

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, 3. August, 1961

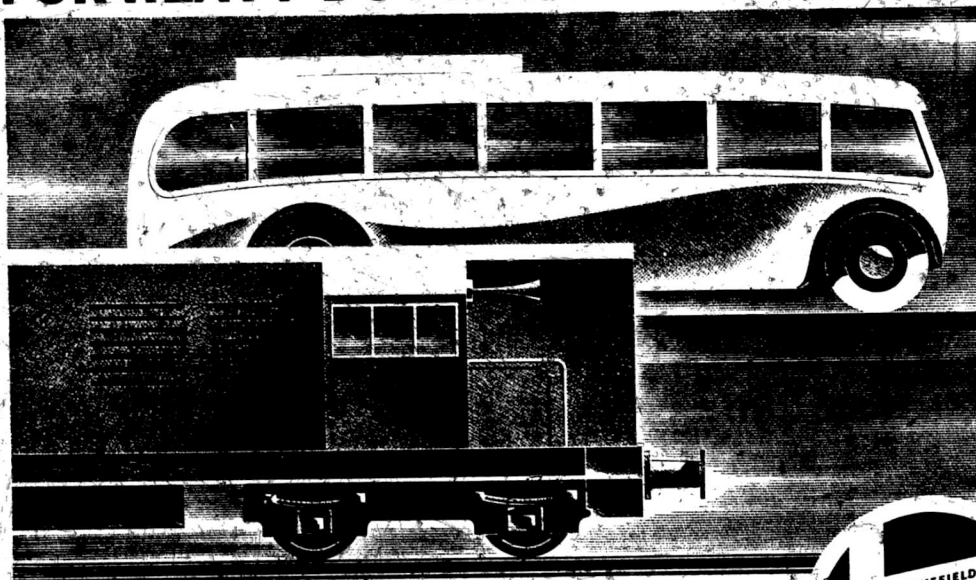
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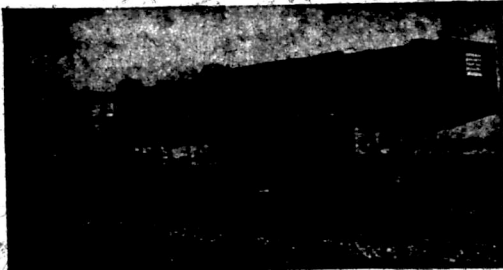
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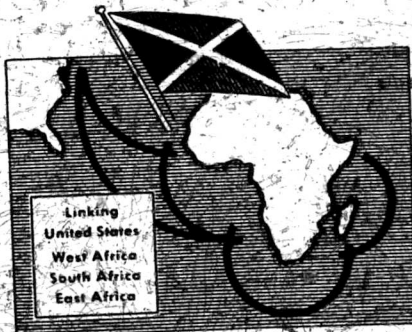
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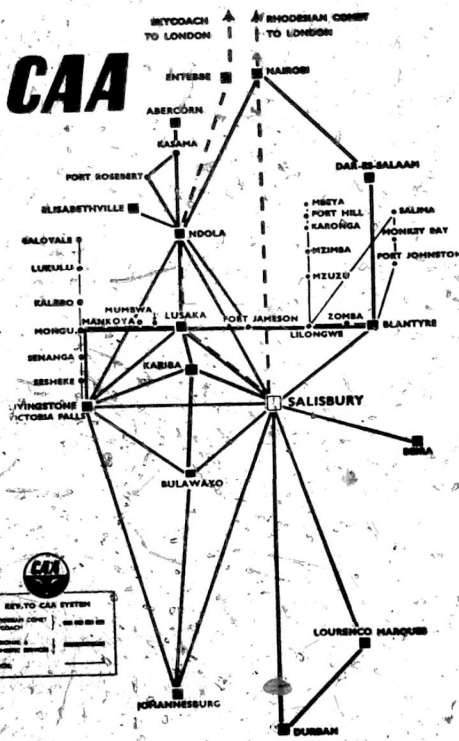
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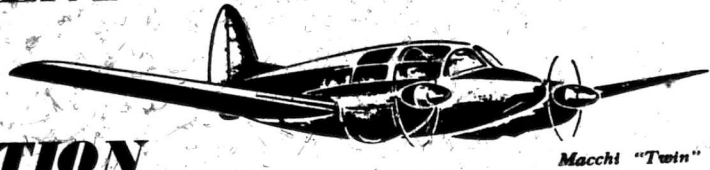


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## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Notes By The Way	1267	More Criticism in N. Rhodesia	1274
S. Rhodesia Accepts Constitution	1268	Tanganyika Sial Association	1281
Lords Debate Kenyatta's Release	1269	Coffee Vital to Kenya Africans	1282
Niggardliness to Tanganyika Criticized	1271	Parliamentary Questions	1283
Personalia	1272		

Founder and Editor: F. S. Jolson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1961

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**BY THE LARGE MAJORITY** of 41,949 votes to 21,846 the electorate of Southern Rhodesia has approved the new Constitution, by which the United Kingdom surrenders its reserve powers in consideration of the Colony's undertaking to add fifteen Africans to its all-white Parliament of sixty-five, adopt a Bill of Rights and a Constitutional Council, and agree that in any dispute about inter-racial affairs appeal may be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

### Two-to-One Victory For Moderation.

That 77% of the people of the electoral roll should have voted is evidence that the crucial nature of the decision was generally understood; at least 10% of those on the register are officially considered to have died or permanently left the Colony, from which, in addition, many others are absent on business or leave. So probably less than one in ten of those entitled to participate in the referendum failed to do their duty. About 77,000 Europeans and 6,500 non-Europeans are enrolled. In only six of the fifty constituencies was there a majority against acceptance of the new Constitution.

This resounding victory for common sense and liberalism must give responsible people of all races in the Rhodesias a renewed sense of confidence, for extremists, white and black, have been repulsed. A predominantly white electorate, well knowing that further great changes must follow, has shown overwhelming approval of the entry into the Assembly of a substantial number of Africans, enough to hold the balance of power in certain circumstances. The hope, of course, is that a satisfactory proportion of them will be reasonable men, but there is an obvious risk that some will be incorrigible racialists who will not be interested in the improvement of a multi-

### Effects Upon The Parties.

Rhodesians have always faced their great political challenges with calm moderation: first, that of self-government or union with South Africa; secondly, that of isolation or full participation in the Federation; and now acceptance of a real multi-racial society. Their choice is wise. It is greatly to be hoped that the parties, European and non-European, will also be wise in their choice of candidates for next year's general election, for Southern Rhodesia's Parliament badly needs reinforcement. Much will depend upon the examples set by its members, European and African. Throughout his term as Prime Minister Sir Edgar Whitehead has had to face so strong an Opposition that he has not felt able to intro-

duce a racial system but bent on black domination. That is the aim of the National Democratic Party, which demonstrated its irresponsibility by endeavouring to organize a general strike to coincide with the referendum. It has also threatened a boycott of Parliament though not many weeks ago its president, Mr. Nkomo, agreed to the constitutional plan negotiated between the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesian Governments. Under the pressure of extremist colleagues, he almost immediately denounced the settlement which he had commended. Perhaps, now that he faces the risk of being pushed aside for a still more brazen blusterer, he wonders whether he would not have done better to stand firm, both for his own sake and that of his people. The apartheid-minded Dominion Party, which almost won a general election three years ago, must now recognize that it will never attain power. When the results of the referendum became known Sir Edgar Whitehead is reported to have said: "We have killed the N.D.P." He might more accurately have said: "We have mortally wounded the D.P."

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### Incentive To Action.

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duce a number of liberal measures which he is known to favour. With this convincing vote of confidence his Government can and should move as rapidly as possible, for the sake of Southern Rhodesia and of the Federation.

**IN ANY DECENT COUNTRY** a man guilty of such offences as those for which Kenyatta was convicted would be hounded permanently from public life. Yet we are asked to release him so that he would have the leading part in guiding Kenya's destiny. That can lead only to a further degradation of public life. These opinions of Lord Salisbury, expressed in the House of Lords a few days ago, were shared by Lord Albemarle—who initiated the debate and "found unthinkable the possibility of the hand of one of our Royal Family having to be put into the hand of such a man"—and Lord Milverton, but Lords Ogmore and Listowel advocated the prompt release of the creator of the Mau Mau Movement, partly on the fatuous ground that "while British authority in Kenya could still be enforced he could not do any serious harm". That argument is manifestly nonsensical, for the United Kingdom Government which has acted so disastrously in Africa over the past twenty months would stretch appeasement to almost any lengths rather than re-arrest the man and thereby admit its folly.

Being well aware of that fact, Kenyatta and his myrmidons will exploit it if it suits them. They may decide against activities subversive to law and order in the expectation that independence will be granted before the end of next year, but if the time-table to what is euphemistically called "advancement" is not quick enough for the extremists, who dare say that there will not be serious disturbances with the aim of expediting the surrender planned by Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod, with the indispensable help of Mr. Blundell at a crucial moment and of a cowed Cabinet in Britain? Any suggestion that the Conservative Party would submit cynically and tamely to so disgraceful a breach of undertakings repeatedly given in the name of the British Government as is involved in Kenyatta's release would have been scornfully dismissed as inconceivable until politics in Great Britain reached their present level of debasement. That moral judgment means nothing to the Macmillan Administration has, however, been demonstrated again and again,

### Debasement of British Politics.

to the dire hurt of the East and Central African territories, which, despite their calamitous experiences since the early weeks of 1960, can still scarcely believe the reality of their subjugation to the dictatorship of foolish and ruthless politicians in England.

In last week's debate in the House of Commons, one marked by unreality, the Macleod clique was dominant, the only forthright Tory assailant of the Secretary of State being Mr. Turton. He defined British policy in Africa as playing the Communist game; asserted that Mr. Macleod had not stuck to principle, had not worked for true multi-racialism, and had not put economic safety before political adventures; declared that the wind of change had been stirred up by agitators and used by Communists; and emphasized that the impending release of Kenyatta must destroy any prospect of mutual toleration in Kenya. Three ostensible Conservatives then made speeches which would have come better from left-wing Socialists. Mr. Humphry Berkeley praised Mr. Macleod, advocated Kenyatta's release, regretted that a Kenya-type Constitution could not have been imposed on Northern Rhodesia—and then had the nerve to indulge in an Imperialist peroration! Mr. Henry Clark, who was for some years an administrative officer in Tanganyika, lauded the Minister for his "realism", arguing that account should not be taken of right or wrong, or, in the case of Kenyatta, of guilt or innocence: what mattered, he insisted, was that thousands of Africans thought him innocent. A more amoral speech cannot have been made for a long time in the Mother of Parliaments; but not one member challenged this disreputable philosophy. Mr. Nigel Fisher, who also admires Macleodism, is under the delusion that "if we make a mistake in releasing Kenyatta we can put it right without too much trouble". Would he volunteer if force had to be used to round up new-style Mau Mau gangsters?

