Mr. Hammarskjöld was reported to be in a quandary on this issue. While Mr. Dayal's return may provoke renewed trouble in Leopoldville, his replacement would cause a breach with India, on whose troops the U.N. is heavily reliant.

Mr. Tshombe, still in custody at Coquilhatville, was questioned last week by a judicial committee on the incidents preceding the death of Mr. Lumumba. Meanwhile two judges have been appointed to sit with the Central Government's head of security, Mr. Victor Ndeka, to decide whether Mr. Tshombe should be brought to trial or indefinitely interned.

Commercial Brevities

A **Deciduous Fruit Board** is to be established in the Federation.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. has opened new offices in Silibwet, Kenya.

The **Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland** has opened a Lusaka branch at a cost of £200,000.

Anthracnose, the serious tobacco disease, has broken out in the Central Province of Nyasaland.

Metal Containers (Rhodesia) (Pvt.), Ltd., have begun establishment of a factory in Bulawayo.

Campbell Brothers and Vanderwal, Ltd., of Nairobi, have begun the manufacture of refrigeration units.

Giant land tortoises may no longer be exported from Seychelles except by Government authorization.

Decreased sales of general books has been attributed by traders in Salisbury to the introduction of television.

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., expect to produce synthetic diamonds on a commercial scale this year.

A **Cashew Marketing Board** may be established in Tanganyika, where the crop has now an annual value of about £3m.

The **assets of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, Lusaka**, are to be transferred to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Further adjustments in freight rates between European ports and ports between Walvis Bay and Beira will come into effect from June 1.

The first **Seychellois** to reach commissioned rank in the police service from the ranks is Assistant Superintendent Maxime Ahya.

Salisbury tobacco sales in the week ending May 18 brought an average price of 35.34d. per lb. A total of 18,987,554 lb. was sold for £1,323,238.

Manufacturing production in the Federation was up by about 10% in 1960, and the output of electricity was 18% above the 1959 total.

A **Boeing 707 jet aircraft**, able to carry 130 passengers at 600 m.p.h., has been introduced on Air India's service between East Africa and India.

Another **heavy world coffee crop** in excess of consumption is expected in 1961-62, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization reports.

The **Federation's banking reserves** were reduced last year by more than £16m., the year-end total being £31.3m., against £47.5m. on December 31, 1959.

A **preparatory course in Swahili** is to be held in Oxford from August 6 to September 1 by the Oxford University Committee for Commonwealth Studies.

A **study conference on unemployment** in the Federation is to be held later this year under the auspices of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The **Rover Motor Company** is to assemble Land Rovers in the Federation; a locally registered company will be formed in association with Thomas Barlow & Sons (Rhodesia) Ltd.

Consolidated African Selection Trust Ltd., has declared an interim dividend for the year to June 30, 1961, of 9d. per ordinary share; the final dividend is expected to be 2s. 3d. per share.

The **Federal Minister of Agriculture** expects agriculture to contribute about £120m. to the national product of the Federation this year. In 1960 agricultural production was valued at £106m.

Customs duty on dried milk entering the Federation is to be increased in order to protect the local industry which is being created by the establishment in Salisbury of a factory by the Nestle group.

Charter Trust and Agency, Ltd., recommend a final dividend of 4½%, making 14½% for the year to November 30 on the £2,303,500 of ordinary stock. For 1958-59 the distribution was 12½% on capital of £1½m.

Economic disorder in the Congo has deprived African growers of dark fire-cured tobacco in Nyasaland of their most valuable market, only a tenth of the usual amount being bought by the Congo last year.

During the past decade **Tanganyika's production of cotton** has risen from about 40,000 to 200,000 bales, of cashew nuts from 6,000 to nearly 50,000 tons, and of coffee from about 15,000 tons to nearly 28,000 tons.

Czechoslovakia will exhibit motor vehicles, tractors, agricultural equipment and other machinery at the forthcoming Central African Trade Fair in Bulawayo. A range of Italian manufactures will also be shown.

About 27½% of the tobacco used in cigarettes in Great Britain last year came from the Federation, which five years earlier had supplied only 21½%. The hope is that by 1965 the proportion will have been raised to 35%.

Record production of tung is forecast for Nyasaland this year. Whereas the average price received by the Tung Board for the 1960 crop was £116.8 per long ton, sales have recently been made at between £190 and £200 per long ton.

Southern Rhodesia's mineral production in March was worth over £2.3m. — 8% more than in March 1960. The total for the first three months of 1961 was £6,674,515, an increase of more than £500,000 over the same period last year.

Powell-Duffryn-Coppes, Ltd., have received from the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company a contract valued at more than £500,000 for a battery of 25 coke ovens and ancillary plant for the Redcliff Steel Works, Southern Rhodesia.

For work at the site of the Roseires Dam in the Sudan the Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to provide 23m. dollars at 6½% per annum repayable over 15 years if the World Bank decides to find 40m. dollars, as has been agreed in principle.

The **Metal Box Company's new factory** in Bulawayo, on which work is about to start, will involve an expenditure of about £400,000 on buildings and plant. Production should start in November. Though the capacity will be 30m. tins annually, the plans provide for expansion.

Three farmers in the Melsert district are now curing Southern Rhodesia's first commercial crop of cigar wrapper leaf, and one of them will shortly visit Europe with samples to test market possibilities in Holland, where samples from a pilot crop were valued last year at 25s. per lb.

In the last quarter of 1960 offerings at the Nairobi tea auctions totalled 2,977,598 lb., compared with 2,177,429 lb. in 1959. The contribution by Kenya estates rose to 1,327,285 lb., from 979,745 lb., and of Tanganyika to 295,600 lb. from 180,266 lb., but in the case of Uganda there was a drop to 886,848 lb. from 957,297 lb.

In the opinion of Colonel H. J. Wilson, deputy president of the National Farmers' Union of Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia could make a substantial contribution to solving the world's beef shortage. After inspecting the Cold Storage Commission's plant at Bulawayo, he said that it compared favourably with any in the U.K. or U.S.A.

The **Mitchell Cotts' Group** is sponsoring in partnership with the Government of Ethiopia a large agricultural development project in the valley of the Awash River, where cotton will be the main crop. A pilot scheme of some 7000 acres will involve a capital expenditure of £250,000. The plan allows for an eventual cultivated area of about 250,000 acres.

Construction work on the new sugar mill for Triangle Sugar Estates has just begun, and when completed about a year hence it will enable about 120 tons of cane an hour to be crushed. Before the end of 1962 the annual output of the estates is estimated at 66,000 tons, which would represent a saving in foreign exchange for Southern Rhodesia of about £2½m.

The **Federation's Turkish tobacco crop** this season is estimated at 2,410,000 lb., of which 2,046,000 lb. was produced in Southern Rhodesia, 342,000 lb. in Northern Rhodesia, and 22,000 lb. in Nyasaland. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the Federation in the first 10 months of 1960 were 172m. lb.—17m. lb. more than in the corresponding period of 1959.

Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., Kenya, has promised Goleg Harlech, a college in North Wales, £250 annually for seven years for the establishment of a scholarship for East African trade unionists. After taking the course students will be expected to return to East Africa. They must be sponsored by the director of extra-mural studies of Makerere University College, Uganda.

About 7,000 **television sets** are estimated to have been sold in the Salisbury area of Southern Rhodesia. Advertisers are paying at the rate of £26 a minute for spot announcements. When the Bulawayo transmitter comes into operation five months hence it will offer for about half that number of sets, and the initial cost of advertising is to be at the rate of £14 10s. a minute.

Kenya Government Public Loan

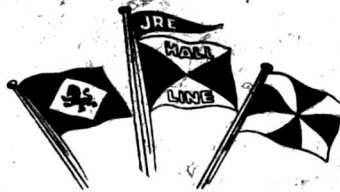
THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has announced the terms of a public loan for £3,040,000. The new issue is for funding £2,925,000 of maturing Kenya Stock, 4% stockholders that holdings will be redeemed at par on June 1. The new loan carries interest of 6½% and will run for four and a half years to December 1, 1965. The issue price of 196½ ensures a gross redemption yield of £7 10s.

Three hundred tons of dried milk and 3,000 tons of maize given by the United States Government are to be distributed free in drought areas of Tanganyika.

An **all-weather road**, costing £6,000, has been opened between Kapsabet and Eldoret, Kenya.

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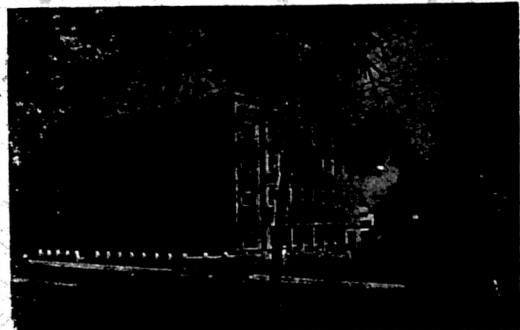
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 1, 1961

Vol. 37

No. 1912

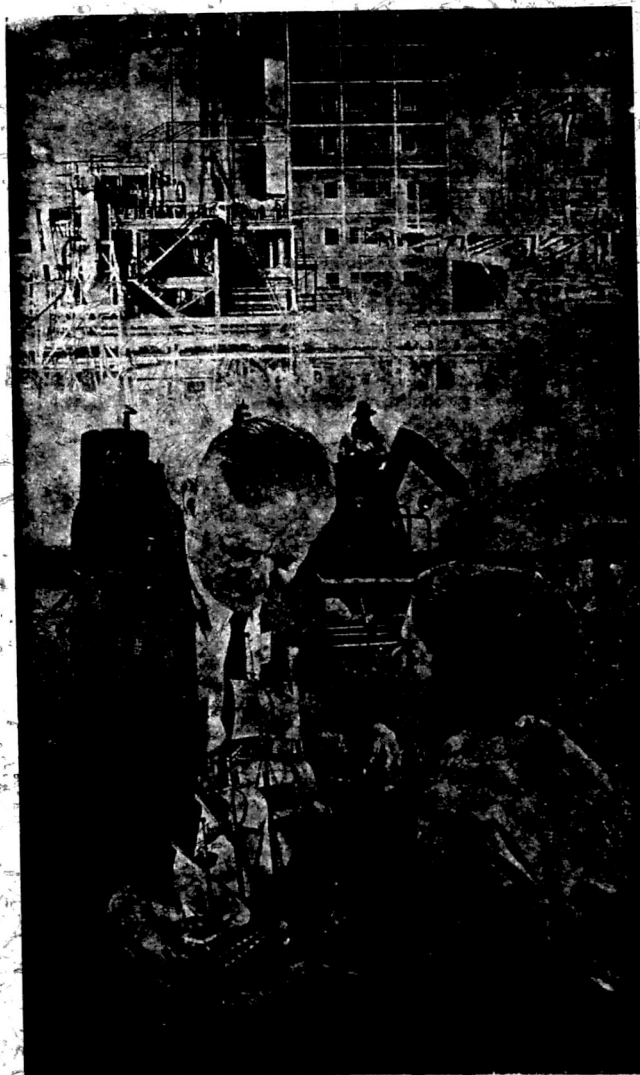
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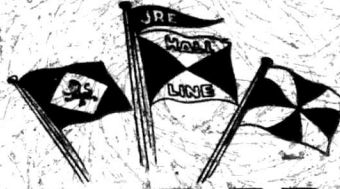
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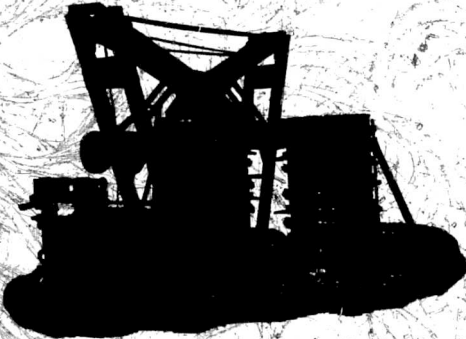
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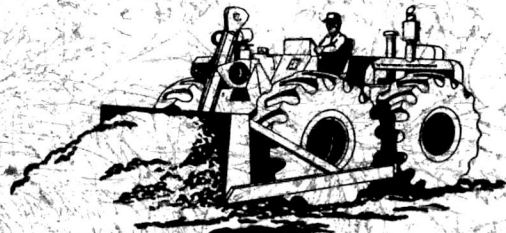
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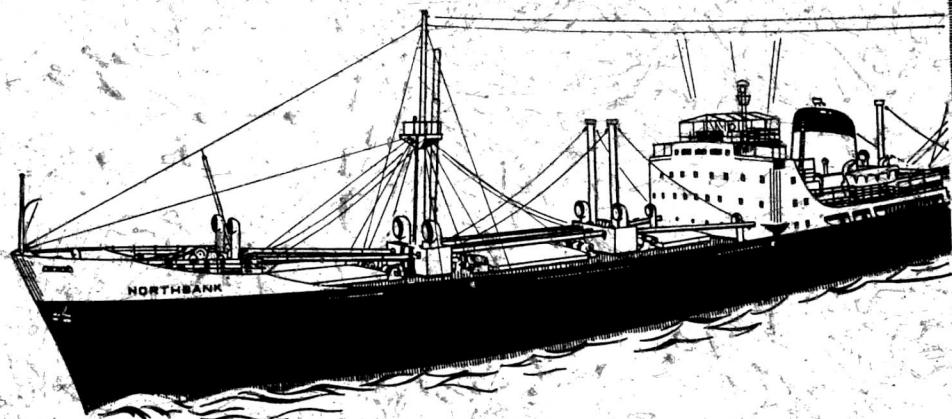
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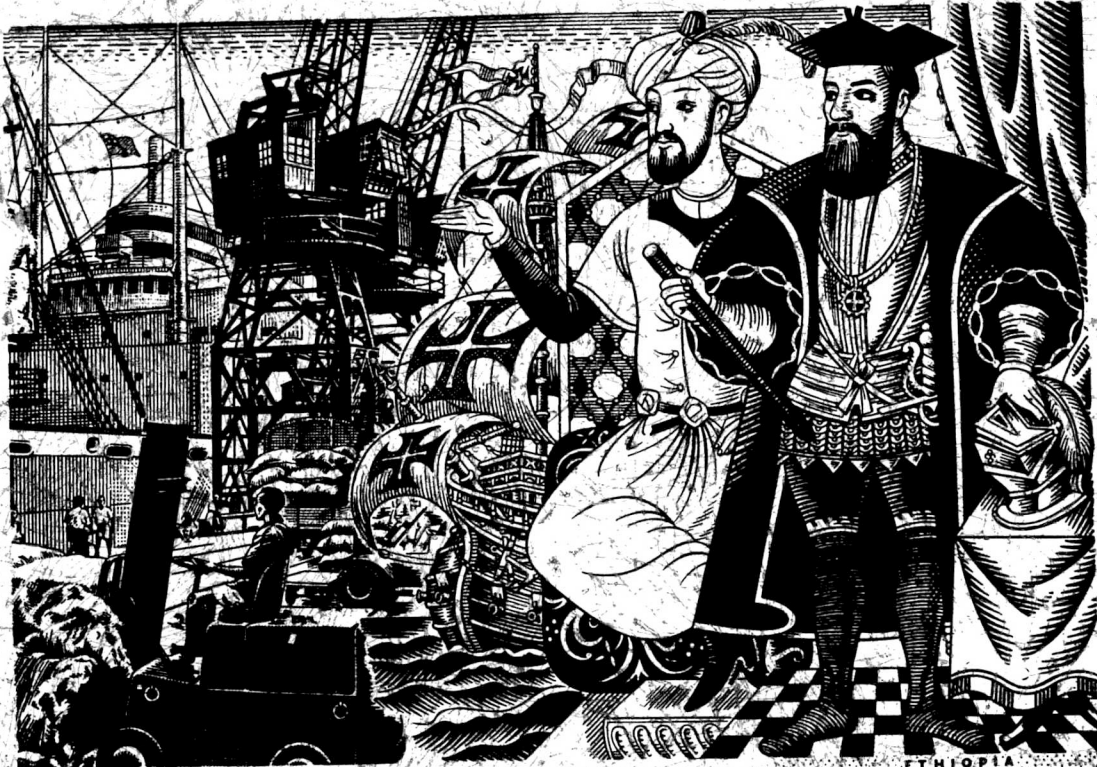
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1961

Vol. 37

No. 1912

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EUROPEANS IN KENYA — including many officials, missionaries, and businessmen who do not generally concern themselves much with politics — have been driven by events since the Lancaster House Conference early last year to the conclusion that Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has committed himself and Her Majesty's Government to so unwise and unrealistic a time-table for political change (which is almost always misnamed "political advancement") that the Colony is doomed to ever-quickening deterioration in every aspect of its life. The confidence which had been developed over many years by patient endeavour and strict observance of promises and obligations was rudely shaken by the actions in January and February of last year of an opinionated, miscalculating, and stubborn Minister, who though he knew nothing about the ways of African political extremists or their place in the life of their own communities, was too reckless to seek, let alone seriously consider, the advice of knowledgeable and objective observers. Indeed, at the conference itself he chose as his chief official representative from Kenya, not Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord Howick), who had been Governor for the whole seven years of the Mau Mau rebellion and its immediate aftermath, but a successor who three months earlier had never set foot in Africa. From that irrational and bad beginning — which none but a politician or a bureaucrat could have made — much worse was to follow, with the tragic result that Kenya has been brought to the edge of the abyss. Warnings that his policy must jeopardize the country's economy and security were scorned by Mr. Macleod, who roughly rejected all such suggestions, even when made by leaders of commerce and industry who had no strong political attachments and wanted only to be help-

ful to East Africa and to a Minister and Governor who were both new to their tasks and nescient about Africa. The one man who could and should have checked the uninstructed obstinacy of a Secretary of State who was manifestly determined to abandon the attitude towards British East and Central Africa which had been followed for more than seven years by his two Conservative predecessors was Mr. Blundell, leader of the multi-racial New Kenya Party; but he was too much of a weathercock to resist any "wind of change". He knew the irresponsibility and dire danger of the course on which Mr. Macleod was embarking, and because he showed himself so compliant (despite strong urgings to the contrary within his own delegation) he must share the blame. That is why we have always called the policy "Mac-blundellism".