### Macleod Clique in House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan—who was highly critical of United Kingdom niggardliness to the Nyerere Government in Tanganyika and of the new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia—was among the pro-Kenyatta chorus, and Mr. Brockway's performance was remarkable even for so unbalanced a zealot. He found it "very difficult to believe that the charges made against Kenyatta are justified"—thus blandly

**The Mixture As Before.**



sweeping aside the findings of two courts in East Africa and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council — and, as if that rubbish were not enough, added that Mr. Kaunda, leader of the United National Independence Party in Northern Rhodesia, is "a man of gentle spirit, without violence in his character". Nobody reminded the House that when

Kaunda formed and managed U.N.I.P.'s predecessor, the Zambia Congress Party, the Governor condemned it as "Murder Incorporated". Mr. Macleod's speech, being the bromide which is now to be expected from him, needs no comment beyond the statement that it showed his customary disregard for principles and promises.

## Notes By The Way

### Contempt

THE CONTEMPT for Mr. Michael Blundell, already so widespread among Europeans in Kenya that a club room which he enters is promptly vacated, has apparently spread to Africans, for when he attended a recent meeting of Africans in the village of Mjabini on the South Kinangop the crowd started to move away as he rose to speak. It came back, however, in response to an appeal by the chairman of the local branch of the Kenya African National Union, but interrupted Mr. Blundell's speech by jeers and shouts. K.A.N.U. continues to claim that the leader of the New Kenya Party won his contest in the general election against Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck only because K.A.N.U. members were instructed to vote for him; and they have accused him of breaking his pact with them by taking a portfolio in the Government formed by their opponents, K.A.D.U.

### Contemptible

NOT EVEN a Vicar-of-Bray-like Mr. Blundell can be proud of his political record. Not long since he declared himself a champion of white settlement. Now he is a fugleman of the Mau Mau organizer Kenyatta, whose name he repeatedly invoked in his Mjabini speech. He had, he said; Mr. Kenyatta's backing in leading the N.K.P. into the Government and in himself accepting the portfolio of Agriculture. Mr. Kenyatta had told him that he thought it sad that K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. should fight each other. His recent talks with Mr. Kenyatta in Maralal had shown that their views about land were identical. "I asked whether he would like to be President of East Africa, and he said that he would think about it later on". I shall not be alone in considering such a speech contemptible. A man who has taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen as one of her Ministers, and at this moment holds a portfolio, might have been expected to refrain from inquiring whether the convicted leader of the foulest conspiracy in East African history wished to be President of East Africa.

### Nkrumah

WHEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED that the Queen would visit Ghana, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA suggested that the Cabinet should not have advised the Sovereign to do that honour to a country whose Prime Minister, Dr. Nkrumah, continued to boast publicly of his encouragement of subversion in various African territories under the Crown. During his present visit to Iron Curtain countries that promoter of extreme African nationalism has gone out of his way to praise Communism and insult the Commonwealth. In a speech in Moscow he declared the voice of Khrushchev to be the voice of peace, and that "Ghana and Russia are agreed on all

questions of international importance". A few days later, at a reception given for him in Budapest by the Hungarian Government, he said in the presence of the entire Diplomatic Corps that "Ghana languished for a century under colonialist oppression"; he described Britain as "a colonialist aggressor", and said that "the independence of Ghana will not make complete sense until the rest of Africa is liberated from colonial oppressors; we shall not rest until we have achieved this goal". Very properly, the British Minister to Hungary, Mr. John Cheetham, who was standing immediately opposite the speaker, thereupon withdrew, accompanied by his wife and the British Air Attaché and his wife.

### Abuse of Parliamentary Facilities

MORE THAN 50 SOCIALIST M.P.s. have signed a motion demanding stricter control over the use of private dining-rooms in the House of Commons in order to prevent their use by any M.P. "acting as the agent of a commercial interest". Abuse of the facilities of the House is not confined to that part of the accommodation which is under the control of the Kitchen Committee. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA called attention years ago to the undesirability of bodies like the Movement for Colonial Freedom being allowed to hold in parliamentary committee room meetings at which outrageous charges against British Colonial Governments were sometimes made. I have repeatedly heard seditious or near-seditious statements made by African politicians at such gatherings, which were given a wholly fictitious importance because newspapers could be told that "Mr. X said in the House of Commons yesterday...". Unsophisticated folk in a number of countries assumed from such *communiqués* that X was an M.P. (whereas he was more probably just a demagogic tub-thumper on his way to or from the U.S.A. or Moscow), and that the quotation was from a speech in the Chamber. Fortunately the Brockway organization has not used the House in this way for some time. Was it told to desist, I wonder.

### Brain-Twister

THE GUARDIAN, which can certainly not be considered unsympathetic to Mr. Macleod, has asked in a leading article whether "a professional author of brain-twisters in Whitehall invented the Northern Rhodesian Constitution". Some observers of the tactics of the Secretary of State for the Colonies would doubtless say that brain-washing and brain-twisting come equally easily to him.

### E.A.R.-marked

"LIONS are very uncontrollable animals. They do not care whether there is a Federation or not".—Mr. Dauti Yamba, addressing the Federal Parliament.

# Southern Rhodesians Accept New Constitution

## Referendum Overwhelmingly in Favour of Liberal Policy

**BY ALMOST A TWO-TO-ONE MAJORITY**—by 41,949 votes to 21,846 in last week's referendum—the electorate of Southern Rhodesia has agreed to the new Constitution negotiated between the Southern Rhodesian and United Kingdom Governments.

So substantial a victory for the United Federal Party had been predicted by none of its spokesmen; and the main Opposition leader had been emphatic that the electorate would reject Sir Edgar Whitehead's recommendation to vote "Yes".

Coincident with the victory was the almost complete failure of the National Democratic Party's call to Africans to strike on referendum day. Moderates of both races predicted that it would cause the eclipse of Mr. Nkomo, whose prestige suffered a severe blow by the collapse of his efforts to arouse extremist African nationalism against the proposals. At only a few Salisbury factories was there significant absenteeism among African workers as voters went to the polls on Wednesday, and almost full attendance of workers was reported in Bulawayo.

There was a 76.8% poll—a remarkably high figure considering that about 10% of the persons on the rolls had not been traced.

An unexpected feature was that most of the rural districts returned heavy majorities in favour of the proposals, as did Bulawayo, which had been regarded as reactionary.

### "Birth of a Rhodesian Nation"

Sir Edgar Whitehead issued the following statement on Thursday:—

"The result of the referendum on the constitutional proposals has proved once again that, when a problem is set for the Southern Rhodesian electorate, they will always make their decision decisively on the merits of the proposals with little regard for propaganda from any quarter.

"Now that the referendum is over, a new chapter in the history of Southern Rhodesia is unfolding before us. The stage is set for the African people to play their part fully in the political life of the country and to have a hand in the framing of policy in all matters that affect them.

"The removal of United Kingdom control under the new Constitution will call for a great sense of responsibility amongst the European members of the electorate. It will also require a wise and tolerant use of their new powers to ensure that the great advance in race relations which the referendum result shows is consolidated and developed as the pattern for the Rhodesia of the future.

"I would say to all Rhodesians, and particularly the Africans, that the safeguards in the Declaration of Rights will be far more effective to protect the interests of all races than the old powers of the Secretary of State ever were.

"The issues were complicated by the mock referendum held on Sunday and the call for a general strike in the last three days of the campaign. The fact that this call failed was due to two factors: first, the overwhelming majority of African workers had no wish to participate in a political strike and were anxious to go to work as long as they were assured that they would be afforded protection, and, secondly, it was due to the efficiency and devotion to duty of the regular police and police reserve, and the Regular Army and Territorials and the R.R.A.F., who co-operated magnificently throughout the Colony to ensure that workers wishing to go to work would have the security to which they are entitled.

"The obvious fact that the great mass of the African people wished to go about their lawful occasions without hindrance has, I feel, been thoroughly understood by the security forces and the people as a whole, and has brought greater sympathy and understanding between the races.

"I would like to thank the many hundreds of people of all

racess and all political parties who played their part in explaining the proposals to the electorate.

"I think we all need a holiday from political strife in the months immediately ahead, but that the decision of July 26 will genuinely prove to be the birth of a Rhodesian nation."

Mr. Winston Field, Federal leader of the Dominion Party, said: "The electorate has declared its will, and we accept it without recrimination. It can only be hoped that the results which they have been led to believe will flow from these proposals will in fact be achieved."

Mr. Ralph Palmer, leader of the Central Africa Party, which supported the proposals, criticized Sir Edgar Whitehead for "lack of magnanimity" toward the African nationalists, describing as "deplorable" Sir Edgar's statement that "we have killed the N.D.P." Steps should be taken immediately to improve race relations, which had grievously deteriorated.

Mr. Jasper Savanhu, Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, said that he and other African members of the U.F.P. were delighted with the result, adding: "Africans have at last been given equality with other races, after 70 years of being second-class citizens in the land of their birth."

Mr. Nkomo, who said he expected to be arrested as a result of the N.D.P.'s call for a strike (which Sir Edgar had warned him would be illegal), said: "With or without Nkomo, this Constitution will not work. We will not let it."

Another N.D.P. spokesman said he would never defeat the will of the people. The vote in favour in the official referendum was only one-twelfth of the contrary vote claimed by the N.D.P. in its "referendum."

Mr. Nkomo had been followed by police cars wherever he went on Wednesday and the preceding days, and two crowds which gathered around him in Bulawayo were dispersed by police using tear-gas.

Demoralization of the N.D.P. was reported to have been completed by the arrest on a charge of distributing strike leaflets of one of their officials who was carrying the keys of the party's head office. Other officials hung about the locked door, unable to reach their incessantly ringing telephones.

Despite the failure of the N.D.P. strike call, Mr. Reuben Jamela, president of the Southern Rhodesian African Trades Union Congress, has issued a new threat, saying: "Sir Edgar Whitehead will eat his words. This time T.U.C. members trying to obey the N.D.P. strike call were treated barbarously. If the Government keeps rejecting our wage demands, we will walk out in September." The T.U.C., which does not represent any of the registered unions in Southern Rhodesia, has demanded a minimum wage of £25 a month for Africans.

The *Times* correspondent cabled: "It has been a squalid campaign, from which it will take Southern Rhodesia some time to recover. Posters on every tree have vied with each other in their appeal to every kind of fear and distrust. Perhaps the breach between Europeans can be repaired fairly quickly, but the breach with African political leaders, which was in part artificially created as a reinsurance for right-wing Europeans, is potentially more dangerous. Liberal members of the U.F.P. are anxious to see a really determined effort to win back the respect of the Africans."

### Effective Deterrent to Intimidation

The presence of troops and police in the African townships, particularly at bus queues, acted as an effective deterrent to intimidation. Not only did the N.D.P. strike call meet with small response, but most African voters ignored its boycott of the referendum. A total of 192 people were arrested under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

Territorials and police reservists called up for referendum day were sent home on Thursday.

Legal procedures to bring the new Constitution into effect will begin when the next session of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament opens this month, and a general election under its provisions is expected about the middle of next year.

The early introduction of legislation to hasten the repeal or modification of discriminatory laws is expected. Sir Edgar Whitehead has hitherto considered his Parliamentary position too weak to press ahead with such moves as rapidly as he would have wished. Now he can regard the referendum result as a mandate for more liberal measures.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

# What Would Happen to Kenyatta "In Any Decent Country"?

## Government Sharply Criticized in House of Lords Debate

**STRONG OBJECTION** to the release of Kenyatta was voiced last week in the House of Lords.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE asked H.M. Government "whether they are aware that the release of Jomo Kenyatta, a leader vowed to intimidatory practices, would be as disastrous to the other tribes of Kenya as to those of the Kikuyu tribe who proved their loyalty to the cause of law and order during and since the period of rebellion, and what steps they propose to take to avoid such consequences."

In the course of his speech LORD ALBEMARLE said: — "There have been statements that we are within a short time of hearing the announcement of the release of the man who was convicted because of his management of the Mau Mau organization. It is necessary to protest on behalf of those who feel bitter about it, not only in this country but also in Kenya. Kenyatta is not the man who should be given control of that Colony.

"His own people are solidly behind him, not only the so-called 'strong' Government of K.A.D.U., the democratic side, representing the loyal tribes, but also K.A.N.U., the national side, representing chiefly the Kikuyu, who were in opposition and refused to form a Government. That did not last long. Very soon both sides joined together and went in a deputation to Kenyatta and took his advice. Shortly after that a delegation of both parties was received. Altogether it is not a democracy; it is a coalition of people overwhelmingly supporting this curious man: an educated man, a travelled man, a man who has written a book, and who has been given this extraordinary build-up, not only by his own people but by the Government.

### Mr. Blundell's "Irregular" Conduct

"One wonders whether the Colonial Office is really still in command in Kenya, because a group of foreign consuls were sent to visit this man. That is a most extraordinary thing. By whose acquiescence or instigation did these foreign consuls go and interview this man?"

"Mr. Blundell went to see Kenyatta and then to a meeting of 2,000 Africans, and is reported to have said: 'I asked him whether he would like to be President'. This Minister told those 2,000 Africans that he had asked Kenyatta whether he would like to be President. That was certainly irregular and I should have thought perhaps unconstitutional.

"Is it conceivable that this man, with his background, which is certainly one of intimidation, can give Kenya any confidence of a happy future between all races? About three months ago we heard that the senior civil servants were so averse to the proposal for the release of Kenyatta that they said that they could not go on if that were to happen. Now we know that 300 of them have given in their remission, have been promised a scale of compensation, and are coming home. Does it look likely that they who know the country and have been interested in their work feel that there is a happy future in store there?"

"We have also to protect those who were loyal to us in most difficult circumstances, the Kikuyu and other tribesmen in the employment of white men who went about their tasks and remained loyal. Not all Africans are frantically nationalistic. There are moderate men, who have had fine relations with the white people and like them, and the white people like them, too.

"It will fare hardly for the tribes remote from Nairobi, the centre of Kikuyudom, if such a man as Kenyatta, strongly supported by his tribesmen, were put in the chief power in the State.

"Our chief hope is the suggestion emanating from Julius Nyerere, the African Chief Minister in Tanganyika — that Heaven-sent man of common sense and imagination, surely shaping into the stature of a statesman — of retaining the services of the High Commission, the three Governments working over a wonderful organization embracing 2,000 white people and administering 21 services which are common between the countries.

"I fear that Kenyatta, the leader of that wedge of Kikuyu, might not make for happy relations with Uganda and Tanganyika.

"I find unthinkable the possibility of the hand of one of our Royal Family having to be put into the hands of men as those

LORD OGMORE said that if a man had the overwhelming support of his people, as Lord Albemarle had said of Kenyatta, he was a difficult man for H.M. Government of Kenya to ignore when Kenya was approaching self-government.

"Why do consuls and Mr. Blundell go to see Kenyatta? Is it not an indication that this is a highly important detainee, a man with whom the Government will have to deal in one way or another?"

"We mishandled Kenyatta from the beginning. He was convicted and sentenced and ever since he has been detained. I am not here to defend his character, but I believe that he was wrongly treated. When Kenyatta came back to Africa he was one of the first intellectual nationalists of whom in recent years since the war we have seen so many. The Government, instead of bringing him in to share some of the responsibilities of government, kept him out.

"This was a special kind of man, who had been educated here, had met politicians here, had travelled in Europe, and even been to Russia. It was a great mistake to say to a man like that: 'You cannot come into the Legislative Council. Join the local authority'. They were dealing with minor matters. There arose a complete breach between Kenyatta and the Government.

### Kenyatta's "Enormous Power"

"I first met him in 1948. I was asked to address a large number of Kikuyu — thousands upon thousands of them — in a sort of Roman amphitheatre. It was obvious to anybody who had eyes in his head that Kenyatta had enormous power and influence among the Africans.

"Kenyatta formed a training college and a series of schools. The Government's view was that these were subversive, and they did everything possible to close them down. My own view at that time was that you should support them, give them certain funds, inspect them, turn them into a really good educational system, or close them. The Kenya Government got the worst of both worlds by their attitude. That is the background to much of this. Eventually Kenyatta was very much implicated in Mau Mau. 'I think the Colonial Secretary is right over this question, being neither too hasty nor too dilatory. They brought Kenyatta down quite near to Nairobi, and little by little they are giving the opportunity to people to see him. Quite soon he will be released. I think he should be.

"By the end of 1962 in all probability Kenya will get self-government. It is essential, to my mind, that the Government release Kenyatta while the British still have control in Kenya. It would be most unfortunate in every possible way if we handed over to the young African Government this enormous problem of Kenyatta. We put him into detention, and we should take him out.

"His recent statements show that he is anxious to play his full part in the new Kenya. While in detention he may have changed his mind of many points. But there is just the chance that he, being a Kikuyu, will have difficulties with the Nandi, the Masai, and the coast tribes. I do not think it is a chance we should leave to the new, inexperienced African Government that will take over from us."

### Deterioration of British Standards

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said: "I was shocked by some things in the speech of Lord Ogmores. There can, of course, be very few of us whose susceptibilities have not been sadly blunted in these days and who are not rather less fastidious than we used to be. Too many of us tend to acquiesce without a murmur in things which would have led almost to a political crisis in earlier times.

"But it is surely salutary — and I would say this particularly to Lord Ogmores — that we should sometimes be pulled up sharp and made to realize how far our standards have been deteriorating, and that we should be asked to consider whether, even now, a halt could not be called to that deterioration. This, I suggest, is a classic case in which we may fairly ask the Government for reassurance just when Parliament is separating for the long summer recess.

"H.M. Government have continued to reiterate, whenever questioned, that they have no intention of releasing Kenyatta; and I sincerely hope that there is no intention of altering that decision now. But we all know that the Government are under steadily increasing pressure to release him, not only from nationalist African leaders in Kenya but also from certain quarters in this country.

The case for doing so was deployed in a leading article in *The Times* as far back as April 10. It was the strongest and most detailed exposition that I have read of the case for releasing him. It was admitted that his release would be unwelcome in both official and non-official quarters, European and African, in Kenya and among wide sections of opinion in Britain. But these people, the article said, are gradually becoming accustomed to the idea of Kenyatta's release is inevitable.

"After all, it claimed with some satisfaction, British Governments always do give way to violence. What about Makarios? He was responsible for (to use the euphemistic phrase of *The Times*) 'a campaign of armed violence against British rule'—which meant that he was responsible for a terrorist organization which led to the killing, not only of British soldiers, but of unarmed civilians, men and women, British and Cypriot, in circumstances of great brutality. Yet it was pointed out that he was entirely accepted, and to-day sits at the table in the odour of sanctity with other representatives of the Commonwealth. If that is possible, runs the argument, in the case of the Archbishop, why not in the case of Kenyatta? Why cannot he too join the company of leaders of this new British Commonwealth, of which the Prime Minister has such high hopes that it will be much better than the old?

"Of course, there is that complication of the bestial oaths and practices connected with Mau Mau; but it is fair to say—and I understood this to be the view of *The Times* and Lord Ogmone—that Kenyatta's responsibility for these excesses, and I quote again, 'was at most indirect', whatever that may mean. The article goes on to say: 'it is open to assume'—on grounds not stated: of course it is open to assume anything on grounds not stated—'that Kenyatta never intended such excesses'. That is very much the type of argument advanced to us to-day. In any case, it was said: 'it hardly seems right that a man who has served his sentence for actions for which he was directly responsible should be held in restraint for ever for their indirect consequences'. That is, to absolve him altogether from what I can only call the flimsy assumptions of responsibility for all the more horrid manifestations of Mau Mau. There is something which I simply cannot believe. It also ignores one essential consideration: it is one thing to say that a man has paid the penalty for his offences; it is quite a different thing to say that that man is suitable to be Prime Minister.

### Further Degradation of Public Life

"In any decent country a man who had been guilty of such offences as those for which Kenyatta was convicted would be hounded permanently from public life and would probably have had to leave the country altogether. Yet in this case it is admitted by everyone that a primary purpose of releasing him would be to enable him to play a leading part in guiding the future destinies of his country. How is it possible to defend that? It could lead only, I should think, to a further steady degradation of public life.

"If we accepted Kenyatta, after all that has happened, as political leader of Kenya, then the large majority of decent citizens, Africans and Europeans, in that country could come to only one conclusion: that there was absolutely no point at which H.M. Government were prepared to make a stand. Even *The Times* in the leading article which I have quoted, says: 'Kenyatta is not a leader on a par with other leaders who have made their peace and been received into the community of the Commonwealth'. The other African leaders of contemporary times have concentrated on leading their people towards the light. Kenyatta's movement was preoccupied with the darkness, and it was consciously recidivist and atavistic. West Kenya to become independent, with Kenyatta as Chief Minister... one clear consequence is that Kenya could not be a member of the Commonwealth.

"Yet if I understand aright, it is the declared policy of H.M. Government to give independence to Kenya at a very early date.

"For these reasons I urge H.M. Government, before it is too late to consider the arguments which some of us have urged on them this afternoon.

"I hope that we shall not be told that the release is ultimately a matter for the Governor of Kenya and not for H.M. Government here. No one with Cabinet experience could swallow that; he would know that any decision of that importance must require approval of the Colonial Secretary and the Cabinet.

"I hope we shall be told clearly and unequivocally that there is no intention of changing the Government policy over Kenyatta. Indeed, I appeal most earnestly to them to give such a reply. But if, in fact, there has been a change in Government policy, I hope equally that we shall be told this now, before Parliament rises, in order that we may immediately seek absolute assurances as to the security not only of Europeans in Kenya but of the many thousands of loyal

Kikuyu against new perils and anxieties which these unhappy people must already most certainly see looming ahead."

THE EARL OF SWINTON said that he was in full agreement with Lord Salisbury, and continued (in part):—"It has been said many times by the Government here and in Kenya that the release of Kenyatta must depend upon security in Kenya. That of course is a matter primarily for the Governor. But the ultimate responsibility for Kenyatta's release must be a very important matter of Government policy here.