It was against this background that Mr. Hugh Fraser was recently appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. As parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Oliver Lyttell-

Increased Alarm And Despondency.

(now Lord Chandos) when he was Secretary of State he had paid repeated visits to Kenya at the height of the Mau Mau civil war and later, and in a situation of the darkest foreboding there was a flicker of hope that he might soon tour Kenya again, recognize the destruction of confidence and its causes and consequences, make some public statement which would alleviate some of the worst anxieties by demonstrating that at least one Minister at the Colonial Office understood the position, and return to persuade his chief of the urgency of appropriate action. Those who clung desperately and almost despairingly to that hope now know that their feeble faith was vain. That has been made clear to them by Mr. Fraser's remarks at a number of meet-

ings with farmers, by his reception of the delegation from the Convention of Associations, by his Nairobi broadcast and press conference, and by his comments at London Airport. It was doubtless naive of a few optimists in Kenya to imagine that the third man in the political hierarchy in the Colonial Office would deviate from the pattern so stupidly and brutally set by his leader; but, as drowning men will clutch at a spar too light to bear their weight, so some folk in Kenya who remembered Mr. Fraser's missions on behalf of a far more understanding and practical Secretary of State told themselves that all was not yet lost. They are now more despondent than ever; and all the reports reaching us indicate that the spokesmen for the European community who have said that the visit has "increased alarm and despondency" have described the position with strict accuracy.

In his broadcast Mr. Fraser said that "the fundamental situation as far as security is concerned remains sound". It is an open secret that the Minister then knew — as the

The Mau Mau Pattern Again.

general public did not — of the plot to kill Mr. Ngala, the African Leader of Government Business, and other Ministers and of the mass-oathing of about one thousand Meru tribesmen. How in such circumstances the security situation could be described as "fundamentally sound" passes comprehension, especially as seven days earlier the Minister for Internal Security had told the Legislature of oathings which contained the killing clause and of "the continued activity of incorrigible Kikuyu extremists who were actively involved in Mau Mau, this hard-core element which constitutes the major security threat to Kenya today and in the future". It is astonishing that this considered statement by the responsible Minister should within a week have been contradicted by the Under-Secretary of State, who, instead of using words which would divert attention from the gravity of the threat to law and order, should have emphasized that the spread of unrest must be firmly checked before there could be any question of further constitutional change. It is most regrettable that the opportunity to give such a warning was missed, and that Mr. Swann — who did refer to "violence and subversion leading to the erosion of race relations" — weakened his analysis by the remark that there was no evidence that the present outbreak of oathing was directed by a central organization. That will have been understood

by many people as meaning that the Kenya Government considers such breaches of the law to be sporadic and unimportant. Yet, as Mr. Corfield made plain, the Mau Mau movement was similarly marked by such looseness of organization that for a very long time the authorities were unable to prove the responsibility of those whom they knew to be the main organizers. Instead of minimizing present dangers it would have been wiser for the Minister and the Under-Secretary to stress the similarity between happenings today and those of ten years ago.

If the security situation is "fundamentally sound" why has Mr. Swann had to warn people within the last few days to sleep with firearms at hand? Why have Mr. Bodley Scott and Mr. Broatch been telling M.P.s. of both parties that in many districts it is unsafe to

leave women and children alone even in daylight, and that many farmers now carry arms as they work their fields? Why had the Convention delegation to tell Mr. Fraser that the chief anxiety of the farmers was now the safety of their families, whereas until the last few months it had been concern for their rights to their land? Nor is the threat restricted to Europeans. The plan to assassinate the Africans who have just accepted portfolios in the Government — and who were publicly told by leaders of the opposing African political party that they would be quickly "brought down" — recalls that in the months before the Mau Mau outbreak staunch Africans were killed by the hundred. Then also Kenya was assured by its Governor and other sonnambulists that all was well.

During his meeting with journalists in Nairobi Mr. Fraser expressed the opinion that Kenya's independence lay "several constitutional conferences and several years ahead".

The pity is that that very sensible comment was brought into discussion, for

in the conditions of Kenya there ought to be no question of a quick slither into independence, with every prospect of chaos. There would therefore be good reason for a delay of several years, within which to train large numbers of Africans for all sorts of new responsibilities. Unfortunately, some Press representatives wanted "several years" defined, whereupon the Minister, recognizing the political inconvenience of his remark, sought to withdraw

it. Quite rightly in our opinion, his request was refused; and publication naturally brought howls of anger from the African political extremists. Instead of riding out the rumpus to Kenya's advantage, Mr. Fraser trimmed, saying on his arrival in London that "several means only more than one". On the authority of the "Oxford Dictionary", it means "more than two but not many". On the most optimistic interpretation of the term, therefore, he had implied that Kenya might hope for independence by the end of 1963. Who in his senses could criticize such a pace as too slow? Mr. Fraser, however, has by his retraction put Africans in the position of asserting that he thinks that independence should be granted in the latter part of next year — which is what Mr. Macleod has been hinting, very much to Kenya's hurt.

Mr. Fraser's comments on security (or, rather, insecurity) and on political change are brought into sharp focus by statements made last Sunday to a gathering of some twenty thousand Kikuyu, who were ostensibly summoned to hear denunciations of oath-taking and terrorism. They listened instead to glorification of Kenyatta, to renewed threats to law and order, to assurances

that the Europeans who have made Kenya will be driven from their farms without compensation, and to demonstrations of contempt for the Government — which can have granted permission for the gathering only because it wholly misunderstood the mood and methods of those with whom it was dealing or was afraid to offend them. There are senior officials in Kenya, who are intimately aware of every aspect of Mau Mau, who recognize the similarity of the new Mau Mau-type organizations, and whose advice must have been disregarded by the Governor and the Council of Ministers, on purely political grounds. Continuance in such folly may cause the resignation of some of the most respected and experienced civil servants, who must be anxiously asking themselves whether they can best serve the Kenya they love by continuing in their posts or by making the ultimate protest. If several key men did tender their resignations simultaneously, H.M. Government might even now be checked in its madness, for the Prime Minister might calculate that it would be more prudent to jettison Mr. Macleod — perhaps with the suggestion that he needs a rest from overwork! — than risk alerting the country to the fact that a number of Kenya's best officials have reached the end of their tether. It will not be surprising if Mr. Macmillan — the real author of Macleodism — has to face that decision.

Notes By The Way

Expensive Questions

PARLIAMENTARY INQUISITIVENESS can cost the taxpayer as much as £100 in order that the Secretary of State for the Colonies may reply promptly and adequately to an M.P.'s question. That information was given in the House of Commons some time ago by Mr. Macleod, who said that the answer to a question tabled at short notice might have involved the Colonial Office and an overseas Government in telegraphic expenditure of from £10 to £100. Even the lesser sum will be regarded by almost every member of the public as an unjustifiably extravagant price to pay for slaking the thirst for instant information of a man who may have had more interest in arousing publicity for himself than in the subject of his inquiry. There can be very few questions in the course of the year which warrant heavy cable charges. In almost all cases neither the House nor the nation would be less well served by the slight delay involved in communication by air mail.

Publicity-Seekers

NOT MANY M.P.s. would opt for telegraphic consultation if they were asked to pay a token 10% of the extra expenditure involved. Rarely indeed, I think, would they consider the use of aircraft too slow for their purpose. Everyone knows that there are M.P.s. who submit innumerable questions, often on quite trivial points, in order to attract attention to themselves, not

least in the newspapers published in their constituency. In many cases the reply of the Minister might fairly read: "If the honorable Member will consult page so-and-so of such-and-such a volume, which is in the library of the House, he will find the information which he seeks". That kind of answer would not induce newspaper hospitality; and if it were given on all appropriate occasions there would soon be a reduction in the loquacity of some bores and publicity-seekers. That a Minister, or better still a group of Ministers, would adopt this tactic is unfortunately unlikely, for the departmental habit is to suffer provocation with pretended patience.

Liaise

LIAISE, an exceptionally ugly word, seems to appear more frequently nowadays in public statements in Africa, some members of some legislatures being prominent offenders. The Ministry of Information in Kenya has just announced arrangements for a population census in that country next year, when an administrative official who is to act as census officer "will liaise with the provincial administration, upon whom the work in the field will largely devolve". An information department might be expected to know that "liaise" does not appear in the Oxford Dictionary. Cannot use of the word be discontinued by all agencies of all the Governments?

Mr. Hugh Fraser Sharply Criticized by Kenyans

Attempt to Withdraw Reference to Delay in Achievement of Independence

MR. HUGH FRASER, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, who returned last week from a short visit to Kenya, has come under sharp criticism from European and African spokesmen in the Colony.

After a number of meetings with him in the Highlands farmers said that their hopes of improvement in the United Kingdom's attitude to their problems had been still further weakened.

In Nairobi the Minister told journalists that independence for Kenya was "several constitutional conferences and several years ahead"; but on his arrival in London next day he defined "several" as "more than one".

The "Oxford Dictionary" definition is "more than two but not many".

The Convention of Associations has expressed extreme dissatisfaction with Mr. Fraser's attitude. It had submitted the following memorandum:

"The executive of Concentration has been concerned about the catastrophic uncertainty as to the future prevailing amongst Europeans in the rural areas in Kenya. This has led to the virtual cessation of development on the ordinary mixed farm, and as a result to the closing down of many small businesses whose function it was to supply the wants of the mixed farmer.

European Lives in Danger

While there is little actual planned running down of farming activities, the mere fact that development, without which no progress can be made, is not taking place must have the effect of reducing a farm's productivity. Fresh pedigree stock are not being imported, which in time must mean a progressive deterioration in the herds and flocks. Fertilizers other than for a quick and in many cases a mining type of return, are not being applied, and old machinery and implements are being made to make do.

"Until a short time ago the main reason for lack of confidence was the doubt cast on the validity of land titles and the consequent non-negotiability of land at anything like a fair price. Today the security aspect has assumed more importance, and most farmers are not prepared to continue farming if the lives of their wives and families are in danger. Unless confidence as to the leading of a normal life can be restored, European agriculture will run down at an even faster rate.

"With regard to the question of land titles and values, most farmers are not prepared to wait until the advent of an all-African independent Government to see if their property is indeed their own.

"Much has been said about unoccupied or unused land in the former White Highlands. The fact that the Europeans operating only 25% of the land of high potential produce 80% of Kenya's exports hardly suggests that it is not beneficially occupied. Nor can it be logic that by handing this 25% to the occupiers of the other 75% the common weal of the country will benefit.

"The leading African politicians say that after independence they will be the sole judges of whether land is or is not well farmed. Again, the average European farmer is not without guarantees from the British Government, prepared to wait to see if his new masters consider him a good farmer.

"Without the efforts of the European farmer and planter the economy of Kenya will collapse; and without certain and far more satisfactory guarantees than there have been to date given by the British Government the European farmer is not prepared to stay.

"There is the widely-held view that by economic pressure the British Government is determined to keep the settlers here because he cannot leave. It will be a great mistake to push this policy too far.

"Without some generous and far-sighted action by H.M. Government to restore confidence, farmers from now on will by their very lack of initiative cause the agricultural economy to slide downhill at an ever-increasing pace.

"To illustrate this point, in most districts fresh land for new crops must be broken well before the end of the preceding year. At the moment most farmers have no plans for carrying out such work for 1962, feeling that they will probably be able to take one crop before independence and that the cost of breaking fresh land will not justify the risk.

"A further point is that if Kenya becomes independent and at once leaves the Commonwealth, those people who wish to retain British citizenship will become foreigners in the country in which they have made the major contribution towards development.

"Many schemes have been put forward with the object of restoring confidence to the European farmer by the long-term underwriting of land values and the acquisition of land. We commend as a basis for discussion the one written by Mr. H. B. W. MacAllan, which gives much scope for farmers to remain in Kenya.

"We must emphasize that the present position cannot be allowed to continue, otherwise irreparable harm will be done to the economy of Kenya. Unless some immediate steps are taken a great number of farmers will put December 31, 1962, as their latest possible date they can stay in the country and will take action during the interval to salvage what they can. With many this hard decision has already been taken, but given encouragement to stay, it can in a large number of cases be reversed.

"We should, however, be guilty of misleading you if we were to leave you with the impression that any form of words will meet the present economic situation. In fact nothing less than the provision of the promise of a large sum of money can now repair the damage done by the erosion of confidence over nearly 18 months.

"At the moment £6m. of the £10m. paid out in agricultural wages comes from the mixed farmer. There is every chance of this amount being reduced by 80%, with a resultant vast increase in unemployment and hardship to the ordinary African.

No Alternative to Policy of Salvage

After an interview the Convention announced that a policy of salvage would be recommended to all European farmers in the Colony if confidence was not restored within the next three months.

The delegation which waited upon Mr. Fraser consisted of Mr. C. O. Oates (chairman of the Convention), Mr. N. B. W. MacAllan (vice-chairman), Mrs. Sylvia Mather, Major J. M. Benn, and Lord Wedgwood, members of the executive committee, and Mr. R. B. Chadwick, representing small business interests in Northern Kenya.

After the interview the following statement was issued:

"We deliberately and carefully reiterated to the Minister that September was the crucial month so far as agriculture was concerned. If no scheme to restore confidence was introduced by that date the farmers would take steps to safeguard themselves. In this connexion our remarks were made as a statement of fact, and not in any way uttered as threats.

"Already since Lancaster House £1m. a month has left the country in a spontaneous movement of no confidence. What will now happen is that this process will be accelerated and farmers will cease planting as this involves expenditure on implements, machinery and fuel which may not be recoverable and dismissal of labour of which the industry employs 240,000 Africans.

"We recognize that this will be the final blow to the Colony's economy. Since the farmers of this country have themselves created its economy, it can be understood that such a policy would not be adopted unless the British Government had forced them into a situation which relentlessly compelled them to take such measures.

"We thus gave the Minister a solemn warning that unless before September confidence is restored we shall advise all our associations to adopt a policy of salvaging what they can.

"The Delegation inquired about the Minister's terms of reference and were informed that his visit was exploratory. The delegation expressed surprise at this, as it considered that the Colony's perilous economic position should surely be fully known to the Colonial Office.

"Lord Wedgwood, a member of the executive of Convention and representing many farmers from West Kenya, told the Minister that their consensus of opinion was that, while expecting some sort of assurance from Mr. Fraser, his visit had, on the contrary, created alarm and despondency.

It was pointed out that the delegation were in effect not only representing the farmers, but all property-holders in the country who were now in agreement with Convention on the necessity to guarantee titles.

"Mr. R. B. Chadwick, speaking on behalf of a number of small businesses in North Kenya, said that in one area a firm which previous to the Lancaster House Conference had sold 24 tractors a year had since sold only one. All businesses dependent on European farmers had shown a similar disastrous decline.

It was pointed out that big business in Kenya was farming, around which the rest of the economy revolved. The only way therefore to restore confidence was not by putting Kenya on the dole, which would delay all political advance, but by supporting such practical schemes as had been advocated by the Convention and the Kenya National Farmers Union.

Sliding Into an Economic Congo

"The delegation hoped that Mr. Fraser would point out to Mr. Macleod that his recent statement in London that there would be no Congo in Kenya had little reality to what in fact was happening, for already the Colony was sliding into an economic Congo, from which a political Congo would assuredly arise.

"The delegation was appalled by the blanket refusal of the Minister to give any promises involving the expenditure of money in support of the farmers they had encouraged to come to Kenya and who were now in danger of being pauperized by the British Government's wind of change.

"It would appear that the question of whether Britain keeps a promise or not is governed by how much it is going to cost. Thus Britain's policy is a matter of finance and not morality, although such a policy in the long run will cost Britain far more in attempting to maintain a shattered economy.

"Despite the economic plea which the Convention is making—which affects the whole future of Kenya—the question of security now looms far more in the thoughts of the European community.

"Mrs. Sylvia Mather, who farms at Ruiru—and who was herself, with her child and family, the victim of a 15-man Mau Mau gang attack in the early days of the emergency—told the Minister that farmers believed that they were on the verge of another similar outbreak. But whereas before they were fighting for their lives, children and the future, the British Government had taken that future away, and in present circumstances they had nothing left to look forward to. No good was done by official attempts to minimize the situation, since the farmers living close to what was actually happening were better aware than the Government of the rapidly deteriorating situation, which so resembled the emergency.

"Mr. C. O. Oates, chairman of Convention, summarizing the interview said: The point has now been reached where the farmers of Kenya are getting less and less interested in talk and are determined on action. Above all we do not wish to hear any more about Britain's concern with her kith and kin. If she really believed her own policies and the good will on which she asks us to depend, then she would be willing to underwrite her own policy. The fact that she does not do so exposes the hollowness and hypocrisy of this policy. Yet we still believe even at this late hour that many farmers would be prepared to stay if Britain would give them elementary justice and safeguards."

Independence "Several Years Ahead"

On the following day Mr. Fraser said at a Press conference that some politicians and newspapers "try to inspire doubts and by recrimination and falsification of fact create a situation which could only be to the advantage of the few; such people have built up a sense of crisis."

When told that the Secretary of State had just said in London that independence was further away than most people thought, the Under-Secretary replied: "We have got several conferences ahead before this country achieves independence, and, I hope, several years."

Later, when questioners came back to the matter of timing, Mr. Fraser said that he should perhaps not have made his comment and he asked that it should be struck from the record. Representatives of London and local newspapers were, however, unwilling to agree to his request, and the statement was published prominently in the United Kingdom and Kenya.

Mr. Fraser described the security situation as "fundamentally sound". When reminded that the Secretary of State and the Minister for Defence in Kenya had des-

cribed the position as "grave", he answered: "I have considered my words. That is my view."

To the suggestion that farmers in Kenya had been let down by H.M. Government he replied that British policy was in the best long-term interests of the country.

He had, he admitted, spoken only to two African political leaders, Mr. Ngala and a ministerial colleague. He forecast that "the present Government will be in power for some very considerable time".

On his arrival in London last Thursday Mr. Fraser described reports of his reference to "several years and several constitutional consequences ahead" as a misinterpretation; the policy of H.M. Government was not to give a date "in order not to raise false hopes or false fears", and "several years" merely meant more than one.

Most European farmers would, he thought, want to stay in Kenya, though some would not wish to live with a large black African majority in the Government. H.M. Government would not offer Kenya farmers a scheme of compensation for a hypothetical seizure of their lands.

A Colonial Office spokesman said shortly afterwards that to give guarantees against a situation which had not occurred would be a good way of provoking it.

While Mr. Fraser was flying back to London Dr. Kioko, speaking in the budget debate for the Kenya African National Union, said that Mr. Fraser's statement that independence would be delayed several years was provocative. He criticized the Minister for not having met "the leaders of the country", and rebuked Mr. Macleod for insisting that stability must come before independence, saying that that was putting the cart before the horse, and that a struggle always created an atmosphere of instability.

Later Dr. Kioko told journalists that Mr. Fraser "should have kept his mouth shut", and that his visit had contributed to instability and insecurity.

K.A.N.U., he emphasized, would give no assurances of any kind to European farmers, and would not respect any which might be given by the Colonial Office.

In the Legislative Council Mr. Gichuru, president of K.A.N.U., called on the Government to condemn settler "threats to the country's economy", and said that Africans might be driven to use similar language in their demands for the release of Kenyatta and independence this year. There would, he insisted, be a return of confidence only when independence had been achieved. Guarantees in regard to land titles were, he said, unnecessary; Europeans who asked for them wanted merely to cash in and leave as soon as possible.

Deliberate Suppression of News

That the crisis in Kenya was minimized by the Government's deliberate suppression of news was stated in a cable from the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, whose message included the following passages:—

"Mr. Fraser claimed at the close of his controversial visit to Kenya last night that there has been 'no distortion and no holding back' of news in the Colony. On the contrary, there is every indication that, as a matter of deliberate policy, much of the normal functions of the Government's public relations organization has been suspended. The Governor has issued an order to this effect.

"Both Sir Patrick Renison and his Chief Secretary, Sir Walter Courts, have issued instructions that news of ugly troubles must be withheld as far as possible. I am assured of these instructions by Government officials.

"The Ministry of Information has just been abolished in a recent Government reshuffle. The Army and Air Force are also withholding information about their operations, even when no security element is involved.

"Information activities are now in the hands of Sir Walter Courts. He makes no secret of his intention to keep 'undesirable' news out of public attention. The Government Press Office has been reduced to the mimeographing of innocuous parish council type of items. It reopened tonight after being closed for several days, despite the present crisis atmosphere on the pretext that a junior official was ill.

"The Governor and senior officials have refused to give a Press conference for more than a year despite the steadily deteriorating situation.

"A check I have made with hospitals throughout the country shows that far more casualties of all races are being treated after crimes of violence than the authorities admit.

"There is a ludicrous gap between statements being issued daily by senior Government officials that 'fundamentally' all is sound and well in Nairobi and the ugly atmosphere of uncertainty and nervousness in which a large part of the population of Kenya is living.

"A dramatic example of the difference between overt official statements and covert official action was provided last night. Half an hour after Mr. Fraser's statement farming groups in the Rift Valley informed the Press that police in that region have advised European farmers to take loaded guns to bed with them.

"The operation of public relations in its broader sense, which fulfilled such an important role during the crisis periods, is practically non-existent in Kenya to-day. As a result the public is confused and nervous, and the Government has succeeded in creating a vacuum of uncertainty.

"Sir Patrick's attitude is that it serves the best interest of racial harmony, public order and development to minimize the crisis situation. This is apparently an effort to create a favourable atmosphere to make the trouble-stared Macleod Constitution work.

"The scrapping of the public relations machinery in Kenya, which was commendably efficient during the Mau Mau emergency, is shown up sharply in contrast with the excellent public relations organizations in Tanganyika and Uganda."

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* also telegraphed that "information on the true security position is being withheld".

[Editorial Comment appears under Matters of Moment].

"Independence Will Take a Lot Longer than Kenya Visualizes"

Mr. Macleod's Statement to Farmer Delegates in London

A FEW HOURS before Mr. Hugh Fraser, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in Nairobi that independence for Kenya was "several constitutional conferences and several years ahead", Mr. Macleod, the Secretary of State, told Mr. P. B. Bodley Scott, and Mr. David Broatch, who had been sent to London to make representations on behalf of Kenya farmers.

"The British Government will not grant independence until satisfied that stable conditions exist and are likely to continue; independence will take a lot longer than most people in Kenya visualize."

In explanation of that statement he added that Kenya "would have to go through the stages of responsible government and internal self-government to independence."

Situation Deteriorating

When they arrived back in Nairobi last Thursday the two delegates said that people in Great Britain were beginning to realize that the security situation in Kenya was far worse than they had believed, the widespread misconceptions being due to the suppression by the Kenya Government of the real facts of the situation.

Shortly before they left London Mr. Scott and Mr. Broach issued a statement which said, *inter alia*:-

"As recently as the end of 1954 assurances were officially reiterated by Sir Evelyn Baring that further permanent European immigration would be whole-heartedly encouraged and supported by the British Government. But the U.K. Government has during the last 18 months reversed its policy, and has made it clear that it intends to turn Kenya into an independent African State.

"On grounds of achievement, plus undertakings and encouragement given in the past, Europeans and European interests have unanswerable claim to safeguards and for consideration during and after this transition.

"At present, as a result of the Government's changed policy, European and other minorities find themselves deprived of that measure of security, economic and physical, to which all citizens in a civilized country are entitled.

"Farms and other small commercial undertakings are today not a negotiable asset, and are thus valueless. The problem of ensuring physical security is becoming daily more complicated, and the general situation in this regard is deteriorating, as has been clearly proven by recent murderous attacks.

"When individuals suddenly find themselves facing a situation in which their property becomes valueless and in which the lives of their wives and children are in jeopardy, they naturally become frustrated, angry and bitter. More especially is this the case where warnings have repeatedly been given as to the consequences of the Government's policies, warnings which have been disregarded merely as not being in conformity with political expediency.

"These justifiable reactions of the European community have been exacerbated by two recent murders, with the result that those intimately affected have been sent deputations to see the Governor and have sent a delegation to London to try and impress on the people of this country and on Members of Parliament the true situation and its consequences to the European community, who now feel they have no effective Parliamentary representation. This delegation consists of two farmers—not politicians—who have come principally to stress the physical security situation.

The following assurances are required:-

"(a) That no further advance towards responsible government or independence will be given until the authorities are satisfied that full security has been restored and can be assured. The

judges as to whether the security situation is satisfactory must be those whose personal security is affected, not those who sleep in their beds in safety in London.

"(b) That subversive and dangerous organizations or movements such as Nyahunya, Mutangiri, and The Land Freedom Army be proscribed and eliminated; and that energetic steps will be taken to counteract the built up of the hatred now being disseminated by agitators.

"(c) That steps are reintroduced whereby, if necessary, those ex-detainees recently liberated who are found to be engaged in a resurgence of subversive activities be returned to restriction or internment.

"(d) That where the Government is made aware of a dangerous situation such information will be immediately communicated through the proper channels to the Kenya Police Reserve and responsible local residents.

"(e) That attention be directed to the large sums of money being spent at Kahawa and Gilgil on military accommodation, stores, etc., clearly indicating that it is the intention of the British Government to maintain European troops in Kenya throughout the period of transition, and that the Government intends to make arrangements to ensure that such troops be retained in Kenya under the British flag (as has been done elsewhere) during transition and for a reasonable period of years subsequent to independence.

Assurances on the above lines should, it is submitted, be given to the European community officially and publicly in one comprehensive and categorical statement."

Plot to Kill Kenya Ministers

Mr. Ngala on Mau Mau Murder List

KENYA, already gravely anxious about the security situation, was further shocked last week by news of a plot by the Land Freedom Army, the revived Mau Mau organization, to kill Mr. Ngala and other Government leaders, and of a mass oath-taking ceremony which was attended by between 500 and 1,000 Meru tribesmen on the slopes of Mount Kenya.

Meanwhile there were two more attacks by Africans on white women.

Press correspondents have asserted that the Government has continued to suppress news of incidents in order to minimize the gravity of the situation. This has however, been officially denied.

In some areas farmers have formed vigilante groups in expectation of renewed terrorism, and it has been suggested that the Government is considering the declaration of a state of emergency.

News of the assassination plot was given to the Legislative Council by Mr. A. C. C. Swan, Minister for Internal Security and Defence, who said on Thursday that 14 members of the Land Freedom Army arrested in Nairobi, Mombasa and the Rift Valley had planned to kill not only members of the Government but also members of their families.

Kenya had, he said, reached "the moment of truth" in regard to the renewal of violence: the country must either advance by lawful means or revert to the "rule of the bush-knife".

Mr. Ngala and other Ministers are now under continual armed guard.

Earlier in the week the Convention of Associations had said in a memorandum to Mr. Hugh Fraser, Under-Secretary

of State for the Colonies, that fear for the safety of their families was the main anxiety of the settler community. The text of the statement appears in full elsewhere in his issue.

On Friday it was reported that the mass oath-taking ceremony had occurred 11 days earlier in the Meru district, in which 15 men had already been convicted during May for administering or consenting to Mau Mau-type oaths. No Government statement could be obtained, but the police admitted that a curfew had been imposed in the area to aid their investigations. According to the *Nation*, the police knew nothing of the oath-taking gathering until it was over, though it was held within three miles of Meru township.

Two elderly European women were assaulted during the week. An African attacked and raped a 72-year-old woman near her home at Rongai, having previously forced her to sign a cheque for £3, and 73-year-old Mrs. Hope Jeffreys was attacked and robbed of a gun and ammunition on her farm at Mweiga, near Mount Kenya.

On Saturday the Kenya Government denied that the Governor, the Chief Secretary, the Defence Minister, or any other authority had issued instructions that news about security should be withheld or "played down". The statement said: "It is in no way the policy of the Kenya Government to withhold security information, except where publication of such information would prejudice the operation in progress."

Sinister Monster Meeting

At Nyeri on Sunday a gathering of about 20,000 Kikuyu, after being addressed by Mr. Oginga Odinga, vice-president of the Kenya African National Union, and Kikuyu members of the Legislative Council, denounced oath-taking and subversive activity by a show of hands. It was the first African political rally held since the election three months ago.

That day Sir Charles Markham, speaking for the Kenya Coalition, said in Nairobi that "some well-known Africans" were connected with the terrorist organization. The names of many of the members had been passed to the Government, which had received such reports with disturbing complacency.

Mr. Ngala told a crowd of about 4,000 that as Leader of Government Business he had tabled a motion in the Legislature calling for more African Ministers and a Chief Minister immediately, and that he would soon begin to negotiate for a fixed date for independence for Kenya.

On Monday the daily newspapers in Kenya carried long reports of the mass meeting at Nyeri. The *Times* correspondent cabled that "the reports have caused shock and dismay among Europeans, and no doubt among many Asians and Africans other than the politically militant."

K.A.N.U. leaders denounced illegal oath-taking to roars of approval from the crowd, but in a manner which served only to whip up the racial hatred that has been growing alarmingly in the past few months. Some of the speeches at the meeting were more inflammatory than those at the famous meeting at Nyeri just before the Mau Mau emergency which is quoted at length in the Corfield Report, and Kenyatta himself seldom went so far as some of the Kanu leaders yesterday.

The consensus among Europeans is that the meeting was a deliberate slap in the face for the British and Kenya Governments on the eve of an important statement on the Colony in the Commons. Though a serious view of some of the speeches is taken by the Government, the official attitude is that, now Kenya has a political rather than a Colonial Government, verbal excesses from the Opposition must be tolerated up to a point.

The political fanaticism of some African politicians is rapidly eroding the good relations between the races. Some of yesterday's speeches were anti-European in tone and full of the kind of double-talk of which Kenyatta had repeatedly been accused.

But there was no double-talk in the speech which roused the crowd to the greatest frenzy: it came from a non-Kikuyu, Mr. Oginga Odinga, vice-president of Kanu. Though he was the senior party official present, and the licence had been granted for the purpose of denouncing illegal oath-taking, he did not refer to this subject. He devoted his speech to a eulogy of Kenyatta.

"He repeatedly referred to Kenyatta as 'sent by God to save Kenya... our lord and saviour'. Anyone who criticized 'our king and saviour' was, he said, an enemy of all-cized Africa. When he asked the crowd who was their 'second god', he was answered with a thunderous roar of 'Jomo Kenyatta'."

His final words were an attack on Mr. Fraser's comment that independence was several years away. To wild cheering, Mr. Odinga shouted: "No one can tell us when we shall get independence—not Mr. Fraser, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Macmillan, or even the Queen. We shall decide it for ourselves."

"Mr. Josef Mathenge, M.L.C. for Nyeri, while denouncing the oath-taking ceremonies, alleged that they were being inspired by the Government and by European settlers who wanted another emergency for their own financial gain. Asked

to substantiate this claim, he said: 'We know European settlers are giving people money to take oaths'. A Kenya Government statement has described Mr. Mathenge's allegations as 'entirely untrue'. It added: 'A verbatim report of Mr. Mathenge's words is being examined by the Attorney-General's office'."

"A comment capable of sinister interpretation came from Mr. T. M. Chokwe, M.L.C. for Mombassa West, who spent some years at the Hola camp. He told the crowd: 'All of us former detainees are prepared to go back to detention unless justice is seen to be done by the present Government'."

"The meeting passed the following four-point resolution:—

"(1) All forms of oath-taking ceremonies and violence should be condemned.

"(2) Land titles should never be given to European farmers by a Kenya Government.

"(3) Africans would never buy an inch of soil if they moved into the White Highlands.

"(4) Mr. Ngala and the Kenya African Democratic Union Government should go and be replaced by K.A.N.U. and Kenyatta."

At the beginning of the week 11 Africans were sentenced in Meru to jail for terms ranging from nine months to nine years on charges of being involved in illegal oath-taking.

"Kenyatta Has Power of the Devil"

Nairobi Clergyman's Blunt Warning

KENYATTA "has the power and vitality of the Devil himself", the Rev. Robert Keltie, of St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, told the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh last week.

He said that the campaign to let Kenyatta loose had been received with absolute incredulity by Scots in Kenya. In Scotland ministers hesitated to preach about the Devil and demons, but in Africa the power of Satan—"sheer irrational devilry"—still held people in a terrible grip. Kenyatta had been responsible for untold misery and the death of more than 15,000 of his own people.

He exercised the power of the Devil even though he was still in isolation. In many districts it was difficult for Africans to board a bus unless they were wearing a Kenyatta badge. Among loyal African Christians, who had in the past suffered from Kenyatta's evil genius, there was open terror at the prospect of his release. The man was "utterly bad" and showed no sign of a change of heart.

Mr. Keltie added: "People of my congregation look to Scotland; and what do they find? People here are saying: 'Ah, well, what does it matter, let the man get out. It is a matter of political expediency'. So it was in Hitler's day of triumph."