### Sinister Leadership

"It is very odd that to-day it is said punishment wipes all out. In this case one cannot fail to remember what was the whole attitude of this man as found in a court of law. It may be quite true, as Lord Ogmone said, that he has great influence in Kenya. Influence is exercised in African countries, not as it is here just by argument and leadership; it is exercised through more sinister channels, very often by intimidation, witchcraft, and those strange appeals to what lies below the surface. All that surely has to be taken fully into account.

"What do we mean by security? In the first place, the maintenance of law and order, which is the primary duty of any Government in any country. I would say to the Government: 'You are fully justified, in a country where for some years masses of British troops were employed and large numbers of Africans—much larger numbers of Africans than Europeans—were killed, in holding the man unless you are satisfied that security, in the sense of the maintenance of law and order, will be maintained.

"Security is also a matter of the country being viable, prosperous, able to pay its way. If in Kenya a situation is allowed to arise where people are uncertain of the whole of their future, then the economic security of the country is jeopardized.

"Kenya's viability depends on the success of farming in the White Highlands. Nobody who knows Kenya will deny that. All depends on that. If the farmers do not farm efficiently—and on their work 80% of the exports depend—if they are driven into expediency farming of cash crops and the whole rotation goes down, then the whole economy will go. Successful farming is equally in the interests of the Natives.

"I had to take responsibility for delimitation of the White Highlands. I appointed an extremely able committee under Sir Morris Carter, a great Chief Justice, with two other members. They gave to the Kikuyu, and to a certain extent the Meru, a larger area than had been expected. But they said: 'We should be failing if while we are giving this complete security for now and the future to the Natives, H.M. Government did not at the same time give an equal security to the white settlers—some of whom have been in the White Highlands now for two or three generations. The committee recommended that the area of the White Highlands in the occupation of the settlers should be given this complete security by a British Order in Council, and that was done.

"It is vital to maintain with certainty and integrity the title of these men upon whom the whole economic life of Kenya depends, whether you do it by a new Order in Council... or by assuming a financial liability? It will fall upon you anyhow if the Colony goes bankrupt. I think it just as important to give that security of tenure and of viability and prosperity to Kenya as to give security of law and order."

### Debaucheries and Atrocities Before Kenyatta's Arrest

LORD MILVERTON emphasized that Kenyatta, a magnetic personality, had ruled by fear, not affection.

"He was the leader of the Mau Mau. It was only after the return of Kenyatta to Kenya in 1946 that the Kikuyu central organization turned—and there is plenty of documentary evidence about this—to the venomous idea of Mau Mau. It has been hinted at tonight that Mau Mau in its worst debaucheries and atrocities started only after the arrest of Kenyatta. That is not true. It has been amply proved to be not true.

"Two or three months ago Mr. Norman Harris delivered a public address in London. He had been for 10 years a member of the Legislative Council. He was until recently Minister for Information in Kenya. He pointed out that in the earlier days of 1952, when Kenyatta was still dominant, case after case about Mau Mau and the oath-taking ceremonies was brought to the courts and it was impossible to get witnesses. Witnesses who had promised to come disappeared; and over the next few years the graves of 6,000 witnesses were slowly identified throughout Kikuyuland. All of them bore the familiar marks of the Kikuyu strangling cord. Those were the men that Kenyatta could not afford to have coming to court. If he had been a popular leader, that could not have happened.

(Concluded on page 1280)

# Tories and Socialists Criticize Niggardliness to Tanganyika

## Points from Last Week's Debate in House of Commons

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS debated East and Central African Affairs last week.

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN (Socialist) contended that the Western world would not need to give financial aid to under-developed territories if it bought their products at stable prices; unstable prices were a form of confidence trick.

The Colonial Secretary had made the miserable offer of £700,000 a year for five years to Tanganyika, which had invested her reserves in British Government securities that now stood at their lowest level in modern times. By contrast, Russia was to lend Indonesia £120m. over a period of years.

"What would Russia give to have Tanganyika full of Russian teachers, civil servants and experts. We propose to throw all this away. Fortunately, Mr. Nyerere is not to be bought by this sort of consideration. He is too decent. He has not staged a rebellion. He has believed in the good name of Britain; but his reward is probably the most mean financial settlement that has ever been proposed to any territory on coming to self-government.

### Views on Kabaka and Kenyatta

"I wish to say a word about Zanzibar, which I hope to visit shortly with the Parliamentary Secretary, thanks to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. I am sorry the Afro-Shirazi Party is boycotting the Legislative Council. If any Assembly is to function the Opposition must play their part.

"As to Uganda, I trust that the Kabaka will accept the Minister's proposals that he should behave in all senses as a constitutional monarch, retire from politics, and allow the people of Buganda to exercise their democratic rights as they wish. The Munster Report said: Buganda tribalism is a real and potent force, and some safety valve for it must be provided. I hope that the Kabaka will listen to these words, and that the Colonial Secretary will tell the Kabaka that it is the view of this House that the Lukiko should not itself provide representatives in the National Assembly, but that these should be direct elections from Buganda to the Assembly as from other parts of the territory.

"There is general support now for the release of Mr. Kenyatta, except perhaps on the back benches of the party opposite. Europeans, Africans, and those of all parties are saying that it is essential that Mr. Kenyatta should be released and able to take his full place in the political life of the community. Hon. gentlemen opposite will find this a bitter pill to swallow, but if our fellow countrymen out there are ready to swallow it, I do not see why they should balk at it.

"It really is no use for the Colonial Secretary to say that considerations of security are to dictate the decision on the release of Mr. Kenyatta, because we do not believe it. It is not considerations of security that keep Mr. Kenyatta under restriction at the moment; it is considerations of the internal politics of the Conservative Party.

"Is the Government ready to give Kenya internal self-government this year? The economy and political situation there will not settle down until there is internal self-government. The European farmers there have very considerable apprehensions about their own future, and the Colonial Secretary has done nothing to relieve them.

### Farmers Given Brush-off

"Indeed, having decided on his policy, he has made no attempt to convert those who are opposed to him. Maybe he never could agree with the European farmers in Kenya, but he might have made an effort. From my conversations with them I think that the brush-off he gave them stung them just as much as the basis on which he talked to them. The Colonial Secretary has betrayed no understanding of their position and no comprehension of their legitimate fears.

"A number of the young farmers were persuaded to go out there after the end of the war, to put their capital into the territory, to get 100, 200, or 300 acres, provide a new home, build up something, and be sure about the future. They say that they were invited to go out; that they thought they were going to live under the British flag. There was no reason why they should not have expected it, when this was what the British Government were saying. They genuinely feel that they were misled because the British Government either did not understand or misjudged the pace of development towards self-government in these territories.

"I remind these young men of what Sir William Harcourt said: The Tory Party never yet took up a cause which it

did not betray. I say to them: 'If you really want to make a future, work with the Africans. Your job is to give leadership—all technical help you can from your expert knowledge of farming. You can be a tremendous asset, and I believe that the country will welcome it.'

"These young men are very much more embittered about the Conservative Government than I am. What I said is balm compared with the vitriol they poured over the Colonial Secretary and the Government. Some of the statements made by African politicians are bound to arouse apprehensions in their minds. I very much regret the statements that no land titles will be given to Europeans.

"It is expected that Africans should behave in a more civilized and Christian way than European politicians when addressing the electorate. I think that it is a great compliment to the Africans that this should be so, but it seems to me very odd that we should apply this double standard in this way. 'I turn to Northern Rhodesia. I think that its Constitution is even worse now than when I first read it. . . . The right hon. gentleman has been pushed a long way away from his position of last December. He has been pushed in the direction of the success of the United Federal Party.

"If the Central African Federation has gone sour in the last 10 months, it is as much due to the inaction of the Federal Government, of the Colonial Secretary, and of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations as to their actions'.

### Mr. Macleod's Speech

MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the course of his speech:—

"In 1945 516 million people lived in the dependent territories of the Crown. Now the figure is 43 million—of whom 13 million have already signed the documents and agreed the conferences that will bring independence to them. The remaining 30 million are dispersed in more than 30 territories in the five continents.

"It is said with justice of Mr. Nyerere that he is a man outstanding in his generation and remarkable among the present-day statesmen in Africa, and perhaps beyond. Five years ago he was regarded as an extreme African nationalist racial leader—and there are other territories that we are discussing today to which that reference has point.

"As to the Tanganyika three-year development scheme, the average rate of spending over the last three years has been about £4½m. The World Bank report estimated that an appropriate figure would be £6m. Mr. Nyerere, very understandably, aims higher still, although along the same general lines of development, and hopes for £8m., or £24m. over the three years. We have discussed the help that we could provide.

"Subsequent to those talks Mr. Nyerere visited the United States, and I should like to read, because it is extremely encouraging, the last sentence of the Press *communiqué* which was issued: 'President Kennedy expressed the friendly interest of the United States in Tanganyika's future and made clear the intention of the United States to join the United Kingdom and others in helping Tanganyika to meet the objectives of its three-year development plan'. That consortium approach seems to be very welcome indeed.

"The key question is: Would it be right for Tanganyika to go ahead with her plans? I made it clear in writing and in conversation to Mr. Nyerere that I think it would be reasonable and prudent for them so to do. Naturally it would be pleasant if we could ourselves and alone provide all the finance for the development programme for this splendid country—and for all other countries too—but we are not in a position to do that. I do not think Mr. Callaghan ought to bring Soviet aid into this question. This island alone provides to the under-developed countries more aid than the whole of the Sino-Soviet Bloc put together.

"If we look at all forms of assistance to Colonial territories, the level was £354m. in 1957-58; in 1960-61 it is £69m., or twice as much, and for the current financial year it will be in the region of £80m.—and that does not include the very large territory of Nigeria, which has now left the Colonies. Although the numbers in these territories have dropped by half, the amount of assistance that we have been giving has been more than doubled.

"Since I became Secretary of State I have tried in Uganda to pursue a double approach—of general elections for the Protectorate and of ensuring that special regard was paid in the kingdoms and agreement districts, particularly Buganda,

Continued on page 1278

# PERSONALIA

LORD ROBINS is re-visiting the Federation. MR. D. J. SHERIDAN, a puisne judge in Uganda, is on leave in this country.

DR. R. C. PARRY, of the Ruanda Mission of the C.M.S., has been ordained.

SIR MILES THOMAS has resigned from the board of the Wales Television Association.

MISS HEBE SPAULL is in Kenya to collect material for a school textbook on Africa.

SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK flew back to Kenya from London a few days ago.

MR. S. A. K. SMITH, an agricultural officer in Nigeria, is spending a month in Kenya.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT will arrive in London from Kenya about the middle of this month.

MR. W. J. A. PAYNE is now Deputy Director of East Africa Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization.

MR. E. G. BLANDFORD, registrar of the High Court in Northern Rhodesia, is to go to Aden as a puisne judge.

VISCOUNT BOYD OF MERTON has resigned his commission as a deputy lieutenant for the county of Bedford.

PRINCE SAHLE SELASSIE, a son of EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE OF ETHIOPIA, has spent a short holiday in Mombasa.

MR. JAMES COLTART, managing director of Thomson Newspapers, Ltd., of London, was in Addis Ababa last week.

LORD RENNELL OF RODD has been elected chairman of the London Board of Advice of the National Bank of Australasia.

MR. JUSTICE E. A. J. EDMONDS and MR. T. MCTURK, secretary to the Council of State in Kenya, are on leave in England.

MR. M. V. SMITHYMAN, Permanent Secretary in the office of the Chief Minister in Zanzibar, has arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. C. M. VIGNOLES, lately managing director of Shell-Mex and B.P., has been appointed to the board of Remploy, Ltd.

MR. C. O. OATES, chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, has returned to the Colony from his visit to London.

MR. J. E. W. LOMAS, chairman of Chartered and General Ltd., will retire from the board after the annual meeting today.

MR. J. E. W. LOMAS has resigned the chairmanship of Fanti Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd. His successor is Mr. G. F. B. GRANT.

MR. JOHN BYRNE MOLLOY and MISS JEAN GUNNING HYDE, daughter of SIR ROBERT and LADY HYDE, were married in Nairobi last Saturday.

MRS. M. FOSTER, wife of the Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, has been elected president of the Zomba branch of the British Red Cross Society.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika, has returned to London for further discussions about United Kingdom financial aid to the Territory.

MR. GEORGE WITCHELL, travelling commissioner at Boy Scout headquarters in London, is spending about two months in Kenya on behalf of the movement.

SIR MAURICE DORMAN, Governor-general of Sierra Leone, who served for some years in East Africa, and LADY DORMAN will be in this country on leave until early September.

SIR GILBERT LAITHWAITE, deputy chairman of Inchcape & Co., Ltd. and former Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is visiting East Africa.

MR. P. G. TAIT has won the Trans-Nzoia open golf championship, beating Mr. J. KELLIE, a former holder of the title. The match was played on the Kitale course.

MR. LEONARD S. KENWORTHY, an American author, will spend about a month in Kenya from the end of July to collect material for a book on the Colony.

MR. P. H. A. BROWNRIEG, who was recently elected a director of the Anglo-American Corporation, has joined the boards of Rhodesia Anglo American Ltd., and Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. GOODWIN, G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, accompanied by BRIGADIER S. C. CHAMBERS and LIEUT.-COLONEL P. L. GRAHAM, paid a short visit to Kuwait last week.

PROFESSOR BENGT SUNDKLER, Lutheran Bishop of the Evangelical Church of North-West Tanganyika was consecrated at Bukoba on Sunday by the Bishop of Gottenburg, the RT. REV. B. GIERTZ.

SIR EVELYN WRENCH, founder of the Over-Seas League and the English-Speaking Union, will become president of the Dickens Fellowship in October in succession to the COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON.

Officials now on leave in the United Kingdom from Tanganyika include MR. W. E. M. DAWSON, Solicitor-General, MR. E. M. MARTIN, Provincial Commissioner, and MR. P. H. W. HAILE, Permanent Secretary.

MR. RICHARD ASEMMO, who has been appointed secretary of the Central Nyanza African District Council, took a local government course in Torquay in 1956 and obtained the Diploma in Public Administration.

DR. F. CHARLES WRIGHT is to investigate the tourist industry of East Africa on behalf of the Colonial Economic Research Committee. He will leave London in a few days to spend three or four months in the territories.

THE EARL OF PORTARLINGTON and MISS DAVINA WINDLEY, eldest daughter of SIR EDWARD and LADY WINDLEY, were married in London last week. SIR EDWARD, now Governor of the Gambia, served in Kenya from 1931 to 1953.

SIR JOHN BENSTEAD, deputy chairman of the British Transport Commission, who visited Northern Rhodesia a few years ago, will retire on September 30. He has been a full-time member of the commission since 1947 and deputy chairman since 1949.

An African, MR. DAVID KAYANDA, is now Deputy Mayor of Mombasa. He was elected to the council three years ago when 29 years old, and is a member of the Coast Labour Board, the Mombasa District Education Board, and the Maina Pipeline Board.

MRS. BEATRICE SOMERBOUGH, of Burley, Hampshire, widow of MR. JUSTICE SOMERBOUGH, Q.C., formerly of Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, left £44,897 net, on which duty of £12,589 has been paid. She left £200 each to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals.

DR. PETER JORDAN, who has been appointed Director of the East African Institute for Medical Research, in succession to Dr. F. G. HOLMES, served in the Royal Navy from 1946 to 1949, and in the following year became a medical research officer in the Filariasis Research Unit in Mwanza. He worked on elephantiasis for nine years, and then began research into bilharzia.

Visitors to the United Kingdom from the Federation include SIR RUPERT & LADY BROMLEY, MR. & MRS. C. R. BANHAM, MR. J. R. DAVIES, MR. G. DOBY, MR. A. C. EMERSON, MR. & MRS. W. J. FICK, MR. & MRS. I. H. GREEN, MR. & MRS. G. D. A. HARDWICK, COLONEL & MRS. A. H. MACILWAIN, MR. & MRS. H. E. MERRY, DR. E. K. McDOWELL, DR. & MRS. J. L. MASON, MR. & MRS. E. H. NEWBY, MR. & MRS. B. NEW, MR. & MRS. A. V. E. RUSSELL, and MR. M. R. C. STRICKLAND.

## Charges Under Official Secrets Act

### Kenya's Chief Press Officer Arrested

MR. ALASTAIR MATHESON, the 42-year-old chief press officer to the Government of Kenya, was arrested in Nairobi on Monday on four charges under the Official Secrets Act. He was released on bail of £1,000 on condition that he surrendered his passport.

The charges are that he failed to take reasonable care (1) of 33 documents obtained by reason of his office; (2) of a Cabinet Office letter, two sets of minutes of the Council of Ministers and two memoranda; (3) of a Cabinet Office letter; and (4) of a copy of a telegram from the Governor.

The preliminary hearing of the case has been fixed for August 14.

The accused was a reporter on various newspapers in this country and South Africa until in 1946 he joined the Information Office of the South African Government in Pretoria. He was later an assistant public relations officer at South Africa House, London, and a feature writer at the Central Office of Information, London, until he was appointed a press officer in Kenya eight years ago.

## Nyasaland Election Candidates

### Objection to "Malawi-Backed"

THE FOLLOWING are the candidates in the eight higher roll constituencies for the Nyasaland general election on August 15:—

*Southern Districts:* Mr. E. C. Peterkins (United Federal Party); Dr. Katherine Robertson (Independent).

*Blantyre:* Mr. M. H. Blackwood (U.F.P.); the Rev. A. C. Ross (Ind.).

*Roche:* Mr. C. Cameron (Ind.); Mr. M. S. Roopsingh (U.F.P.).

*Limbe:* Mr. L. A. Little (U.F.P.); Mrs. M. Ruxton (Ind.).

*Shire North:* Mr. R. H. Duncan (U.F.P.); Mr. P. Moxon (Ind.); Mr. E. M. Mtawali (Ind.).

*Lilongwe Town:* Mr. R. G. Morgan (U.F.P.); Mr. I. I. Bheda (Ind.).

*Central Districts:* Mr. I. K. Surtee (Malawi Congress Party); Mr. L. F. Sawyer (U.F.P.).

*Northern:* Mr. L. F. Hunt (U.F.P.); Mr. M. Mkandawire (M.C.P.).

Four of the higher-roll Independents, Messrs. Ross, Cameron, Moxon and Bheda, have had their candidature endorsed by Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of the Malawi Party, but have objected to being described as "Malawi-backed". In a joint statement they said: "Our candidature has been endorsed by Dr. Banda for one reason only, namely that we are all opposed to the U.F.P., which we regard as a force whose influence originates from outside Nyasaland".

Among the 39 lower-roll candidates seven belong to the Christian Liberation Party, led by Mr. Chester Katsonga, 12 to the U.F.P., and 20 to Malawi.

Five lower-roll Malawi candidates, including Dr. Banda, have been returned unopposed.

## Obituary

VISCOUNT FALKLAND, the 13th holder of the title, who has died at the age of 80, served in the King's African Rifles in 1903-5. Commissioned into the Grenadier Guards in 1899, he had served throughout the South African War.

CAPTAIN HENRY WILLIAM LANCE, O.B.E., J.P., has died in Kenya at the age of 90.

### DEATH

PETITPIERRE.—On July 31, 1961, at Chimneys, Leybourne, Kent, GWENDOLINE LYNCH, much loved wife of BERNARD ERNEST PETITPIERRE, and mother of Anne, Thomas and Susan. Funeral service at Leybourne Church, 11.30 a.m. Thursday, August 3, followed by cremation service (family only) at Medway Crematorium. No flowers please; but contributions to Cancer Research.

## Kenyatta To Be Released

### Text of Sir Patrick Renison's Dispatch

KENYATTA IS ABOUT TO BE RELEASED. He is to be moved from Marahal to Kiambu in the middle of this month; "he will be under minor restrictions there for a short period only, to enable the authorities to deal with the public excitement which will no doubt be caused by his return"; and then he will be released from restriction.

These statements are made by the Governor of Kenya in a dispatch dated July 29 and published by the Colonial Office as this issue goes to press.

The full text of the dispatch and editorial comment will appear next week.

## Mr. Todd's New Party

MR. GARFIELD TODD, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has formed the New Africa Party, which aims at joint African and European government, broadening of the franchise, and complete removal of the colour bar. Among the party's members is Dr. Ahn Palley, an Independent member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

## By-Election Results

MR. W. ATKINS, mayor of the town, and United Federal Party candidate, was an easy winner in the Chingola by-election, receiving 799 votes against 116 cast for Mr. Eric Clayton, Independent. In the by-election in the South Western electoral area of Northern Rhodesia Mr. Katilungu, acting president of the African National Congress, beat his liberal party opponent, Mr. Allan Chilimboyo, by 366 to 77 votes.

## Mr. Argwings-Kodhek Acquitted

MR. C. M. G. ARGWINGS-KODHEK, M.L.C., said to be K.A.N.U.'s "Shadow Minister for Legal Affairs", was acquitted by a Nairobi court on Monday of three charges of sedition after Mr. D. Q. Erskine, M.L.C., had given evidence for the defence that Mr. Argwings-Kodhek's speech, in which he was alleged to have urged the killing of all opponents of Kenya's independence, was "a comedy turn" to an audience in an hilarious mood. The magistrate, Mr. Trevelyan, said that references to the Chief Secretary "and other fools" were perhaps impertinent, but that a statement that the Queen had no right to the soil of Kenya was not seditious.