New Man Needed for Africa

Macleod Policy Now in Ruins

THE FIRST LEADER in Tuesday's *Daily Express* called for the dismissal of Mr. Macleod.

Under the heading "A New Man Needed for Africa" it said:—

"The Government's policy in Africa lies in ruins. It is utterly smashed by events."

"In Kenya the British settlers, who made the Colony organize desperately to save themselves and their life-work, meanwhile a new outbreak of Mau Mau looms."

"In Central Africa Sir Roy Welensky, a lock of good sense and progressive government, stands resolutely against proposals from Whitehall which he regards as disastrous."

"In Ghana, once the brightest hope of Britain's policy of surrender in Africa, sinister form of dictatorship is installed."

"In these circumstances there is no hope of rebuilding an African policy which has brought so many discouragements."

"Perhaps the best way of dealing with the situation is to find a new Secretary of State for the Colonial Office. The policy with which Mr. Macleod is identified has been destroyed. A new policy is needed, and a new Minister."

"Mr. Macmillan may be thinking of giving the job to Mr. Duncan Sandys, whose approach to African problems has shown good sense and independent judgment."

Tanganyika to Spend £24m. in Three Years on Development

Sir Ernest Vasey's Budget Introduces Many Tax Changes

SIR ERNEST VASEY, Finance Minister in Tanganyika, revealed in his budget speech that the new African-dominated Government plans to spend £24m. on development projects within the next three years, or £16m. above the total recommended by the mission recently sent to the Territory by the World Bank.

In the three years £3,270,000, or 13.8%, of the development fund will be spent on education; £3,217,000, or 13.5%, on trunk roads; £2,355,000, or 9.8%, on agriculture; £2,291,000, or 9.6%, on water supplies and irrigation; £2,180,000, or 9.1%, on police and prisons; £1,800,000, or 7.5%, on power; £1,154,000, or 4.8%, on township development; £1,027,000, or 4.3%, on Government buildings; £954,000, or 4%, on health; £950,000, or 4%, on feeder roads; £694,000, or 2.9%, on housing; £600,000, or 2.6%, on the Tanganyika Development Corporation; £507,000, or 2.1%, on the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation; £533,000, or 2.2%, on forestry; £319,000, or 1.3%, on veterinary services; £265,000, or 1.1%, on co-operative development; and £229,000, or 1%, on community development.

£354,000 will be allocated for the Game Department and the preservation of wild life; £200,000 for the Army; £152,000 for information and broadcasting services; £147,000 for geological mapping; £125,000 for mineral surveys; £193,000 for aerodromes; £170,000 for the Lands and Survey Department; £80,000 for industrial credit; and £164,000 for miscellaneous purposes.

Many changes are to be made in the tax structure, some of them radical departures from established practice in colonial territories.

Background of Independence

In the course of his long statement, the Finance Minister said:—

This is the first budget of a self-governing Tanganyika, will also be the last budget of a self-governing Tanganyika, for when the next budget is presented it will be to the Parliament of an independent Tanganyika.

It is against the background of independence, with its new responsibilities—human, political, financial, and economic—and the tremendous effort which will have to be made by everyone if we are to carry those responsibilities successfully, that these estimates of revenue and expenditure and the development plan must be considered.

For Tanganyika 1960 was a good year. Our gross domestic product increased by £8.3m. to £185m. Our exports overseas reached the record level of £56m. Our imports from overseas at £37m. were £3.3m. higher. We had a favourable balance of almost £19m. Kenya had an unfavourable balance of visible external trade of about £30m., and her exports were about £16m. less than ours. Uganda maintained her customary favourable balance of trade, but her exports were some £15m. lower than Tanganyika's.

The value of our sisal production increased substantially. For the unit export price was £74.5 per ton, an increase of £12 over 1959, but the quantity produced fell slightly from 205,300 to 204,900 tons. The value of coffee increased by £800,000. Cotton is one of the few important crops which did not prosper in 1960. Due to adverse weather, followed by insect attack in some parts of Lake Province, the production of cotton lint fell from the record of 35,400 tons in 1959 to 32,000 tons.

Production of cashew nuts increased by 45% to 48,000 tons. An increase of 27% in the export price of tea, together with a small growth in production, brought about an increase of £240,000 in the value of tea output. The net output of groundnuts rose by nearly £250,000 to £1.6m.

Mineral production was valued at £7.6m., an increase of 6% largely due to an expansion of gold mining exports of refined gold being valued at £1,231,000, a rise of 13%. The bulk of this increase came from the Kiapakari mine, which

increased the tonnage treated by 50%. Production of diamonds was almost 100,000 carats less than in 1959, but by drawing on stocks the quantity exported was only 18,000 carats less and the value actually increased by about £100,000.

Events in the area around us influence the minds of those people we want to invest in Tanganyika, but if we can show the world that in our country the rights of the individual and the sanctity of contract are respected and that we form a united people, determined to go ahead and build a prosperous and orderly nation, we can do a great deal towards creating the atmosphere necessary to attract the investor. As the Prime Minister has said, "Today Tanganyika needs the outside world more than the world needs Tanganyika."

There are already signs of a return of confidence and of the growing interest in Tanganyika of investors, both from overseas and from other parts of East Africa.

The budget which I presented a year ago provided for an expenditure of £20,718,000 and revenue of £20,277,000, leaving an estimated deficit of £441,000. Additional recurrent expenditure in supplementary estimates amounts to £788,000, bringing the estimated recurrent expenditure for 1960-61 to £21,506,000. The revised estimate of expenditure is £20,550,000. That there is likely to be large under-expenditure, owing to the large number of vacancies, particularly at the senior levels, which remain unfilled. There are 900 senior posts unfilled.

Our main economic objective is to ensure a more rapid and progressive increase in cash income per head of population and to secure a steady improvement in the standard of living of our people. The task of securing a widespread income increase in the near future is one of agricultural and livestock development. Industrial development, desirable as it is, is likely to continue, to depend on the growth of the internal market, and thus to a great degree on the development of agriculture.

£300,000 from United Nations

This main task must be supported by the development of communications, water supplies, and irrigation. The development of the trunk and feeder roads system follows logically on the main objectives of increasing agricultural production and expanding the internal and external markets.

In 1961 and 1962 we are receiving assistance under the United Nations' Expanded Programme for Tropical Africa of \$840,000, about £300,000. The assistance we received in 1960 was £35,000.

We have the assurance of the Secretary of State that we shall not find H.M. Government ungenerous. Provided we can get the remaining balances of the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds committed to schemes before we achieve independence—and I assure hon. Members that this will be done—such grants will remain available to us after independence. In London in June we shall also seek to secure from H.M. Government a promise of sufficient long-term loan finance to cover a considerable part of our external borrowing. H.M. Government has agreed to make an Exchequer Loan of £2m. to Tanganyika before June 30.

It behoves everyone in Tanganyika who wishes our country to progress and the standard of living of our people to improve to see that the success of the plan is not endangered by irresponsible or intemperate statements. Such statements can so quickly erode the confidence of the outside world.

Taking all factors into account the country's recurrent expenditure will by 1964-65 have risen by about £4.5m., or 25%. This will tax our strength to the utmost.

How much of the development plan can be carried out and how successfully will largely depend on the numbers of expatriate officers we can retain in Government service. We shall not be in a position to judge until the beginning of July how many officers we are likely to lose. If a substantial number leave Tanganyika, we may be hard put to it to maintain existing services. It will not be easy to replace those who go, and replacements are unlikely to possess the same knowledge and experience of our country. The German Mission expressed grave misgivings about Tanganyika's development prospects in the immediate future on this very score.

The Government has made clear by words and actions how much it values the services of its overseas officers and how badly they will be needed. It is to be hoped that most of them will meet the challenge and stay to see through to its completion the work to which they have contributed so much—the creation of an independent Tanganyika, moving in an orderly fashion to full fruition of a bright economic and social destiny.

The officer may decide to terminate his service and retire with compensation and proportionate pension. He may decide

(Continued on page 1050)

Industrial Policy for Federation

A.R.N.I.'s Representations to Government

THE LEADING INDUSTRIAL BODY in the Federation, the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries (A.R.N.I.) has published a "Blueprint of An Industrial Policy for Rhodesia and Nyasaland", which is sharply critical of the report made to the Federal Government by Industrial and Process Engineering Consultants (Great Britain) in association with Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners.

Those two concerns had been asked to make recommendations for the development of manufacturing industry within the Federation, and A.R.N.I. was invited to express its views on the report, which was presented to Parliament in October.

The association is emphatic that the consultants are wrong in assuming a potential labour shortage over the next decade, wrong in assuming an increase in the European population at an average rate of 5% annually, and wrong in assuming an investment programme which will generate additional output of at least £10m. annually, with the consequence that "we think that the I.P.E.C. attempts to make forecasts of growth are not only valueless but misleading".

A.R.N.I. rejects the view of the consultants that the use of local raw materials should be a criterion for the grant of tariff protection, emphasizing that industrial development cannot be fostered mainly on local raw materials.

It also refutes the implication that industries should not be encouraged if they would be unlikely to withstand outside competition later. Permanent protection is declared to be desirable in some cases.

Economic Development Advisory Council

The association's reply runs to 47 pages, which are thus summarized:—

"Since the role of the Government in economic and industrial development must be greater than it has been in the past, the Federal Government should establish an Economic Development Advisory Council for the purpose of:

(a) considering the formulation of a practicable and attainable general programme of economic expansion as a matter of urgency, bearing in mind that the share of each territory in such a programme should correspond to a realistic assessment from time to time of the relative needs of different areas, as well as of the resources available to meet those needs;

(b) reviewing progress generally and advising Governments in regard to parts of the programme which appear to be getting out of phase;

(c) drawing attention, as they appear, to considerations or requirements which were not apparent at the outset; and

(d) acting as may be necessary as a channel for the collection and issue of economic information, both generally about the aims and objects of the expansion programme as a whole, but also in respect of particular projects.

"Since the Federal customs tariff should be determined by considerations of promoting industrial development rather than by considerations of providing Government revenue, the Government should—

(1) grant tariff protection readily and on a more adequate basis than heretofore;

(2) be prepared to give assurances of tariff protection in advance, subject to investigation of the circumstances;

(3) raise the tariff on selected items in advance of an industry starting up as an inducement to investment, on the basis that the amount of the increase in the tariff is simultaneously suspended until such time as the new industry starts and thereby justifies the removal of the suspended duty;

(4) take the following factors into consideration in studying applications for tariff protection—(a) whether the market potential can reasonably be expected to justify the minimum initial capital investment and the industry is likely to make a profit in due course by selling at prices reasonably close to imported prices; (b) whether the industry will make a contribution to the national income; (c) whether it will tend to replace imports or divert the pattern of imports to materials

of a lower value than the processed products; (d) the extent to which it will provide new employment directly and indirectly; (e) whether it will increase the demand for the products and services of other local industries, businesses and local raw materials.

(5) undertake a regular review of the customs tariff for the purpose of re-appraising the efficacy of protection and ensure that the Federal customs tariff with amendments made from time to time, is periodically consolidated.

"The Government should not hesitate to protect selected industries by means of quantitative import restrictions where they do not conflict with the Federation's commitments under G.A.T.T.

"The Government should also be prepared to apply to the G.A.T.T. for sanction to use quantitative import restrictions in order to develop desirable industries which cannot be effectively supported by other means.

"The Government should frame whatever legislation may be necessary to make provision for the grant of exclusive manufacturing licences in the Federation for periods to be prescribed by the appropriate Minister.

"The Government should amend the Income Tax Act to include the term 'plant' as well as machinery for the purpose of the special 10% allowance.

"The Government should set up a special committee to investigate new or improved methods of adjusting the tax structure to provide positive inducements to investments in manufacturing industry.

"The Government should be prepared to grant manufacturers' rebates more liberally than heretofore, on the understanding that rebates would not normally be granted in circumstances where the commodities concerned are already being produced in the Federation in satisfactory quantities at a reasonable price and of the required quality.

"The Government should maintain a permanent form of consultation with Rhodesia Railways with the object of co-ordinating industrial policy in so far as railway rates are concerned and industrial rebates in particular.

"The Government should establish a Board of Trade along the lines of that adopted by resolution of the Federal Assembly in 1959.

"The Government, through its Export Promotion Council, should continue to make systematic surveys with the object of compiling the appropriate trade statistics and other data in respect of countries in which the council considers the export of manufactured goods could be developed. In conjunction with this work, the Government should also make the necessary financial provisions to finance more regular trade missions.

Export Insurance Scheme Needed

"The Government should make a detailed study of export credit insurance schemes with the object of introducing an appropriate form of insurance as an important element in encouraging the export of Federal products. The Government should also carry out the necessary investigations in order to assess the feasibility and/or desirability of reaching agreement with certain overseas countries for insuring against loss or damage occasioned by non-commercial risks or of introducing a system of guarantees for private loan from overseas countries.

"The Government should establish adequate machinery to make both continuing and *ad hoc* studies of prospective new industrial projects in close consultation with local interests wherever practicable.

"The Federal Government should consult with the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and of Nyasaland with the object of inquiring into the prospects for the territorial Governments themselves establishing industries through the medium of their respective industrial development institutions.

"The Government should establish new posts in the U.K., the U.S.A. and the Union of South Africa, and in certain countries in Europe, for the purpose of providing permanent means of contact with the Federation on industrial and other investment matters.

"The Government should appoint special industrial attaches to the new posts created, preferably from persons with wide industrial and business experience, who should be engaged whole-time in encouraging investment in Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"The Government should formulate a programme for investment missions to visit the United Kingdom and other investor countries.

"The Government should formulate plans to invite selected groups of industrialists from overseas to visit the Federation in order to study particular industrial projects.

"The Government should formulate plans to intensify its publicity overseas on advertising industrial and economic opportunities in Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. G. E. SCHLUTER are revisiting East Africa.

THE REV. C. S. SERGEL has been appointed the first Dean of Matabeleland.

MR. F. H. DITTMER, manager in Umtali for the Standard Bank, is to come to the head office in London as a sub-manager.

COMMANDER R. D. WALL, Information Officer to the United Kingdom High Commission in Salisbury, has arrived in London.

MR. A. GORDON-BROWN, editor of the Union-Castle guides to Southern and East Africa, and MRS. GORDON-BROWN have arrived in London.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR has been re-appointed a part-time member of the board of British Overseas Airways Corporation for another three years.

MR. G. F. M. VAN EEDEN, Federal M.P. for Lusaka Rural, has rejoined the United Federal Party, from which he was expelled six years ago.

MR. N. P. F. BONNETARD, Chief Justice in the Seychelles, and MRS. BONNETARD and their daughter, are due in England tomorrow in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

SIR ANDREW and LADY COHEN have returned from New York, and for the next two months will be at 17, The Little Boltons, S.W.10 (Telephone: FRO 3987).

THE REV. L. V. D. ASHLEY, for 10 years secretary of the Bible Society in Ethiopia, has taken up the appointment in Nairobi of the society's East African secretary.

MR. DAG HAMMARSKJÖELD, United Nations Secretary-General, arrived in Britain from New York on Tuesday to receive an honorary D.L. from Oxford University.

THE RT. REV. L. E. STRADLING, Bishop of South-West Tanganyika since 1952, and previously Bishop of Masasi, is to leave Tanganyika to become Bishop of Johannesburg.

THE AGA KHAN was last week the guest at dinner of the Kenya Branch of the Royal Over-Seas League. SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, and LADY RENISON were present.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. GOODWIN, G.O.C., East Africa Command, took the salute at a farewell parade at Gilgil last week of the 1st Bn. The Staffordshire Regiment, which is returning home.

MR. MATEYO NUMERO, bandmaster of the Nyasaland Police, has been promoted from inspector to assistant superintendent, the highest police rank held by an African in the Federation.

SIR EDWARD BOYLE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, is to be head of the new Department of Technical Co-operation, of which SIR ANDREW COHEN, former Governor of Uganda, is to be a director-general.

THE RIGHT REV. E. K. C. HAMILTON, Dean of Windsor, has been elected president of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa on the resignation of MR. RICHARD WOOD, M.P., owing to the pressure of ministerial duties.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, went to Oxford on Monday afternoon to address a seminar at Nuffield College. On Friday he will lunch with the Prime Minister at Admiralty House.

Arrivals in London from the Federation include MR. H. C. BALLINGHALE, MR. I. E. BAILLIE, MR. & MRS. K. W. BATCHELOR, MR. & MRS. J. M. BLACK, MR. & MRS. C. W. BODINGTON, MR. & MRS. J. C. CHAMBERS, LIEUT. COLONEL & MRS. J. D. GIDDINGS, COMMANDER J. P. P. MITCHELL, COLONEL P. PRICE, MR. H. E. SERGAY, DR. D. J. D. STEVENSON, and MR. M. W. STEPHENSON.

As Sovereign of the Order. THE QUEEN, accompanied by THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, will attend the annual service in St. Paul's Cathedral on June 9 of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The engagement is announced of LORD PORTARLINGTON and MISS DAVINA WINDLEY, eldest daughter of SIR EDWARD WINDLEY, who was for many years in the Colonial Service in Kenya, and LADY WINDLEY. SIR EDWARD is now Governor of the Gambia.