## U.F.P. and A.N.C. Leaders Meet

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Northern Rhodesian leader of the United Federal Party, and Mr. Lawrence Kitilungu, acting leader of the African National Congress, have had discussions in Lusaka which may, it is thought, lead to an electoral pact between the two parties. Mr. G. F. M. van Eeden, Federal M.P. for Lusaka Rural, who rejoined the U.F.P. recently, has said that the political situation in Northern Rhodesia is now much more hopeful, this being due "not only to the fact that a settlement has been reached and has put an end to a great deal of uncertainty, but also to persistent indications that a considerable section of the African people are rejecting the extremism preached by U.N.I.P. in favour of the more moderate and realistic approach of the A.N.C."

## Kenyatta Orders Mboya to Apologize

### K.A.D.U. Objects to K.A.N.U. Criticism

A JOINT CONFERENCE on land titles and constitutional advance which was to have opened in Nairobi last Thursday did not take place because Mr. Ngala, leader of K.A.D.U., objected to an attack on the Government made by Mr. Tom Mboya, general secretary of K.A.N.U., the opposing African political party. Mr. Ngala refused to attend until Mr. Mboya had apologized for a speech in which he described the Government as "a bad sore which cannot be bandaged but must be removed".

Instead of the conference, each party's delegation gathered separately. The K.A.D.U. meeting ended with the members reaffirming Mr. Ngala's stand, while the K.A.N.U. conclave supported Mr. Mboya's speech.

Next day, however, after he had again visited Kenyatta, Mr. Mboya issued the following statement: "I am sorry, and say so to Mr. Ngala and his colleagues, that anything I have said has upset them. I assure them that it was not intended to unsettle or sabotage talks between our parties. I appeal to them once again in the interests of the country to go forward for joint talks".

## Kenya's History in Tapestry

### Unusual Exhibition in London

THE EAST AFRICA WOMEN'S LEAGUE started four years ago a national embroidery scheme at the suggestion of Mrs. J. Inglis Moore, then a vice-president, who had learned of a similar enterprise in Southern Rhodesia.

The result is a series of 51 panels epitomizing Kenya's history between the arrival of Vasco de Gama in 1498 and the visit of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother in 1958. This unique collection is now on view in the Commonwealth Institute.

The panels, all two feet high and of varying widths, have 24 inch borders with a design incorporating local birds, flowers, and animals. They are embroidered in wool on canvas, and each district branch of the league selected a subject from the history of the locality.

The technical side of the work was organized by Mrs. L. Steyn, one of the most gifted amateur needlewomen in the Colony, and its success is largely due to her skill, enthusiasm, and drive. Many of the workers had never attempted anything of the kind until persuaded by her to take part in the scheme.

The results were judged in Kenya, where top place was awarded to the Mombasa entry, which was considered to be within 10% of perfection, the difficult subject of Fort Jesus having been treated with outstanding success, showing the infinite variety of colouring in the ancient walls. The stitchery was surpassed by none of the other 50 exhibits. Judging was by points awarded for design, colouring, shading, stitchery, and other qualities. Colour variations in the wools used number nearly 300.

The 12 best panels were considered to be those from Mombasa, Trans Nzoia, Londiani, Nyeri, Kericho, Kiambu, Hill, Molo/Turi, Subukia, Ol Kalou, Turbo/Kipkaren, and Naivasha. Panels from other areas, particularly from Kinanop, Ruiru and Eldoret, were described as "full of the atmosphere characteristic of the district".

Some of the best panels have been on exhibition at the headquarters in London of the Embroiderers' Guild. They may be shown in South Africa and the Federation, and a request has been received for them to be sent to the United States.

## Communist Infiltration Into Africa

### Franchise No Guarantee of Freedom

MR. M. G. MASON has written from Mtwara, Tanganyika, to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"A fair number of the Communist gang have already entered Africa by the back door. For some years Cairo Radio has poured forth a relentless torrent of anti-white propaganda, venom and abuse over the whole continent in all its languages, and African students have been returning from training centres behind the Iron Curtain, trained expressly to manufacture discontent.

"It seems a reasonable conclusion that it is precisely these devices that have brought about the antagonism between Africans and Europeans in recent years (as in the Congo, Kenya, Rhodesia, South Africa, and Angola), that every anti-imperial nationalist movement is yet another drop in the steadily rising Communist flood-waters, and that the famous wind is in fact a red one.

"Here one must inquire with heat why the West reads with such cool indifference of the hideous slaughter of innocent Europeans—including women and children—in their hundreds and innocent Africans (that is, those who have not yet been fooled, hypnotized and indoctrinated) in their thousands.

"Why are the public, Press, and Governments of Europe disposed to forsake those of their fellow-Europeans who have a stake in this continent and leave them to the tyranny of African Governments? And why is the current campaign of castigation being directed at Europeans in Africa, rather than at the true villain? It is the European who has cleared the jungles of tribal war, slave raids and disease, and freely given the African hospitals, schools, clothes, books, churches, modern buildings, railways, roads, wheeled vehicles, factories, shops, and coins.

"Can it be that Communism is even now reaping another psychological harvest, the fine crop of colonial guilt feelings it has grown in the West?

"Each newly independent State acquires its Iron Curtain embassy, through which filter expert Soviet propagandists (outwardly technicians and businessmen) to mingle with the populace—and re-direct local discord. The average African is the most credulous of creatures and is at the mercy of any popular leader who yells a party cry and shouts about privileges.

"Having the right to vote without the mental capacity is no guarantee of freedom—to say nothing here of intimidation. It is debatable whether the rush to independence before maturity is or is not equivalent to flinging wide the front door to the waiting intruders".

## Scholarships for East & Central Africa

SIXTY-SIX SCHOLARSHIPS have been awarded to students in East and Central Africa by the African Scholarship Programme of American universities. Worth a total of more than £250,000, they cover all expenses during a four-year course. The organization represents 92 universities which have undertaken to give free tuition to scholarship students, while their living expenses are to be paid by the United States Government through its International Co-operation Administration.

The territorial Governments in Africa have been asked to pay the students' fares to America. The East African Governments have agreed, Southern Rhodesia has refused, and the request is still under consideration in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. Efforts are being made privately to raise the fares of 16 Southern Rhodesian scholarship winners. Awards have been made to two Europeans (from Tanganyika), 10 Asians, and 54 Africans.

## Agricultural Bursaries

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED ENTERPRISES with a direct or indirect interest in agriculture in Kenya have been asked by the Government of that Colony to contribute to the financing of agricultural bursaries "to help our people to take the necessary agricultural training to fit them to run the farms, to provide the technical people needed by agricultural commerce and to enter the Government services". Meantime 18 Kenyans are being sent to the United States and 22 to Israel for approved courses in agriculture and co-operation.

### INSURANCE — SALISBURY

MALE, 32 years old, with good Tariff Office & Broker experience in NON-MARINE and LIFE departments requires position of responsibility with Brokers/Company/Agents in SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

For further particulars please communicate with:—  
INSURANCE APPOINTMENTS OFFICE, 87, Bishopsgate,  
London, E.C.2. Telephone: LONDON Walf 3315.



## Finding Jobs for Colonial Officials

### More than 2,000 Seek Appointments

UP TO MARCH 31 this year 2,041 former officers of H.M. Overseas Civil Service had registered for new employment with the Overseas Services Resettlement Bureau, states the Colonial Office Report on The Colonial Territories 1960-61 (H.M. Stationery Office, 7s.). Of 1,291 who found employment, 533 entered business, 239 returned overseas in Government or quasi-Government service to independent and dependent territories, 321 took Government posts in Britain, and 118 accepted academic appointments.

The downward trend in Colonial Office recruitment continued in 1960. The number of appointments made was 816, compared with 1,083 in 1959 and 1,335 in 1958. The largest single category of appointments was teachers (168). At the beginning of 1961 there were 876 vacancies, including 346 teachers, 98 nurses, 73 doctors, 71 engineers, and 66 agricultural officers.

The Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have discontinued the recruitment of overseas officers on permanent and pensionable terms, and Tanganyika has introduced two-year contracts for overseas candidates.

## £100m. for Compensation to Officials

UNITED KINGDOM TAXPAYERS will be called upon to provide about £100m. for compensation to officials in East Africa, said Sir Patrick Remison, Governor of Kenya, when he addressed the Civil Servants' Association in Nairobi.

He wondered sometimes whether officials in East Africa knew how much the long-suffering British taxpayer was doing for them. The new Overseas Service scheme would cost not less than £27m. a year for Kenya alone, or nearly 10% of the local revenue, and when the full compensation bill came to be met, it would amount for East Africa to £100m. or so, the largest share being for the benefit of officers serving in Kenya. In the face of figures of that magnitude there ought to be a cessation of complaints by some officials that their position was not appreciated.

Kenya's civil service was second to none in his experience of many colonial territories, and the country would be irresponsibly unwise if it ever threw away that invaluable asset.

## 308 Officials Leaving

OF 1,700 EXPATRIATE OFFICIALS in Tanganyika entitled to give six months' notice under the compensation scheme announced in April, 308 have so far exercised their option to retire. This represents about 15% of the total European staff. Nearly 150 officials have given undertakings to continue serving for a minimum of a further two years.

## B.B.C. Rejects Criticism

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE B.B.C. has defended a news commentary on the Southern Rhodesian referendum which was re-broadcast in the Federation as "fair comment, representing a significant body of intelligent opinion in this country". He was replying to criticism by Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Home Affairs, who had complained of "biased and inaccurate" comments by the B.B.C. after Mr. Erskine Childers had said in a programme relayed by the Federal Broadcasting Corporation that "Sir Edgar Whitehead's claim to have killed the National Democratic Party was dangerously illusory and that 'his victory claims, deriding the African leadership, can scarcely be said to augur well for the future'". The B.B.C. spokesman said that Mr. Childers' talk was comment, and separate from the news, which was "both accurate and impartial".

## African Buys European Farm

MR PAUL BOTT, a Nandi tribesman who is an auctioneer in Kenya, is the first African to buy a farm in the European settled area of the Uasin Gishu. With the aid of a Government loan, he has bought a 620-acre farm from Mr. J. A. A. Kleynhans. Included in the purchase are 133 cattle, a tractor and other implements, and a four-roomed farmhouse with furnishings.

## 101 Americans at Makerere

OF 900 STUDENTS in residence for the new session of Makerere College, Uganda, 101 are Americans, and another 50 or 60 Americans are expected to join the Faculty of Education shortly under U.S. Peace Corps arrangements. Among the new students are nine from Britain, also for the Faculty of Education, and a woman graduate from the University College of the West Indies. New members of the staff are Prof. A. W. Stonier (Economics), Prof. J. A. Tulloch (Medicine), and Mr. D. P. Ghai, lecturer in economics.

## Zanzibar and Tanganyika

CRITICAL COMMENT has been caused in Tanganyika by the fact that when the recently appointed Chief Minister of Zanzibar paid formal thanks in the Legislative Council to individuals and organizations from whom help had been received during and after the riots in which nearly 70 people were killed and many hundreds injured, no mention was made of the King's African Rifles detachment sent from Dar es Salaam. The (Opposition) Afro-Shirazi Party called attention to the omission, said that they were appreciative even if the Government were not, and declared that dislike of Tanganyika by the Nationalist Party and the Zanzibar and Pemba Peoples' Party (which form the Coalition Government) ought not to influence Government policy.