PRINCE GEORGE WALDBURG-ZELL and COUNT HENCKEL VON DONN ERSMARCK have just spent three weeks in the Federation to examine investment possibilities. They represent industrial, mining, and forest interests in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy.

SIR PERCY SILLITOE, former head of M.I.5, who was at one time an administrative officer in Tanganyika, has joined the national committee of the Anti-Violence League, which is campaigning for the re-introduction of corporal punishment and extension of the death penalty in Great Britain.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, who recently retired from the office of Governor of Nyasaland, and LADY ARMITAGE were homeward passengers in the British India liner KENYA. Among their fellow passengers were MR. & MRS. W. G. DUNLOP, from Northern Rhodesia, and LIEUT.-COLONEL A. W. SUTCLIFFE from Kenya.

MR. H. D. ROBERTS, who has been closely concerned with East African affairs of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been appointed London manager on the retirement of Mr. W. S. Wilson after 45 years' service. Since January of last year Mr. Roberts has been chairman of the East Africa Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH opened Commonwealth Technical Training Week in London on Monday. Its aim is to make Governments, employers and youth aware of the urgent need for more technical education. About 1,000 technical colleges and 50,000 firms are taking part in the organization of production displays and career exhibitions in 3,000 cities, towns, and villages.

MRS. VICTORIA CHINGATTIE, the first African to be appointed a health visitor in the Federal Medical Service, is the wife of MR. J. G. S. CHINGATTIE, Federal M.P. for Nyasaland North, who recently resigned from the United Federal Party. His wife, who was born in South Africa, trained as a nurse in that country, and joined the Southern Rhodesian Government's Medical Service in that capacity in 1949. Ten years later she resigned in order to take a course as a health visitor at Southampton University.

MR. PETER E. WALKER, the new Conservative M.P. for Worcester, has been interested in Commonwealth affairs for some years. He has been a member of the executive committee of the British Commonwealth Industries' Association since 1955, was in the previous year elected secretary of the Middle East sub-group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council, and for some months he has been a member of the general committee of that body. He is a director of two unit trusts which have large Commonwealth investments, and chairman of a firm of City insurance brokers. Now aged 30, he has twice unsuccessfully contested the Dartford division of Kent, in which a Socialist majority fell from about 12,000 to 1,200. He was national chairman of the Young Conservatives until March of last year, and in each of the past six years he has spoken at more than 200 political meetings.

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.

Africans Promoted

FOUR AFRICAN CIVIL SERVANTS in Northern Rhodesia have been promoted to posts carrying salaries rising from £910 to £1,490. Mr. V. Musakanya, aged 27, will become the first African district officer in the country if he completes satisfactorily the Colonial Service A Course at Cambridge University; he holds an external B.A. degree of the University of South Africa. Mr. A. U. Mwala, aged 47, who started as a clerk and also holds an external B.A. degree of the University of South Africa, becomes a district assistant. Mr. J. Mapoma, aged 35, who attended a course at the Co-operative College, Loughborough, and holds a diploma of the London School of Accountancy and the higher arts certificate of Makerere College, Uganda, is now a co-operative and marketing officer. Mr. P. Matoka, aged 30, who was for three years at Fort Hare University, South Africa, where he obtained a B.A. degree, has been made an executive assistant in the Department of Co-operatives and African Marketing; he is chairman of the Multi-Racial Society at Katete.

Resigns Over Tory Policy

EARL WINTERTON has resigned the presidency of the Horsham Divisional Conservative Association in protest at the Government's policy in Africa. He has been connected with the association for 60 years, and was M.P. for the constituency from 1904 to 1951. He wrote that "I am out of sympathy with some aspects of the Government's policy and support in general the views Lord Salisbury holds on this issue".

Obituary

MRS. ALICE PYPYR, who had lived in Bulawayo since 1897, has died there at the age of 84.

MRS. MARGARET PAYNE, who has died in Rhodesia aged 85, had lived just outside Salisbury for 51 years.

MRS. KATHLEEN ESTHER CHARTER, who has died in Salisbury, aged 81, had lived in Southern Rhodesia for 62 years.

SIR PERCY LORAHNE, Bt., P.C., G.C.M.G., who has died in London, aged 80, was from 1929 to 1933 High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan. He succeeded Lord Lloyd.

SENIOR SUPERINTENDENT J. D. B. WATSON, of the Tanganyika Police, who has died, aged 53, after a long illness, joined the Uganda Police Force in 1929, was transferred as Superintendent to the Tanganyika Police Force in 1950, and became Senior Superintendent in 1951. At the time of his death he was Police Commissioner for the Central Province. He leaves a widow and three children.

MR. A. J. T. FLEMING-SANDES, V.C., who has died at the age of 66, served in the Sudan from 1919 until 1944, first in the Education Department, and then, after being called to the Bar, in the judiciary. He was for two years Judge Advocate-general of the Sudan Defence Force, and was more than once Acting Chief Justice. He won the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery near Loos in September, 1951.

MR. ERNEST NUGENT CORBYN, who has died at the age of 80, was in the Sudan Political Service from 1903 until 1927, being at different times Governor of the Kordofan, White Nile, Khartoum, and Fung provinces, and then for a time principal of Gordon College, Khartoum. From 1944 to 1951 he was public-relations consultant in London to the Sudan Government. For a short period he was secretary of the Royal African Society and editor of its journal.

Kenya's Land Development Board

KENYA'S NEW LAND DEVELOPMENT AND SETTLEMENT BOARD, of which Mr. J. F. Lipscomb is chairman, has been constituted as follows: Messrs. R. B. Barclay, W. J. H. George, J. G. Hopkins, J. N. Nimmo, S. H. Powles and A. D. Wilson, appointed by the Board of Agriculture for the Scheduled Areas (hitherto known as the White Highlands); Zakayo Opondo, Onesimus Musyoki, and Nteere Mbogori, for the Non-Scheduled [African] Areas; and the chairman of the Board of Agriculture, the Director of Agriculture, the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Rift), the Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources, and Mr. R. E. Wainwright, Chief Commissioner.

Nairobi's Mayor Elect

ALDERMAN HAROLD TRAVIS is to be nominated as Mayor of Nairobi for the civic year beginning in July, and Alderman Shanti Pandit, the present deputy mayor, is expected to continue in that office for another year. Mr. Travis, who has been in business in Kenya since 1925, was elected to Nairobi Municipal Council in 1947, and was mayor in 1953-54 and 1957-58. He is a director of a number of local companies, and chairman of Credit Finance Corporation, Ltd., Enfield Cables (East Africa), Ltd., East Africa Bag and Cordage Co., Uplands Bacon Factory, Ltd., and Vono (East Africa), Ltd. He recently bought a farm in the Limuru district, "to demonstrate my faith in Kenya's future prosperity where it must be based—on the land".

Appointed P.C.

FIVE CHANGES in provincial commissioner appointments in Northern Rhodesia have been announced, following Mr. R. S. Foster's nomination as Chief Secretary of Nyasaland. His place as Secretary of the Ministry of Native Affairs is to be occupied by Mr. L. Bean, P.C. in the Northern Province, where he will be succeeded by Mr. A. St. J. Sugg, from the Southern Province. Mr. E. C. Thompson is to be senior provincial commissioner in Ndola, and the post in Luapula Province which he will vacate will be filled by Mr. H. T. Bayldon, now D.C. at Solwezi, and Mr. D. C. Geodfellow is to be acting P.C. of the Eastern Province, from which Mr. F. R. C. Phillips is to retire.

Mr. Leys in Tanganyika

MR. COLIN LEYS, a fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, arrived in Dar es Salaam recently to take up his appointment as principal of Kivukoni College, which is to be opened there in June in what was formerly the Dolphin Hotel. The college, which will accommodate 25 or 30 students for courses lasting nine months, will give instruction in political science, economic and social history, social development, and English. Mr. Leys, now aged 30, is the author of "New Deal in Central Africa" and "European Politics in Southern Rhodesia". He was educated at Edinburgh Academy, Dulwich College, and Magdalen College, Oxford.

Appointments to Central Assembly

THE GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA, Sir Richard Turnbull, has re-appointed as members of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly representing Tanganyika, Sir Ernest Vasey, Chief Hatten, Lugusha, and Mr. A. E. Manre, and he has appointed as members Mr. Amir Jamal, Minister for Communications, Power and Works, and Mr. Naro Swai, Minister for Commerce and Industry. Three other members of the Legislative Council, Mr. N. K. Laxman, Mr. M. M. M. Kamaliza, and Mr. J. M. Lusinde, are elected members of the Central Assembly.

Worries of Uganda Traders Importance of Political Stability

PESSIMISM AND QUALIFIED OPTIMISM about the economic outlook in the Protectorate were expressed at the annual meeting of Uganda Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. E. A. Hughes was elected president for 1961-62.

Mr. V. V. RADIA, the retiring president, suggested that 80% of the commercial and industrial community were pessimistic, the exceptions being the growers of tea and sugar, the processors of cotton and coffee, and some local manufacturers.

Most traders could barely meet expenses. So "the mood in the country is entirely pessimistic, and present conditions can only be described as recession".

The main cause was lack of political stability, but there was also economic anxiety. The tremendous expansion in the coffee crop had been nullified by lower prices, and though cotton growing had increased considerably east of the Nile, it had fallen in almost equal proportion west of the river. The groundnut crop ought to be raised from 10,000 to 100,000 tons, and since cotton and groundnuts followed one another successfully, that should mean a much larger outturn of cotton.

Was it not a fact that the Cotton Productivity Committee, appointed years ago, had not met once? The Agricultural Department, he suggested, needed drastic reorientation.

Not A Recession

Mr. C. G. F. F. MELMOTH, Finance Minister, thought that the economy of Uganda was doing much better than stagnate. Net imports in 1960 at £26m. had been £500,000 higher than in 1959, despite a reduction of £500,000 in the value of goods imported by the Government. Imports to the private sector had thus increased by £1m., or 4%.

Traders accustomed to a steady increase might think a levelling off to be a recession. Moreover, the retail was divided among a much larger number of establishments, for more than 15,000 African shopkeepers were now in business.

Even at the present low prices the value of our coffee exceeds that of any other single export from East Africa, and the value of our cotton crop falls not far short of it. We owe it to cotton and coffee that we have been able to build roads, schools, hospitals, dispensaries, and many other assets to a standard that compares favourably with anywhere else in East and Central Africa, and the value of this expenditure as a stimulant to our economy has been very considerable.

Cotton and coffee provided us with the finance for the Uganda Development Corporation, which side by side with private enterprise has done so much to diversify Uganda's economy. Indeed, I do not know of any other development corporation in Africa which has such a record of success or of enterprise. I am confident that this record of achievement will continue and facilitate an acceleration of the growth of the economy, trade, and commerce.

Best Equipped for Tourists

Of all the territories of East and Central Africa, Uganda, in the opinion of the experts, is best equipped with national parks, hotels, and roads to cater for the tourist industry. The number of visitors who stayed at the national parks lodges in 1960 was 10,858, against 9,826 in the previous year, though the troubles in the Congo undoubtedly caused a number to stay away. Visitors from the United Kingdom doubled, those from the U.S.A. increased by more than 50% and we saw the beginnings of substantial new business from Germany, Finland, and Sweden.

As part of our publicity campaign 10 representatives of travel agents from Germany and Switzerland will arrive on Sunday to spend a week touring in the national parks. Tourists who visit our national parks spent about £500,000 in 1960.

Maintenance of the East African Common Market was essential, and the national income of £25 per person ought to be made £125, which even then would be only at the level of the poorer countries of Europe and South America.

In the past decade the revenue of the Uganda Government had doubled, but its expenditure had been trebled. How could a depressed economy be expected to sustain such lavish increases in social services?

Mr. Melmoth concluded with a plea for the formation of one body representative of all commercial opinion and interests.

Mr. Malik Kassim was elected vice-president of the chamber.

The executive committee for the ensuing year consists of the president and vice-president and Messrs. J. Angwin, N. Calogeropoulos, J. F. Dastur, M. N. Maini, A. G. Mehta, W. Milne, C. U. Patel, R. Z. Patel, D. C. Staley, and N. D. Wheatley.

Succeeds Sir J. Farquharson New General Manager of E.A.R. & H.

MR. G. P. G. MACKAY, who has succeeded Sir James Farquharson as general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, has been a member of the staff since 1941.

He was educated at Huntly Gordon School and Aberdeen University, and did two years' special training with the London and North Eastern Railway before joining the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours as an assistant traffic superintendent. After experience in various districts, he was transferred to the Nairobi headquarters as personal assistant to the then superintendent of the line, and on the amalgamation of the Kenya and Uganda Railways with the Tanganyika Railway and Ports Services he entered the general manager's office, eventually becoming chief assistant to the general manager.

In 1954 Mr. Mackay was awarded a United Nations fellowship for the study of transportation in Australia. In the following year he became chief operating superintendent of the E.A.R. & H., and a year ago he was appointed deputy general manager.

Mr. Mackay was president of the Kenya Golf Union in 1954.

Kenya's Trade in 1960

KENYA'S domestic exports and re-exports in 1960 totalled £40,195,403, compared with £38,384,831 in the previous year, and imports were worth £70,050,297, against £61,507,546.

Coffee remained the chief export, with sisal second and tea third. The value of 1960 coffee shipments, with the 1959 figure in brackets, was £10,260,956 (£10,576,710). Sisal exports were worth £4,566,033 (£3,458,472), and tea £4,410,922 (£3,601,642). Other principal exports were: pyrethrum extract, £2,019,115 (£1,862,996); meat and meat preparations, £1,845,175 (£1,987,053); hides and skins, £1,755,745 (£1,635,294); poda ash £1,317,336 (£1,712,646); and pyrethrum, £1,006,154 (£333,272).

Britain bought goods worth £8,840,941, followed by South Africa with £1,324,535, and India £1,245,104.

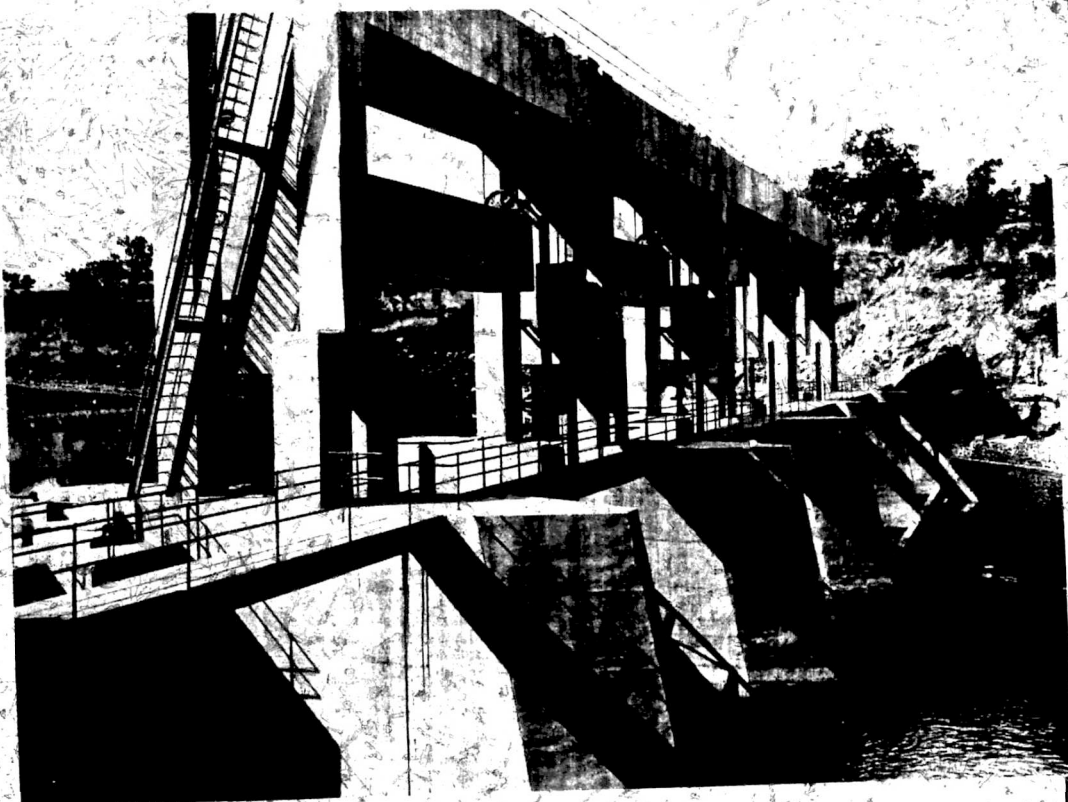
Among foreign countries West Germany was the chief market, buying commodities worth £5,478,555. The United States came second with £3,941,713 (£2,724,337), and Italy third with £1,545,783 (£1,295,158).

Promoting Industry in East Africa

MR. T. W. TYRRELL has been elected chairman of the Association for the Promotion of Industries in East Africa, and Mr. I. S. Ednie and Mr. J. H. van Dijk have been elected deputy chairmen. The other members of the executive committee are Messrs. J. F. Byng-Hall, D. P. Chandaria, C. A. Male, H. Travis, J. C. Theford, J. T. Simpson, C. W. Hood, and F. T. Henson. A.P.I.E.A. is to concentrate its efforts on increasing the purchase and sale of local products and locally-made goods, and for that purpose it is compiling a list of all products manufactured in East Africa, together with the trade names used by the manufacturers.

Farmers Anxious to Quit

THIRTY-FIVE FARMERS in the Lessos area of Kenya, "seeing no future in this country for ourselves as farmers or in particular for our children", resolved to offer all their farms to the Land Settlement and Development Board. The total area is 56,179 acres. Only one farmer in the district is not concerned in the offer; he is unable to sell for special reasons.



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Plans for Uganda's Progress

Mr. Melmoth Presents Budget

MR. C. G. F. F. MELMOTH, Minister of Finance, said in presenting his budget to the Uganda Legislative Council that if Uganda was to avoid arriving at independence bankrupt, it was imperative that changes in policy should be carefully planned to make the best use of limited resources and to secure the greatest contribution to the improvement of the economy and the standards of living.

Major changes were consequently being deferred until a comprehensive policy review had been carried out.

Capital expenditure next year would be £5½m., of which £3m. would have to be raised through application to H.M. Government and other external sources, and possibly through the floating local loan underwritten by the East African Currency Board. The balance was covered by £½m. remaining in the Capital Development Fund and by Colonial and Development Welfare grants.

Current expenditure for 1961-62 was estimated at £18½m., while at existing rates of taxation a revenue of just under £16½m. could be expected, involving a deficit of a little more than £1½m. The Government proposed new taxation measures, most of which were being shared by Kenya and Tanganyika, to raise approximately an additional £1m.

The estimates for 1961-62 reflected measures to secure further progress in the Africanization of the civil service; the application of economy measures; attempts to stabilize expenditure on administrative functions, while maintaining law and order services at an adequate level; measures to increase production, primarily by the development of extension services, co-operatives and increased agricultural credit; measures to improve educational facilities, particularly at the post-primary level; and to develop communications and other basic services.

Economic Background

Dealing with the economic background Mr. Melmoth said:—

"During 1960 Uganda's gross domestic product—or national incomes—increased by about £1½m., or by approximately 1%. Difficult trading conditions were experienced in a number of sectors of the economy, including building, retailing and some branches of manufacturing. Their effects showed themselves particularly in the non-African sector of the economy.

"In the African sector, notwithstanding the further decline in proceeds from cotton and coffee, there were substantial increases in income from other agricultural production, and also in income from non-agricultural activities. Taken together these increases more than outweighed the decline in cotton and coffee proceeds. This expansion in activity outside the staple crop augurs well for the future and demonstrates one of the ways in which we must seek to overcome the difficult trading conditions in cotton and coffee.

"In the present year we expect the gross domestic product to increase by about £3m., or by nearly 2%.

"The plateau of income on which we have been resting during the last few years does in fact conceal a quite appreciable increase in real output from which we have been unable to benefit on account of the lower sale prices for our products. It looks as if our output in 1960 was about one quarter as high again as in 1954. This implies an annual rate of increase of nearly 4%—or if the increase in population is allowed for—an annual rate of increase in production per head of nearly 1½%.

"This is no mean achievement. It ranks not unfavourably with the increases in territories in other parts of Africa confronted with similar problems. One cannot with justice apply the term stagnant—as was done recently—to an economy in which output has expanded in this way.

"The prospect for further growth over the next few years depends largely on the proceeds from cotton and coffee production. The present indications are that the prospects of increased proceeds are remote.

"However, vigorous efforts are being made to expand the production of cotton and to improve the quality of coffee—and these must be given new emphasis—and, if successful, they should go a long way towards improving the lot of producers, and so solving our budgetary problems. In addition the recent trend of output of many kinds of primary production has been most promising.

"Moreover, developments in secondary industries also present encouraging features. Nyanza textiles are in the process of completing a large expansion project. A steel plant is to begin construction at Jinja which should help to provide the

basis for further manufacturing enterprises. A factory which will produce fertilizers and sulphuric acid—a chemical basic to many modern industrial processes—is past the planning stage. We are in the lead in the establishment of a factory for the production of soluble tea. The prospects for tourism are bright, and further hotel development is under way to cater for expected expansion."

After outlining those taxation proposals applying throughout East Africa, and which have been described in the Kenya budget speech published last week, Mr. Melmoth continued:—

"The tax measures which apply to Uganda alone are limited to two measures. The first is not one of any great revenue significance. It is introduced to make it clear that the Government does wish to encourage local industries and that where the payment of import duty on any materials used in an industry is likely to jeopardize its viability, the Government will be prepared to refund such duty to the manufacturers.

"This has been the policy for some years, but apparently few manufacturers are aware of this, and there has been public criticism that the Government has not been doing as much as the other East African territories in this field. I propose, therefore, to replace the present administrative methods of granting customs rebates, by statutory provisions. Broadly, the effect of the legislation will be to enable the Governor in Council to authorize the refund of duties incurred by manufacturers engaged in any of the industries approved under the Ordinance for this purpose.

"I hope this further evidence of the Government's intention to encourage the promotion of local industries will be welcomed. It may cost, in revenue refunded, little more than £10,000 in the first year, as most articles used solely as industrial raw materials are duty free.

"To raise the balance of the additional revenue required to reach my target of £1m. I propose an increase in the motor vehicle licence duties. The additional revenue should amount to £175,000—possibly a little more—in a full year.

"The increases in taxation proposed will still leave recurrent revenue next year at a level lower than it was last year, and a potential deficit of not far short of £1m. to be faced. Fortunately, our reserves are still big enough to allow us to spend the coming year concentrating on the preparation of the new measures needed to enable the country to afford the faster expansion of services which is so keenly desired.

"It seems inevitable that in preparing the new development programme, it will have to be accepted that in allocating our limited resources we shall have to give first priority to schemes which will increase production, and with it the national income, the standard of living of the people and the Government revenue; and that until such schemes are shown to be producing results, the country will have to be patient in its demand for a faster rate of progress in the development of the slower yielding social services.

"It must be remembered that economic advance is far less easy to achieve than constitutional development, and the rate of progress cannot be determined by Government action alone."

E.A.A.'s. Year of Progress

COL. M. C. P. MOSTERT, general manager of East African Airways, announcing the operating results for 1960, said all aspects of the corporation's activities had shown considerable expansion over 1959.

Passengers carried increased by 19,017 to 149,419 (an increase of 14.6%), cargo by 353 tons to 2,896 tons (13.9%), and mail carried by 133 tons to 735 tons (21.1%).

The Comet 4 aircraft introduced in September 1960 had proved themselves to be a most popular and reliable aircraft on all the routes operated.

On internal East African services passenger traffic increased by 9%, cargo by 12%, and mail by 9%.

The purchase of the Comets, the intensified international operations, the increased number of crews, the expansion of the corporation's engineering, traffic and sales facilities had all contributed to a large increase in expenditure; but revenue had more than kept pace, with a profit for 1960 of £452,688. Of this profit and the balance of £23,199 brought forward from 1959, £129,319 had been used to write off immediately the unamortized balance of expenditure incurred in the introduction of the Comet 4's, such as aircrew and engineering staff training and other development costs, and £325,000 has been transferred to aircraft replacement reserve.

A large percentage of the increased recurrent expenditure was being deployed in East Africa, providing employment and increased trading facilities in these territories. By its services on international routes alone, East African Airways had earned £2,700,000 which would otherwise have gone to outside sources.

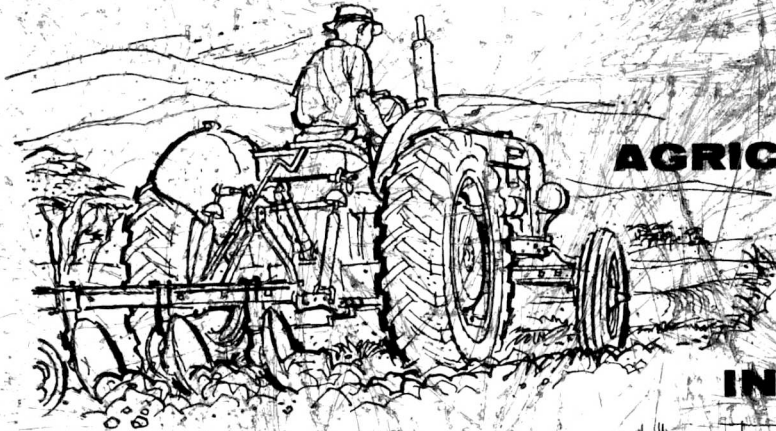
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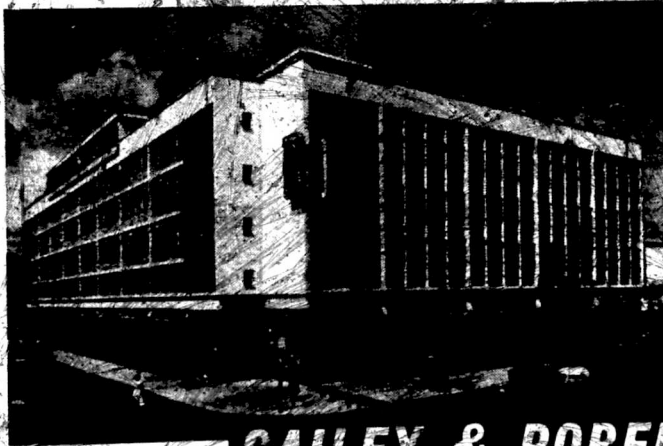
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Another Macleod Stirs Up Controversy Church of Scotland Debates Federation

THE FEDERATION was the subject of another heated controversy at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh last week after Dr. George F. Macleod had announced his resignation as convener of its Committee on Central Africa because its report was not radical enough. The report said that the committee viewed with anxiety the continuance of repressive legislation in the Federation and urged the necessity for the removal of all forms of racial discrimination.

The Rev. Melville Dinwiddie criticizing Dr. Macleod's attitude, said that when he (Mr. Dinwiddie) was in Central Africa less than a year ago he had found that the name of the famous clan Macleod had an unpleasant connotation in many circles. Now it would be even more disliked by moderate European and African opinion.

Dr. Macleod had moved as an addendum to the committee's report an appeal to the white minority in Central Africa "to demonstrate, beyond dubiety and with speed, their awareness of the radical change in the total environment". It was carried by a large majority after being modified, on the suggestion of the Very Rev. J. Pitt-Watson, by the incorporation of a phrase expressing sympathetic understanding with the difficulties and rights of the still dominant white minority in Central Africa. A counter-motion to delete the addendum was defeated. The Assembly agreed that copies of the report and addendum should be sent to the Colonial Secretary.

In a circulated statement on his resignation Dr. Macleod said about the committee's report: "My over-riding concern is that not one of its clauses is radical, when I am convinced that only a rapid and radical re-appraisal by the white but still dominant minority in all the territories can make any new association possible in the area now known as the Federation, and equally make possible a continuance of the great contribution of the whites to the fruitful development of that area."

"In the affairs of Central Africa, where scores have already died, hundreds were kept in prison for long periods—some are still rusticated without trial—and there is still only an uneasy interregnum of peace, none can afford to be complacent.

"It was the Church's duty to be personal and radical. The report in the main apportioned criticism equally where criticism seemed due. But the most vital factor with which to come to terms is the deep-rooted suspicion of the black peoples. The real problem is whether their suspicions are justified."

The Land Apportionment Act was the central affront to the blacks in Southern Rhodesia. It gave a quarter of a million whites 48% of the land and nearly 3m. blacks 42%.

A Select Committee had recommended the phased repeal of the Act. That had the general support of the Mopckton Commission, but the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia had wished to lessen the full recommendations of the Select Committee.

"This is political prudence in the light of the present tension, for were he to be generous in this, the Dominion Party, the extreme right of the whites, would be given considerable voting advantage in the coming electoral test of opinion."

Responsible black politicians were prepared to accept a qualified vote, far short of universal suffrage, for the larger good, though they thereby risked loss of their influence to the whiter men of their own left.

"In the face of such forbearance by the black leaders, it is surely to play straight into the hands of the wild men for Sir Roy Welensky to declare: 'We don't have one man one vote here, and I hope we never shall'."

The Church of Scotland gave courage to the Africans by its report in 1959 and again in 1960. Let us not fail in 1961 to strike again the dominant keynote rather than be content with a more muted, if more melodious, chord."

Speaking in the debate, Dr. Macleod described the Federation as a bubbling pot, liable at any moment to boil over and scald innumerable people.

In Africa the Churches, which had tagged along behind the explorers, had got lost in the crowd, and were mere stretcher-carriers when they should be spiritual bridge-builders. "We have forgotten Christ, the bridge-building King and made of Him an ambulance."

"We pay the average rate of seeming to say to the Europeans that they are the blame. They are hurt and bewildered, and I don't blame them, because all we have ever really taught them, despite all our hymn-singing, is that Jesus is an ambulance man."

Dr. Dinwiddie, a member of the Central Africa Committee, said that "Dr. Macleod was our problem from the beginning

of our meetings. When the purpose of our committee was defined as a watchdog from the Christian angle on affairs in Central Africa, not a prejudiced mouthpiece to one side or another, our convener registered his disagreement and wanted to continue to hit the headlines and dramatize the situation."

Pointing out that the committee included a former Moderator and two ex-Governors of African Colonies, Dr. Dinwiddie said: "One can only conclude that we're a wrong but our George! If Dr. Macleod had wanted to increase tension in that part of Africa, he couldn't have found a better way of doing it than by his unnecessary and irresponsible action."

"His must be the responsibility for any immediate trouble that arises among the small but very vocal extreme nationalists section of the community, always ready to exploit anything that will increase their power. It is all the more unfortunate when the situation was calming down and both sides were getting together in an endeavour to find solutions to their difficulties, only likely to be solved on the spot and not by people shouting in this country."

The modified addendum as adopted by the Assembly read:—
"The General Assembly, confirming their belief that emergent Pan-Africanism makes inadequate a merely localized appreciation of the political structure in any component part of that continent, therefore plead that the white but still dominant minority in Central Africa, in sympathetic understanding of their difficulties and their right to have their security and ultimate interests safeguarded, demonstrate beyond dubiety and with speed their awareness of the radical change in the whole environment, and thus make possible a continuance of their great contribution to the common good of any new association in that land."

Two-Pronged Tongue

"MR. KENNETH KAUNDA, leader of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, has a two-pronged tongue. When he meets President Kennedy and Mr. Macleod he talks in one voice. President Kennedy should attend some of Kaunda's Sunday beer-hall meetings and hear him talk in his other voice before the United States decides that he is responsible enough to guide our destiny." — Mr. S. R. Malcolmson, M.L.C., deputy leader of the United Federal Party in Northern Rhodesia.

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**Industrial Expansion
in the Federation**

The President of The British South Africa Company Group has recently stated that it is the Board's policy that the primary field for investment by the Group will continue to be the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The establishment of the railway system in the period 1898 to 1910 was the first major task of The British South Africa Company in the commercial field. Nearly 2,500 miles of railway, stretching from Mafeking and Beira to the Congo, were built in an undeveloped country with the Company's money or by debentures guaranteed by the Company. The railways played a fundamental part in the development of the Rhodesias.

The British South Africa Company Group has contributed £4 million in loans towards the financing of the Kariba Hydro-Electric scheme. The provision of power from Kariba not only enables full activity on the Copperbelt to continue without fear of interruption, but will also make possible the supply of power to industrial concerns and encourage expansion both north and south of the Zambezi.

The Group has taken a large stake in the £9 million development scheme of The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company Limited. That company is expanding its works at Redcliff, and when the programme is completed later this year it will be able to supply the Federation's steel requirements and add to the country's exports.

The British South Africa Company Group subscribed for a substantial part of the share capital of Chilanga Cement Limited. The Chilanga Company, which has a factory near Lusaka, supplied more than 400,000 tons of cement for the Kariba project.

A Subsidiary provided a substantial part of the initial share capital of Rhodesian Alloys which has its headquarters at Gwelo. After a very testing formative period this refinery for ferro-chrome and allied products is now well established. That company provides a valuable outlet for Rhodesia's raw materials such as chrome ore, limestone and coal, and it is one of the main consumers of electric power in the Federation. Its products are exported to markets all over the world.

The British South Africa Company Group has contributed substantially to the industrial expansion of the Federation, and it is a policy it will continue to pursue.

Tanganyika's Budget

(Concluded from page 1040)

to retire with compensation and proportionate pension, but to re-engage on contract for two, four, or six years at the salary he now draws. He may decide to continue to serve on permanent and pensionable terms, in which case he will qualify for compensation, but must undertake to serve for not less than two years. Finally, he need make no option at all in which case he will qualify for compensation, but can continue to serve until he retires, gives notice or is given notice.

Compensation is to be payable over five years in six instalments. Interest at 5% will be payable on outstanding balances. Officers who opt to retire with proportionate pension can commute, in accordance with the income tax law, one-quarter of their pension tax-free. As an incentive our scheme provides for officers who opt to remain on pensionable terms to commute an additional one-sixteenth of their pension tax-free for every year they continue to serve.