## More Criticisms of Mr. Macleod

### Surrender to African Extremists

CRITICISM OF MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has continued in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. A. E. CARMSLE emphasized that the Minister had disregarded his predecessor's promise that the Constitution imposed in 1958 should last for about a decade. In less than three years there had been more changes, and not for the better. How long would it be before H.M. Government once more gave way to the demands of African political extremists? — and the United National Independence Party was essentially extremist, from its leader, Mr. Kaunda, downwards.

MR. E. W. SERGEANT said that he had never expected to see the day when most Rhodesians would have lost faith in the British Government. "If the British Government were to open an export trade in selling boats to the people they have sold and are selling down the river, they would make a fortune — provided they had no strikes".

### "Rotten Piece of Paper"

The country had now to try to make a success "of a perfectly rotten piece of paper".

The speaker regretted the appointment of an American adviser to the development area training centres. There was widespread resentment at continual American interference in the day-to-day affairs of the Federation. "Their interference has done more harm to race relations in this country than anything else — and we in Northern Rhodesia can teach the Americans a lesson on the subject".

MR. P. J. WULFF asserted that the country was now saddled with a Constitution which satisfied nobody.

Despite their manifest shortcomings, the African politicians wanted to rule the country. As soon as one of them showed a tendency to moderation he was shouted down by lieutenants anxious to seize an opportunity to further their own careers by showing themselves more militant and offering their followers greater rewards by causing unrest.

After Mr. Nkomò, president of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, had agreed with the Southern Rhodesian and United Kingdom Governments about the new Constitution for that Colony he had been repudiated by his lieutenants, and in order to retain his leadership had had to go back on agreements to which he had been a willing participant.

### Making Confusion Worse Confounded

MR. J. J. STEYN felt that the only guarantee which could be given about the new Constitution was that it would make confusion worse confounded.

MR. G. M. MUSUMBULWA expressed regret that at the present stage of the country's political development many people made extreme statements in order to attract attention, and that the new Constitution entrenched representation on a racial basis, thus departing radically from H.M. Government's previously declared policy of inter-racial partnership.

MR. M. G. RABB was emphatic that the 1958 Constitution was better than that now imposed. It might be progressively improved by agreeing that at each general election there should be a reduction in the number of seats on the upper and lower rolls and corresponding increases in the number of national seats.

MR. M. J. E. STANLEY challenged the statement of the Minister of Lands and Natural Resources that U.N.I.P. had accepted the original White Paper. That claim was disproved by Mr. Mainza Chona, the deputy president, who only a few days previously had written in a letter in a local newspaper: "A Constitution favourable to the majority of the people is one that gives a clear African majority in the Legislative and Executive Councils. The 15-15-15 scheme fell far short of this, and was consequently rejected by U.N.I.P."

Later Mr. Stanley said: "Mr. Kaunda quite probably is a very reasonable, respectable, and responsible person, but his lieutenants most certainly are not. Most of them have been in jail for various seditious offences, and most of them are the scum of this earth, and should not be permitted to take any part in any form of political activity. They are not interested in their own people; they are interested in personal

aggrandisement and power. Mr. Sipalo and people of his ilk fill me with horror and loathing. If they get power this country will go rapidly down hill."

MR. E. R. GRINDLEY-FERRIS, who doubted whether democracy was the right form of government for such a country as Northern Rhodesia, said, *inter alia*: —

"We have several major tribes with conflicting customs, totems, languages, and loyalties, and when you add to that the three major European political parties and the two African nationalistic parties, you have the makings of a stew that requires only some Communist sauce to make things unpalatable and unmanageable.

"I cannot see how one can transplant the British form of democracy, with all its years of custom and growth, wholly into Northern Rhodesia."

"I am against African nationalism. The dangers are far too apparent to bear repetition here in this Council today. Yet this new Constitution entrenches race for ever; and, what is more crooked and despicable to my mind, is that it encourages election pacts, temporary trial marriages for convenience and for personal satisfaction and power between parties and people who have nothing in common—that is exactly what is going to happen—except the desire to be members of this Council."

### Hybrid Monstrosity

DR. G. A. SMITH considered it ominous that there was no provision that the Constitution should have a reasonably long life and be changeable only by two-thirds majority of the votes of elected members. Consequently there might be further changes at the whim of a British Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Macleod had produced a "hybrid monstrosity", and, while paying lip-service to partnership, had made a purely racial approach. His was a hopeless gamble with appeasement, a forlorn attempt to bridge the ever-widening gap between the doctrine of partnership and the insatiable demands of African nationalism.

Mr. Harry Franklin, Northern Rhodesian Minister of Transport and Works, said in the course of the debate that the Federal Government had "overridden our rights to negotiate with the British Government for a new Constitution for our territory". He urged the adoption of a Constitution which would provide a small African majority in the Legislature.

The constitutional talks had been, he said, a puppet-show, with the strings being pulled from Salisbury. "We do not forget this, nor the forces backing the Federal Government, such as the British South Africa Company, which is allowed to export millions of pounds yearly from our country while the rest of us struggle with application forms, often rejected, to send our parents a little financial help."

"We do not forget either those noble lords or Conservative commoners with a financial interest in the Federation supporting the troops of this bitter struggle from Salisbury."

## More N. Rhodesian Opposition

### Chief and Churches Condemn Macleod Plan

CHIEF MAPANZA, secretary of the Northern Rhodesian Chiefs' Council, has now joined in the condemnation of the constitutional proposals for the territory, describing them as "a complete departure from the plan which was proposed by the British Government in the White Paper".

He was a delegate to the London constitutional talks in February, and signed the announcement then issued by the chiefs that they accepted the proposals in the original White Paper as an interim measure.

He has now said: "I believe the present arrangement has come about because of pressure on the British Government by the Federal Government. At this crucial hour the Government should convene another meeting of chiefs in Lusaka to discuss the Constitution. If the Government does not intend to call such a meeting the chiefs will be well advised to call a meeting on their own initiative."

The United Church of Central Africa recently endorsed at its synod in Northern Rhodesia the condemnation of the new Constitution by the territory's Christian Council, saying that it would increase racial antagonism.

Another group opposing the plan has been a delegation of African students from the University College in Salisbury.

## Rhodes-Livingstone Institute

A STUDY OF THE ADAPTATION of European immigrants into Southern Rhodesian society is among the research projects being undertaken by the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute for Social Research, Lusaka, which is to be incorporated in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland after a 10 years' association with the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum.

Other projects, described in the director's report for the year to March 31, are studies of absenteeism and labour turnover in industry, indigenous political institutions, the socio-economics of the fishing industry on the Kafue River, the Asian communities in Central Africa, and the effects of mass media of communication.

Formal incorporation in the University College awaits the approval of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature. The institute is to remain in Lusaka, and the name will remain unchanged apart from the possible addition of "Economic" to "Social Research". The aims of the institute are to analyse scientifically the social life of modern man, indigenous and immigrant, in Central Africa, and to provide information for Governments "and other persons working with human beings in this area".

## More Intimidation in Nyasaland

AN AFRICAN WOMAN has been charged in Nyasaland with intimidation and arson following a fire at the home in Kasungu of Mr. Webson Cima, who was to have stood for the United Federal Party against Dr. Hastings Banda in the general election. Mr. Cima did not gain the required 10 supporters to qualify for nomination. At Visanza, in the Central Province, seven houses, maize mills and cattle kraals belonging to African members of the U.F.P. were burnt down last week. Mr. Leslie Sawyer, chairman of the Lilongwe branch of the U.F.P., who is reporting on the incident for the party, has complained that police arrived only 24 hours after the burnings were reported. He considers that intimidation in the Central Province is at its worst since the emergency in 1959. Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, who was to have flown to Nyasaland yesterday, said he would consider whether he should ask H.M. Government to postpone the elections in view of the extensive intimidation taking place.

## Bangala Dam

THE FIRST GUARANTEE under the Development Loans Guarantee Act has been granted by the Southern Rhodesian Treasury for the Bangala Dam, to be built on the Mtilikwe River, 60 miles south of the recently completed Kyle Dam. The cost is expected to be about £1½m., in addition to which some £300,000 will be spent on augmenting the water supply through the canal to Hippo Valley. To raise this finance a company, Lundi Basin Water Board (Pvt.) Ltd., has been formed, with a nominal share capital of £25,000 subscribed in equal amounts by Hippo Valley Estate, McAlpine-Concor, Ltd., and the Southern Rhodesian Government. The company will borrow £1½m. from sources in Italy, the U.K., and Rhodesia, and it is in respect of these sums that the Government guarantee was required. The contract is expected to go to McAlpine-Concor, who built the Kyle Dam.

## Charged Under Immorality Act

AN AFRICAN JOURNALIST, Mr. Nathan Shamuyarira, and an unnamed European woman were charged in Salisbury at the week-end under the Southern Rhodesian Immorality Act. They were remanded on bail of £50 each. The Act, passed in 1903, forbids sexual relations between African men and European women.

## The British South Africa Company

# Agriculture and Forestry in Southern Rhodesia

The British South Africa Company started to farm in Southern Rhodesia in the 1890's. The Company stocked and equipped farms for the breeding of dairy and beef stock, growing citrus under extensive irrigation, producing maize and other crops, and experimenting with the production and processing of tobacco.

Today the Company operates six estates. The largest of these covers 57,000 acres at Mazoe near Salisbury. At present Mazoe has 150,000 citrus trees and additional trees are being planted annually. The oils and concentrated juices that are produced in the modern factory on the Estate are exported to many parts of the world. The Company's Premier, Simoonia and Sinoia Estates are mixed farms.

At the Imbeza Forest Estate near Umtali, the sawmill has recently been considerably enlarged and as a result the clear-felling programme of the old established trees has been accelerated and each area that is clear-felled is being replanted principally with pines. At the Company's newer Charter Forest Estate near Melssetter 15,000 acres of land have already been afforested mainly with pines and it is intended to double the planted area over the next 4 years.

In order to provide an outlet for the Company's smaller timber, the John Mackay Box Company, which has a modern factory in Salisbury, was purchased. That Company's principal products are tobacco and soap boxes.

At the two forestry estates in the Eastern Districts of Border Forests (Rhodesia), in which a Subsidiary in the Group has a substantial interest, the afforestation programme has been completed and the total planted area amounts to over 30,000 acres.

The bulk of the Federation's soft wood building timber is imported. The forestry projects, although long term, should eventually be able to make a substantial contribution to the country's requirements.

The Company has always taken a lively and scientific interest in all forms of farming in Southern Rhodesia and will continue to do so in the future.

## Commons Debate on Africa

(Continued from page 1271)

to the traditions of the rulers and their people. I think we have had some success.

"Not everyone thought that we could hold elections at all, and fewer still thought that we could hold them in peace; but they were held in peace, and Uganda has gone forward in peace. It has now a Chief Minister and an advanced form of Constitution, and at a conference in September I hope we shall begin to draw the threads together of the constitutional advance of Uganda itself, and the fruits of the very valuable report which Lord Munster and his colleagues have provided for us. The proposal in relation to the Lukiko is one of the most controversial.