About 1,700 officers will be covered by the scheme. The total cost of compensation will be £10½m., half of which the United Kingdom Government has already undertaken to meet. To the balance of £5½m. must be added the cost of the commutation of pensions, perhaps £4m., by officers who elect to retire, either to leave the service or in order to take up contract appointment.

Provision of our own representation overseas will cost £120,000 in 1961-62; but this sum will be sufficient only for embassies in London and Washington and an office in New York for a part of the year, only and for training the first members of our foreign service.

Cost of Independence Celebrations

£100,000 has been included for the cost of independence celebrations, a vote which I feel is almost certain to ask for supplementary expenditure before those celebrations are over.

The budget shows the pattern of the Government's attack on poverty, ignorance, and disease: Of out-total recurrent expenditure 27% is for social services, of which the major item is education; 24% for economic services; 13% for maintenance of law and order; 10% for administration; 8% for public debt; 4% for local government; 1% for revenue collections, and 16% on sundry items.

If recurrent and development expenditure are combined, the pattern is as follows: economic services, including roads, township development 31.9%; social services, 25.2%; law, order and defence, 11.1%; central and local administration 9%; public works, 4.7%; other general recurrent items, 18.1%.

It is intended with effect from January 1, 1961, to exclude the annual value of owner-occupied houses from the owner's taxable income, but any mortgage interest paid in respect of the house will not be allowed as a deduction from other taxable income.

The number of passages for the taxpayer, his wife and children will be unrestricted; his allowable deduction, however, will be subject to a limit of £120 for each return journey.

With a few notable exceptions, mineral deposits have not been found of a size or grade which make them particularly attractive and profitable. It is proposed, therefore, to adopt two special measures which will apply to the mining of metals, metal ores, mica, and phosphates. Provision will be made to write off capital expenditure as and when incurred in mining such minerals; and it is proposed that a special rate of tax of 4s. in the pound shall be payable on the profits of companies concerned with the winning of those minerals.

I propose that the present married allowance, which varies between £500 and £700, should be fixed at £700, and that the education allowance should be merged with the child allowance; £75 for a child under six years of age, £100 for a child who is six but under 12, £150 for a child who is 12 but under 19, and £250 for a child over 17 at the university or similar post-secondary education establishment, or serving under articles or indentures.

Because of the urgent need to retain persons of experience in Tanganyika, the Government proposes to exempt or partially exempt from income tax the pension income of a person who is resident here insofar as that income is derived from Tanganyika. It is proposed that in the case of a pensioner who is between the ages of 40 and 45 years, 50% of his pension will be freed from tax; in the case of a pensioner who is between 45 and 50 years, 75%; and in the case of a pensioner who is 50 years or over 100%. The relief is related to age for the simple reason that it is people of mature experience whom we wish to retain; and it is the pensioners in their 40's and early 50's who, in the absence of some substantial inducement to stay, will feel inclined to seek employment outside Tanganyika sooner rather than later.

The 12 different fees for motor vehicles will be reduced to six, ranging from £6 to £65, and it is proposed to increase the general (dealers) licence from 50s. to £25. There are four general rates of ad valorem duty in the present tariff—an

assisted rate of 11%, a general tariff rate of 22%, a protective and revenue rate of 30% and a revenue rate for certain luxury items of 60%. I propose that these rates should be increased to 12½%, 25%, 33½%, and 66½%. These increases will yield an additional £460,000.

An increase in the customs duty on sugar from 6s. to 11s. per 100lb. should yield an additional £120,000.

I also propose increases for liqueurs and spirits. The rate of duty on liqueurs will be raised from 126s. to 140s. per Imperial gallon and on whisky, brandy, rum and gin, etc., from 145s. to 160s. per Imperial gallon. This increase, equivalent of about 2s. a bottle, should yield an additional £41,000.

Changes are proposed to assist the local aluminium, asbestos, and paint industries.

The total additional yield of the changes in import and excise duties is £1,039,000.

I propose increases in personal tax. In the income group £151 to £200, an increase from 30s. to 40s.; for £201 to £250, an increase from 45s. to 60s.; from £251 to £300, an increase of 60s. to 90s.; from £301 to £400 an increase of 100s. to 180s. I propose to split the present income group, £401 to £600, which carries a rate of tax of 150s. into two groups. Persons with incomes of £401 to £500 will pay 250s. and those with incomes of £501 to £600 will pay 350s. The income group over £600 will be increased from 180s. to 450s.

I propose that persons with incomes of £100 or less a year should be exempted from personal tax with effect from January 1962. This should benefit over 1,600,000 taxpayers, all in the lowest income group. I can think of no measure which would give greater relief, as far as the pressure of work is concerned, to the Administration. The task of collecting 12s. a head from 1,600,000 individuals is a very heavy one, and the costs of collection are extremely high.

Personal tax at existing rates, including arrears, should bring in £1,450,000 in 1961-62. Allowing for the exemption of persons with incomes up to £100 and for the increases above that level the revised estimate of revenue from personal tax in a full year will be about £700,000. The relief which I propose will therefore mean a loss to the revenue in a full year of £750,000. It must be made perfectly clear to all taxpayers in the lowest income category that this relief and exemption will only begin in 1962 and that they are expected as dutiful citizens to pay their personal tax in 1961.

Goan Heads Zanzibar Department

THE FIRST NON-EUROPEAN to be appointed head of a Government department in Zanzibar is Mr. Bernard Michael Dos Remedios, a Goan, who was appointed assistant paymaster and quartermaster in 1930 and in the next year transferred to the Prisons Department, of which he has now become Commissioner. He has acted as head of the department on several occasions, and in 1959 came to the United Kingdom for prison administration training. An all-round sportsman, he has played hockey and cricket for Zanzibar and captained the teams of the Goan Sports Club, of which he has been secretary for many years and president for the past two years. Mr. Remedios holds the Colonial Prison Service Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with clasp. When he was made M.B.E. in 1955 he was thought to be the youngest Goan ever to receive that award.



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Unwisely Exported to Africa Archbishop on Political Strife

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, writing in his *Diocesan Letter* of "the long-continuing agony of Southern and Northern Rhodesia", says:

"Experience leads me to think that almost always those who are determined to go at their own pace are wrong and lacking in love. Whether their pace is too fast or too slow, whether the self-regard is of the good or the bad kind, hardly matters at this stage: the result is unlovingness and spiritual deadness before God.

"Only those can be right who, forgetting disputes about social and political differentials, try to find a way in which all sides combine to show generosity and humility.

"There are African politicians and (though sadly few for the task in hand) European politicians also who are ready to do that; but the methods of harsh political strife invented in the West and so unwisely imported into Africa do not often put power into the hands of the generous and humble.

"So in fear we watch the strife. It is so easy to blame the unreasonableness of some African leaders and point in horror to the Congo. . . . But we must never forget that Europeans have had all the differentials heavily weighted in their favour; at first justified by a great deal of honest, generous, and humble service generously allowed by Africans, but now defended as rights on one side and grudging and resented on the other.

"So everyone is in a false position. Generosity has lost the initiative. The strife is over differentials in terms of material and political superiority or inferiority. Love does not know how to speak in that language.

Deported from S. Rhodesia

MR. CRAWFORD LYALL, a 27-year-old former Colonial police officer, has told a Press conference in London that he was deported from Southern Rhodesia last month because he "tried to make non-racialism work". He was introduced by Mr. Stonehouse, M.P., as "the 50th member of the Rhodesian Prohibited Immigrants' Association". Mr. Lyall said that after leaving the Northern Rhodesian police security service he became a member of the United National Independence Party. When it was known that he was to be a U.N.I.P. candidate at the elections he was transferred to Southern Rhodesia, and on May 12 was told that he was to be deported under the law dealing with undesirable persons and political activities.

Plea for Federation

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. has stated editorially in its monthly journal: "The economic arguments in favour of Nyasaland remaining within the Federation are strong. They should not be regarded as conclusive because, as the Jack Report on Nyasaland said, a political end may be held to be desirable even if its attainment should involve the sacrifice of an economic advantage. It is, however, highly desirable that those seeking the political end should appreciate how much economic advantage is being sacrificed. Furthermore, in modern society politics and economics are more interwoven than ever before. Without economic independence, political independence is probably a myth. Unless Nyasaland remains in some form of effective association with her present partners in the Federation the outlook for her future is bleak."

"Enrol Your Cattle"

MR. ENOS NKALA, a member of the executive committee of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, said recently that the duty of every African was to "enrol your father, mother, children, fowls, and cattle in the N.D.P., so that all can act when the time comes."

Mr. Sandys Flies to Salisbury

Urgent Talks Requested by Sir Edgar

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, flew from London to Salisbury on Saturday in response to a request from Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, for urgent consultations to finalize the Southern Rhodesian constitutional proposals. He was accompanied by Sir Ralph Hone, legal adviser in the Commonwealth Relations Office.

A personal message to Mr. Sandys from Sir Edgar said:

"It has become clear to me that if we continue by way of correspondence it will take several weeks at least to finalize the White Paper on the Southern Rhodesian Constitution. In view of our time-table, this method would involve a most undesirable delay, which would have the effect of postponing our referendum to October. In my opinion, if we met face to face, we could finalize the matter in a few days of discussion.

"I am quite prepared to come to London; and, alternatively, we should of course be delighted to see you here. But I cannot over-stress the urgency of the matter, as it is essential that it be finalized by the time our House sits on June 6. I am prepared to leave the venue of the talks entirely to your decision, but consider they should open on Monday next."

On arrival in Salisbury Mr. Sandys told reporters that his fight at short notice did not mean that any crisis or great difficulties impended. It had simply been agreed that it would be best for Sir Edgar and himself to discuss and decide outstanding points.

There was a demonstration by about 40 Africans as Mr. Sandys's car left the airport.

Reasons for Measured Progress

MR. TREVOR EVANS, a senior member of the staff of the *Daily Express* wrote on returning to London from a visit to the Federation that 40 times within a fortnight responsible Rhodesians asked him whether Europeans in Africa were now regarded as expendable by Great Britain.

His conclusion is that "until the Africans are better trained for the responsibility, there is every reason to object to what the Secretary of State for the Colonies wants to do."

Whereas there are this year at British universities 5,813 students from Nigeria and 3,250 from Ghana, Mr. Evans emphasizes that there are no more than 338 Africans in the whole Federation who have either graduated or are now reading for degrees.

In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland combined territories which have been the responsibility of the Colonial Office, the total to date is 185 graduates and undergraduates, which means that Southern Rhodesia has a slightly better record from the training standpoint than the two territories which are British Protectorates.

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is quoted as saying that if Africans were given control now Salisbury would be reduced to a ghost town within a year.

Mrs. Elizabeth Maynard, one of six women in Salisbury who started an inter-racial courtesy campaign last September, told the inquirer that there are now about 45,000 practising supporters of the movement, nearly half of them Africans.

Mr. Nathan Shamuyarira, an African editor, acknowledged that Rhodesia could not continue to flourish without the skill of Europeans, and mentioned that, on the average, every trained white man provides work for eight Africans.

More M.P.s. for Federation

ANOTHER GROUP OF M.P.s. — three Conservative, three Labour — have left London for the Federation on a fortnight's fact-finding tour as guests of the Federal Government. They are: Sir Donald Kaberry, Bt., (Cons.), Cdr. C. E. Donaldson (Cons.), Mr. F. W. Farey-Jones (Cons.), Mr. Jack Jones (Lab.), Mr. Harold Beardman (Lab.), and Mr. C. R. Benec (Lab.). This brings to 36 the total of M.P.s. invited by the Federal Government to visit the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Coquilhatville Talks End Plans for New Congo Constitution

PRESIDENT KASAVUBU and members of the Congolese Government returned to Leopoldville this week from the Coquilhatville conference with draft proposals for a new federal constitution for the Congo to be placed before a reconvened Parliament.

Other resolutions adopted by the conference, which had lasted five weeks, called for a state of emergency to be declared in Katanga by the Central Government, for Mr. Tshombe's Government to be replaced by a commission of non-Katangaese, and for neutral zones, patrolled by U.N. troops, to be created between North and South Katanga.

On Thursday last week it was confirmed that Mr. Dayal would not return to the Congo as United Nations special representative, but would go back to his post as India's High Commissioner in Pakistan. It was thought that another Indian might be appointed his successor. Mr. Mekki Abbas, who had been deputizing for Mr. Dayal, had left for the Sudan, and the post was held temporarily by Mr. Sture Linner, a Swede.

From Coquilhatville it was reported that Mr. Katonji, recently proclaimed "King" of Kasai, was under house arrest, his private aircraft having been seized by Central Government troops to prevent him leaving the conference of Congolese leaders. At the same time there was an attempted coup by his opponents in South Kasai, and a new outbreak of tribal fighting.

President Tshombe of Katanga was on Sunday taken aboard a motor steamer which left Coquilhatville for Leopoldville. A few days earlier the Katanga leader was said to have had a nervous breakdown as a result of his confinement. No decision about his immediate future has been announced.

Mr. Hammarskjöld said in New York on Monday that he would not appoint a successor to Mr. Dayal but would set up a co-ordinating staff at United Nations headquarters to direct various aspects of the Congo operation.

Island of Stability

President Tshombe arrived in Leopoldville that day for transfer to a villa in the Binza paratroop camp, in which at one time Mr. Lumumba was held. A crowd of cheering Africans greeted him as he left the river steamer with his Foreign Minister, Mr. Kimba, who is detained with him. He was said to be looking well and in good spirits.

Lord Cochrane has written from Elisabethville to the *Daily Telegraph*:

"Katanga, an island of relative stability in a mounting sea of chaos, is not recognized by the United Nations. All the efforts of the United Nations, of Mr. Kasavubu in Leopoldville, of Dr. Nkrumah and Mr. Nehru, of Soviet Russia and Red China are directed towards forcing Katanga back into the Congo.

If they are successful, as they may well be, there will be chaos from the mouth of the Congo River to the Northern Rhodesian frontier. The Central African Federation will be left facing the heart of darkness, a jungle the size of Europe; but it is unlikely, I think, to be left for long before the armies of liberation come in.

In northern Katanga there is no Government. Merciless tribal warfare is carried on, in great part by youths of 15 and 16. They smoke hemp, or suck the root, and this induces a state of euphoria so intense that, unless a vital organ is

pierced, they are practically impervious to rifle fire. They can fight riddled with bullets. A Belgian doctor was able to perform the most radical operations without an anaesthetic and without any kind of sensation on the part of the patient. Hemp is a killer, and, taken in such doses, a fairly quick one.

What is happening in northern Katanga is happening all over the Congo. There is no trade because communications have utterly broken down. There is endless fighting of black against black and tribe against tribe. No one is cultivating the land. Soon, perhaps in months rather than years, the bush will have covered every trace of Western influence, the population will have been decimated. Once again the Congo will be the very heart of darkness that it was half a century ago — unless someone moves in to fill the vacuum.

If United Nations troops joined forces with the Katanga Army it would still be possible to make of one part of the Congo, if not a model African State, at least a viable African State. But the U.N. troops are not here to restore order in an independent Katanga, for that would be a breach of neutrality. They are here to exert pressure upon the Katanga Government to put itself under Mr. Kasavubu in Leopoldville. They are here not to restore order, but to spread anarchy.

Equipped by Russia

"It is thought that the U.N. troops will soon seek to disarm the Katanga forces. If they succeed, how long will it be before the Congolese army, equipped by Russia, moves in from the north to liberate Katanga, with the mines of the Union Minière — and to liberate the Copperbelt too?"

"It is not inconceivable that we are watching here the germination of the Third World War. Coquilhatville may be its Sorajevo and Mr. Tshombe its Archduke Franz-Ferdinand."

"Katanga is the only bastion between growing anarchy and British territory. If it is surrendered to defend Northern Rhodesia will be a task of immense difficulty. It would seem sensible, therefore, for the British Government to renew its efforts to secure the release of Mr. Tshombe, so that his authority in Katanga could be made effective once again."

"Katanga has always been ready to rejoin the Congo, provided it is not re-absorbed into a unitary Congolese State. If it were so absorbed, it would be absorbed into chaos. Mr. Munongu, Minister for the Interior, and generally regarded as Mr. Tshombe's successor, if successor there must be, is prepared to join a Congolese confederation but not to subordinate Katanga to Leopoldville. If there is an invasion from the north, it will pursue a scorched-earth policy. Nothing will be left for Mr. Kasavubu — neither mines nor railways, factories, farms, or roads."

Nominated Member

MR. STANLEY KATHERIMA has been appointed a nominated member of the Kenya Legislative Council. Born in 1925, he is assistant manager of the Meru African Coffee Co-operative Union, which, with 19 member societies and representing 30,000 growers, is the largest African co-operative in Kenya. After service in the King's African Rifles during the war he became treasurer of the Meru African District Council in 1946. In 1951, he studied local government in Britain.



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Anglo American Corporation

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., which has great mining and other interests in the Federation, reports group profits after taxation for 1960 at £7,844,451, or about £113,000 above the 1959 figures. The issued capital is £7,672,876, and the market value of quoted investments is just under £100m. (against a book value of almost £74m.), and unquoted investments stand in the books at £10.8m. The general reserve is almost £32m., share premium account totals £17.6m., and shareholders received £4.9m. in dividends.

The corporation has large interests in diamonds, gold, copper, lead, zinc, and coal mining and in industrial enterprises in South Africa and the Federation.

Mr. Harry F. Oppenheimer is the chairman. Messrs. K. C. Acutt and R. B. Hagart are the deputy chairmen, Mr. W. D. Wilson the managing director, and Mr. Acutt the director resident in Rhodesia.

The annual report, of 76 pages is profusely illustrated in colour and monochrome.

Anglo American Investment Trust

ANGLO AMERICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD., of which Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman, reports a profit for 1960 after taxation of £3,804,787, against £3,407,976 in the previous year. Shareholders received £3,275,000 in dividends on an issued capital of £5m. Investments standing in the books at £10,289,266 had a market value at the end of the year of just over £33m. There is a general reserve of £7m.

Selection Trust Investments

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., reports a profit for the year ended March 31 of £1,886,584 after taxation of £1.6m., compared with £1,777,382 in 1960. Shareholders again received 7s. per stock unit and the carry-forward is £963,639.

Seltrust Investments, Ltd.

SELTRUST INVESTMENTS, LTD., had a profit of £1,358,698 after tax of £1,283,195. The ordinary shares, all of which are held by Selection Trust, received a dividend of 62s. 6d. less tax, taking just under £1m. The carry-forward is £670,009.

Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., which has large Rhodesian interests, is raising the interim dividend to 6½%.

Fisons Pest Control (Central Africa), Ltd., are to manufacture pesticides and specialized spraying machinery at a new factory in Salisbury.

Barclays Bank D.C.O., which reports profits for the half-year to March 31 of £645,000 (£557,000), is raising the interim dividend to 5% from the long-continued 4% level.

The City of London Real Property Co., Ltd., which has interests in the Federation, is paying 11% for the year ended April 12, an increase of 1%. Group profits increased from £131,000 to £2,299,947 before tax of £1,110,985.

The Leyland Motors and Standard-Triumph groups expect to increase their investment in East Africa following their merger. Sir Henry Spurrier, chairman of Leylands, is now also chairman of Standard-Triumph International. He said recently in Nairobi that Leyland Albion (East Africa), Ltd., had invested more than £500,000 in Kenya since the company was incorporated a year ago.

Challenge to Lancashire

THE AFRICA SECTION of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce expresses dissatisfaction in its annual report with the British share of the textile trade of East and Central Africa. It points out that India and Japan together still do more than 80% of the cotton piece goods trade of East Africa, that Japan is virtually the sole supplier of man-made fibre, and that in the first 10 months of last year U.K. exports of piece goods, mainly of 'dyed' types, was only 5.2m. square yards, against 6.8m. in the corresponding period of the previous year. U.K. textile exports to the Federation were down by about 40%, owing to more intensive competition from Western Germany, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Japan, and India. Manufacturers and exporters in the U.K. are urged to make renewed efforts to regain the ground lost in Central Africa.

Bechuanaland Cannery

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE ABATTOIRS, LTD., a subsidiary of the Colonial Development Corporation, is to register the export and Cannery Co., Ltd., in Bechuanaland to build and operate a meat cannery. The Abattoir Company will subscribe for 60% of the shares in the new enterprise, the remainder being held by Mr. C. Hürvitz, who has hitherto purchased carcasses for export. The project has the support of the Bechuanaland Livestock and Meat Industries Advisory Board, on which there are six European and six African representatives of the cattle industry.

Universal Asbestos

UNIVERSAL ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Watford, Herts., which has three associated companies in East Africa, announces consolidated group profits for the 53 weeks to October 2 last at £726,209, against £533,265 in 1959, from which must be deducted tax liabilities of £362,569, leaving £363,640 (£313,800). The ordinary dividend is 1s. less tax (9d. in 1959, the figure having been adjusted to allow for one-for-one scrip issue). Revaluation of the group's freehold land and buildings has shown a surplus of £524,232, which is to be largely applied in issuing one new free 3s. share for every four held.

Forestral Land, Timber and Railways

FORESTRAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS CO., LTD., report group profit for 1960 after taxation of £90,105 of £294,662, compared with £712,258 in the previous year. Subsidiaries earned £348,018 (£346,605) and shareholders received 5%, against 9%. Results of the companies in the Argentine are excluded except in respect of remittances made to London.

Salisbury Tobacco Sales

TOBACCO AT THE SALISBURY SALES in the week ending May 25 realized an average price of 37.52d. per lb., the season's average so far being 34.47d. per lb. The weight sold was 6,400,884 lb. (season's total, 73,828,429 lb.) for £1,000,582 (£10,603,567).

Uganda's African Civil Servants' Association is to become a trade union.

Eighteen doctors are to be sent by the Swiss Government to work in Tanganyika.

Television will begin on the Northern Rhodesian Copper belt on December 15 with a transmitter at Kitwe.

A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £138,000 has been approved for road and bridge improvements in Nyasaland.

A two-year programme of United Nations technical aid for Tanganyika totalling about £60,000 has been announced in Dar es Salaam.

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Company Report**GALLAHER, LIMITED***(Incorporated in Northern Ireland)***Expectation of Good Results Realized****Record Net Profit Exceeds £5,800,000****Increase of Capital Approved****MR. CECIL W. MASON ON THE OUTLOOK**

THE SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF GALLAHER, LIMITED has been held at Granite House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

MR. CECIL W. MASON, chairman of the company presided.

The secretary, Mr. George Iliff, A.C.A., read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The following is the chairman's statement circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1960:—

In his statement last year Sir Edward de Stein said that, despite several unsatisfactory factors, your directors remained confident in the future of your Company and hoped to be able to show as good, if not better, results for 1960.

I am, therefore, glad to be able to say in my first statement as chairman that the results have justified his remarks. My colleagues and I appreciate the lively interest Sir Edward, who is now our president, continues to take in all the Company's activities.

Trading Results

The Group profits, before tax, for the year 1960 at £11,743,277 show an increase of £2,225,600 over 1959. The charge for taxation at £5,908,977 shows a substantial increase in relation to profits, as the 12½% profits tax rate applied to nine months of the 1960 profits, whereas the 10% rate applied for the complete year 1959.

In the 1961 Budget the rate of profits tax payable on profits earned after April 1961 has been increased from 12½% to 15%. Based on the 1960 profits an increase of 2½% in the profits tax rate would have cost the Group approximately £300,000.

The Group net profit after tax for 1960 is a record at £5,834,300. The directors have transferred to general reserve account the sum of £2,500,000, which increases the balance on the Group's general reserve to £10,000,000. An interim dividend of 5%, less tax, was paid in 1960 on ordinary capital of £24,062,500. The directors recommend a final dividend of 15% less tax, on the increased ordinary capital of £24,300,000.

After the appropriation to reserve referred to and after making provision for dividends and appropriating £100,000 for pensions, the carry-forward in the consolidated profit and loss account is £3,954,044, compared with £3,887,714 brought forward from 1959.

As a result of the increase in tobacco duty imposed in the April 1960 Budget the Group has made an exceptional profit after all relevant taxation of £491,568, which has been carried to the credit of reserve for contingencies. The exceptional profit is, in fact, only about one quarter of the £2,000,000 required to finance the values, as increased by the 1960 Budget, of duty paid stocks and debtors.

Current Assets

Total current assets in the consolidated balance sheet amount to £97,692,128, an increase of £12,755,035 over

the 1959 figure. The largest single item contributing to this increase is stocks of leaf tobacco. It has been necessary to increase our stocks of tobacco to preserve durations in relation to the increased turnover.

Stocks of work-in-progress and of finished goods at the end of 1960 are substantially greater at the end of 1959. This has been brought about both by the expansion of the Group's turnover and the higher value of stocks caused by the increase in tobacco duty in the 1960 Budget.

The increase in debtors is due to two factors: namely, the increase in the volume of the Group's sales and the higher prices arising from the increased rates of tobacco duty.

Finance

During 1960 the issued ordinary capital of the Company was increased from £20,625,000 to £24,300,000 by two separate issues. First, the ordinary stockholders were offered one new 10s. Share at a price of 30s. for each £3 of ordinary stock held. The gross proceeds of this issue amounted to £10,312,500.

Secondly, the directors wished to give to employees an opportunity of taking a financial interest in the Company, and the balance of authorized capital which remained after the rights issue referred to above namely £237,500, was offered at 20s. per 10s. ordinary share to employees, with the restriction that those who received allotments could not sell their shares for a minimum period of three years. I am pleased to say that this offer was over-subscribed and that about 1,700 of the Group's employees applied for and were allotted shares.

As a result of these issues, the issued ordinary capital was increased by £3,675,000 and the sum of £6,894,623 was credited to share premium account, being the gross premium on the shares issued less the expenses of the issues.

The net proceeds of the share issues during the year together with the retained profits have enabled us to finance the higher value of fixed and current assets, and, in addition, to reduce our borrowings on bank overdrafts and bills negotiated by about £2,300,000.

All of the Company's capital is now issued and fully paid. Your directors have arranged for an extraordinary general meeting to be held for the purpose of increasing the authorized capital from £30,000,000 to £40,000,000 by the creation of 10,000,000 unclassified shares of £1 each. There is no present intention of issuing any of the new Shares, but your directors consider it is advisable that they should be in a position to issue new shares if the need should arise.

Leaf Supplies

During 1960 we were able to improve our stocks position and bought more than twelve months' replacement of leaf tobacco. This was, of course, rendered necessary by the increase in the Group's sales and the need to maintain the duration of our stocks in relation to usage. The overall cost of our purchase again rose, and this increased cost is being reflected in current costs

of manufacture. The constant increase in leaf prices in all markets continues to be a disturbing factor.

The 1960 U.S.A. crop was particularly suitable to American manufacturers, but nevertheless, we were able to purchase our requirements.

The 1960 Southern Rhodesian crop was a record, but owing mainly to drought the quality did not come up to our expectations.

The auction of the 1961 Rhodesian crop began in the middle of March, and present indications are that there will be another record, and we have hopes that the quality will be more suitable for U.K. requirements.

The 1961 Canadian auctions were completed in March and the crop was only of average quality. We were unable to buy our full requirements owing to a shortage of some of our grades, and our overall purchase price was fractionally above last year. Prior to the present auction system which started three years ago, the Canadian tobacco-growing industry had the highest reputation for grading and handling their tobacco. Since then there has been a deterioration and this year the standard left a great deal to be desired. I sincerely trust that in the industry's own interest there will be a marked improvement next season.

Sales

During 1960 the Group's turnover again increased to a record figure of £320,000,000 compared with £278,000,000 in 1959. In part this is due to the higher prices charged for all our products as a result of the increase in tobacco duty rates imposed in the 1960 Budget, but it is mainly accounted for by our increased sales, which include 10 months' sales of our new tipped brand "Nelson".

Throughout 1960 competition was more intense than ever before in all classes of cigarettes, with many new brands and styles of packing being introduced and heavily advertised.

Nevertheless, our main cigarette brands continued to increase their share in their respective markets, and "Nelson" tipped, which we introduced in March, 1960, has been an outstanding success in this highly competitive market.

Despite the fact that the overall pipe tobacco trade is no longer an expanding one, due partly to change in smoking habits and partly to cost, your Company has retained its share of this trade and its main brands have shown a modest increase in sales.

Cigar smoking continues to increase in popularity and there has been some expansion in our cigar business.

General Matters

In last year's statement we informed you of the steps which were being taken to increase our manufacturing capacity. The extension to our factory premises at Eismullan in Northern Ireland has been completed and is now in full production. The new factory in the Manchester area started production in September 1960.

These additions to our manufacturing capacity have enabled us to take some of the strain off other factories, where there has been a considerable amount of overtime and double-shift working.

The new cigar factory in Cardiff for J. R. Freeman & Son, Limited, is nearing completion, and production should begin in four or five months' time.

Southern Rhodesia

At the opening of the 1961 buying season our Salisbury building and re-equipment programme was completed. This has included considerable additions to our packing factory, plant and machinery, new administrative offices and modern welfare facilities, and has been

greatly appreciated by our European and African employees. Our thanks are due to the local management, and all concerned for the highly efficient organization, of which we are justly proud. Your deputy chairman has recently returned from Salisbury and is full of praise for what has been accomplished.

Rhodesian tobacco is now a considerable factor in our overall leaf purchases, and we have encouraged and will continue to encourage this important industry. It is very desirable that every effort is made by the growers to continue to improve the standards of their crops, which is in their best interests and most important to us as manufacturers.

Engineering Subsidiary

I am pleased to be able to report that our engineering subsidiary has had a satisfactory year and has increased its profits. Great credit is due to all concerned in the management of this subsidiary.

Outlook

Our sales for the first three months of this year have shown a satisfactory increase over the corresponding period of 1960, in spite of there being a tendency for consumption to level out as a result of last year's Budget increase. We attribute this increase in our sales to the quality of our products.

Your directors are very much alive to the present intense competition and have plans to strengthen further your Company's position by the introduction from time to time of brands in categories in which we are not fully represented.

During the year the working week in our factories was reduced from 44 to 42 hours without loss of wages, and, in addition, basic wage rates were increased. This increase in wages costs and the higher prices of leaf tobacco, to which I have already referred, combined with the intense competition, must have their effect on our profit margins.

In the 1961 Budget the Chancellor of the Exchequer is seeking powers to enable him by order to impose a surcharge or allow a rebate, not exceeding 10% of the duty otherwise due, in respect of goods including tobacco, and also to impose a payroll tax.

We hope to be able to present satisfactory results for the current year, but this must be coloured by the uncertainty as to whether and when these powers will be used.

Directors and Employees

Mr. R. G. Knight, who has completed 35 years' service, and has been chief accountant of the Company for the past 15 years, will be retiring at the end of May this year. I take this opportunity of wishing him many happy years of retirement.

In view of the increasing size and complexity of the Company's business the directors have appointed a board of management consisting of senior employees representing all departments in the business. The board of management meets regularly under the chairmanship of the managing director and is proving to be of great assistance to him, and I am confident will make a valuable and vigorous contribution to the Company's future.

I extend my sincere thanks to everyone in the Company for their loyalty and enthusiasm, which have so greatly contributed to the success of your Company.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors, Mr. Cecil W. Mason, Mr. M. R. Norman, O.B.E., and Mr. J. N. Hogg, were re-elected.

At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting the proposed increase of capital was approved.

Company Report**Kilifi Plantations, Limited****Mr. J. F. PRIDEAUX'S STATEMENT**

The 35th Annual General Meeting of KILIFI PLANTATIONS LIMITED will be held at 10 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2., on Monday June 12, 1961, at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. J. F. Prideaux, Chairman of the Company, has circulated to the shareholders with the directors report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1960, a Statement in the following terms:—

At this time last year I hoped that the crop for 1960 would be about 1,000 tons. However, due partly to fires which reduced the yield from certain fields, and partly to lower yields from recently matured areas, only 937 tons was achieved. At this stage it is impossible to make a reliable estimate for 1961, but it may well be about the same level as for last year.

Selling Prices Steady

Selling prices remained remarkably steady with No. 1 Sisal varying between £100 and £103 per ton c.i.f. U.K. practically all the year. There was a rather wider fluctuation of lower grades and No. 3 Sisal on the same basis varied between £86 and £99 per ton. However, the reduced crop naturally led to increased costs per ton and to reduced profits. The overall profit for the year came to £4,980, which enables the Board to recommend a dividend of 10% in respect of 1960.

In my statement last year shareholders were told that of 577 acres due to be replanted, 250 acres of new development were included. In practice, it was only found possible to plant 100 acres of new development, due to difficulties being greater than could be foreseen in the area concerned, and the 1960 planting came to

469 acres in total. As shareholders are no doubt well aware, there is also an area going out of production each year when the life of the sisal plant has ended, so that the total area under sisal at the end of last year at 5,014 acres was slightly less than a year earlier. This year the planting programme consists of 300 acres, which is rather less than has been achieved over recent years, but it is important at this stage to consolidate the large immature areas at Kilifi at present.

The Outlook

During the first part of this year there has been a decline in sisal prices and, at the time of writing, the selling values of No. 1 and No. 3 are £95 and £87 per ton c.i.f. U.K. respectively. This is an unfortunate trend in a year when production will still be on the low side and expenses are likely to continue to rise. For these reasons the outlook cannot be considered so favourable now as at this time last year.

It is satisfactory that the elections held in Kenya earlier this year did not result in any special incidents, and the previous good experience of Kilifi with labour has been maintained.

This year the Board have had an opportunity of discussing problems with Mr. R. E. Johns, the manager, while he was on leave in this country, and in January Mr. N. J. Robson was able to discuss matters with him on the estate itself. I would like to thank Mr. Johns and the rest of the staff at Kilifi for their hard work last year, and also the visiting agent and our agents in Nairobi.

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