### "I Care More About Kenya"

"I think that to most Members, and this is certainly true of myself, that even though we may differ about Kenya, we care more about Kenya than any other Colonial territory. I have always felt that myself, partly because I have friends and relations in Kenya; and that is why it has always been a great bitterness to me that the policy which I believe to be right and which I have pursued has so many opponents in Kenya itself.

"I discussed the problems of law and order recently with members of the Kenya Government and with leaders of the Opposition, and was greatly encouraged to find that the African leaders recognized the importance of the land issue, including the question of property rights, and agreed that this subject should be dealt with, as well as that of constitutional advance, in discussions which are likely to start on Thursday. The Governor intends to associate those—perhaps members of the Coalition, perhaps members of the K.N.F.U.—who are representative of the interests directly concerned with the discussion on land at the appropriate stage.

"All property-owners want their rights to property to be respected, but the difficulty is that paper guarantees themselves are not a satisfactory answer. By far the most important thing, if we can secure it, is to be sure that those who will inherit our responsibilities in Kenya understand both the wisdom and the justice of ensuring that those who contribute so much to the economy of the country can do so secure in the knowledge that their rights are respected.

"That is why I attach so much importance to the talks which are starting under the Governor's chairmanship. If the outcome should be a clear, acceptable, and reassuring statement, that will do more than anything else to restore confidence, and hence to fulfil the conditions which are a prerequisite to further progress in other fields.

"I think it right to pursue policies of development and resettlement, and to try to associate international finance with these different policies. I think it right to accelerate the plans in accordance with proposals made to me by the Kenya Government.

"Kenya has moved through the months since the election, with remarkable calm. The Governor has at his disposal a strong, competent, and well-equipped police force which, with other forces which can be made available, are, in his judgment, fully adequate to deal with security. Never have I been for a moment complacent about the situation in relation to security, but I believe that, if we can succeed in broadening the base of the Government, we shall be able to move forward in Kenya with the good will of all races in secure and happy conditions.

"I was asked about Mr. Kenyatta. Naturally, this is not a matter on which I can share my thoughts with the House. This is and has been a burden of decision for a long time upon me and the Governor. I have a duty to fulfil, and so has the Governor. We shall discharge that duty in the best way we can, and I shall inform the House as soon as possible of any decision. Nothing except the proper considerations of law and order and the well-being of Kenya will enter into the considerations of either the Governor or myself."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Did the rt. hon. gentleman's statement that he would inform the House as soon as he had reached a conclusion mean that the House will have a statement on the matter before we rise for the summer recess?"

MR. MACLEOD: "If by the time the summer recess comes there is anything at all of which I should inform the House, or if I have reason to believe that in the months of the recess anything would happen of which I should inform the House, I undertake that I will, however late it may be in the session, make a statement on those lines.

"As to Northern Rhodesia, two charges are brought against us. The first rests on the appalling complexity of the Constitution. I plead guilty to that. The second is that what has been done since February is not in the spirit and framework of the White Paper.

"It is not an accident that the simplest Constitution for

which I have had responsibility was that for Nyasaland and that the most complicated was that for Northern Rhodesia. It is not an accident that easily the three most complicated Constitutions produced in the last few years are my predecessor's Constitution for Northern Rhodesia, my own for Northern Rhodesia, and my own for Kenya. It is in these two territories that the problem of the multi-racial society exists. We are there trying to do something very complicated.

"The point that has aroused the fiercest criticism is the introduction of the Asian seat. All my letters have been loaded with this point. I find this surprising, because the Monckton Commission recorded that it was the first point made to it by the Asian and Coloured witnesses, who said they were given no political representation. Part of the Monckton recommendations is that there should be such political representation. In Kenya there are reserved Asian seats and reserved seats in the Council of Ministers. The same is true in Tanganyika. I received similar representations in different parts of the Federation when I was there. This protest is against the stream in general, at least of Asian thought, in East and Central Africa.

"I remain optimistic about Northern Rhodesia, largely because of the calibre of its political leaders. For a country with a small population to have as leaders of its political parties Mr. Katilungu, Mr. Kaunda, Sir John Moffat, and Mr. John Roberts is remarkable. I think that all these people have from their different viewpoints a real understanding of the political needs.

"We are faced now with the last and great challenge in East and Central Africa—the multi-racial societies. Africa is full of examples of the tragedy of going too fast in some areas and of going too slow in others. It is this which is above all a challenge to our statesmanship. We have had many successes—Nigeria, Tanganyika, and many more. It would be intolerable if we had to admit that we could not solve the problems of the territory where the people of our blood have made such a matchless contribution to the economy. It is therefore in East and Central Africa that the Government's policies must be tested, and it is in those policies that we must, in my view, succeed."

### Mr. Brockway on Kenyatta

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Soc.) said: "I suppose that among Englishmen I have known Jomo Kenyatta better than anyone. I was associated with him during the inter-war years, when in the Independent Labour Party he was very active in this country in urging the cause of African independence.

"I was associated with him in Kenya in 1950, when it was alleged by those who have since condemned him that he was beginning to organize Mau Mau. I was in Kenya in 1952, just after Jomo Kenyatta was arrested.

"During the inter-war years, when I knew him closely in this country, he never by word or character suggested that he would be an advocate of violence in Kenya. In 1950, when he was alleged to be planning Mau Mau, I was in the closest association with him in Kenya in preparing a programme of activity on constitutional and political lines. That programme, with his inspiration, led the Kikuyu tribe—which is supposed to have been largely responsible for Mau Mau—to look to this House and to the Legislature in Nairobi, and not to the policies of violence that Jomo Kenyatta is alleged to have advocated. I find it very difficult indeed to believe that the charges made against Jomo Kenyatta are justified.

"Even if the sentence at his trial was justified, there has never been any finding against Jomo Kenyatta that identified him with the subsequent oath-taking and obscene, violent atrocities in Kenya. The only oath that has ever been laid against Jomo Kenyatta has been one on the basis of political activity. I have rarely known of a more shameful, a more outrageous, a more utterly unfair campaign against any public man than that conducted, particularly from the benches opposite, against Jomo Kenyatta.

"It has now been understood in Kenya that the release of this man is absolutely essential to the unity and stability of that territory. It is not only the Africans who are demanding it. The Government there themselves demand it. The Legislature is demanding it. All the African parties are demanding it. Even the Africans who were known as loyalist during the Mau Mau emergency—the sons of Chief Wihuru, who was himself murdered by Mau Mau—have demanded it. The European leaders have demanded it, and so have the Asian leaders, the Arab leaders, and the religious leaders. Only the obstinacy of a few British civil servants in Nairobi and of the Government is preventing the release of Jomo Kenyatta, which is necessary if Kenya is to advance with unity and stability.

"I find it difficult to express the feeling of sympathy and support that I have felt towards the Colonial Secretary during recent years. My whole attitude towards the Government's colonial policy has been largely changed by what he has done.



## Lords Debate Kenyatta

(Concluded from page 1270)

He was convicted of being the leader of Mau Mau. He appealed to the Supreme Court of Kenya and to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In each case the conviction was upheld. We must remember the sort of man we are talking about.

December, 1952, shortly after the arrest of Kenyatta, Father Trevor Huddleston wrote: 'Mau Mau is a movement which in its origins and in its development is wholly evil. It is the worst enemy of African progress in Kenya. It has about it all the horror of the powers of darkness: of spiritual wickedness in high places. There can be no compromise, no common ground, between Mau Mau and the rest of the civilized world. It must be utterly destroyed if the peoples of Kenya are to live together and build up their country'. It is the originator and leader of that movement whom certain people say they would like to see released and made Prime Minister of an independent Kenya.

"The other suggestion is that Kenyatta has mellowed and changed. The evidence of those qualified to judge is quite the reverse. We are told by people who have seen him recently that he is full of mental and physical power, and possesses in a high degree this almost mesmeric power which he has always possessed.

"The Governor of Kenya on May 9, 1960, said: 'In the light of my studies I should be compelled to receive with the greatest reserve any statements from Kenyatta of changed outlook or new intentions'. We know very well what his old outlook and old intentions were.

"I ask the noble earl who is to reply to this question to put our misgivings and bewilderment at rest by giving us some definite answer about what is being repeatedly stated in the papers: that Kenyatta's release is imminent, and that the British Government are to agree to alter the Constitution of Kenya so as to eliminate the clause which says no person who has been convicted and served more than a two-year sentence in prison can become a member of the Legislative Council.

"It seems to me quite unbelievable that that could be done; but it shows the extent of my bewilderment that I ask the Government to say that it is not and could not be so."

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL said that four out of five speakers had held that Kenyatta should not be released. He agreed with Lord Ognore.

"If Kenyatta were released, he could use his influence for good or ill. If he used his influence for ill he could be detained again while British authority in Kenya could still be enforced, while he could not do any serious harm.

"But there is a possibility that Kenyatta might use his influence for good. If so, no individual in Kenya could do more for that Colony and East Africa. In Kenya he would bring about political stability by bringing K.A.N.U., the biggest African party, into support of the Government; and the Government of Kenya will continue to be unstable until it can secure the support of African opinion, which is mainly represented by K.A.N.U.

"He could do more than anyone else to secure a fair deal for all the races, which is what all of us on both sides of this House desire. This would be the greatest service he could render to his own country. He could take up the lead given by Mr. Nyerere for an East African Federation. It is surely in a federal relationship that British East Africa would find the closest political co-operation and the best chance of economic progress and prosperity.

"Three of the present Commonwealth Prime Ministers have served terms of imprisonment owing to their instigation of violence or participation in violence against British rule. So, a man cannot be ruled out simply for the reason that he has been involved in resistance or violence towards the British Government."

THE EARL OF PERTH, who replied for the Government, merely undertook to report the debate to the Colonial Secretary.

## Russian Credit for Sudan

SOVIET RUSSIA last week agreed to grant the Sudan Republic an open credit of 20m. roubles (about £8m.) over 12 years at 2½ interest. The funds are to be applied for development projects, including two granaries, four food-canning factories, three educational centres, and an agricultural research centre. Russia will undertake pilot surveys and then submit offers to send experts and undertake construction work. The Sudan Government will have the right to reject any of the proposals.

## Rededicated

THREE DELEGATES from the Uganda People's Congress to a conference in Accra of "African Freedom Fighters" said on their return to Kampala that the discussions in Ghana had led them to "rededicate" themselves to "the fight against colonialism and imperialism in all its forms". They were Messrs. G. B. K. Magezi, S. W. Munabi and E. Mawagi.

## Ethiopia Warns Somalia

AN ETHIOPIAN WARNING that "no nation can forever remain patient in the face of continued provocation", was given in Addis Ababa at the week-end to the Chargé d'Affaires for the Somali Republic, who was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and told that his country was "engaged in a malicious campaign against the national and territorial integrity of Ethiopia".

## Uganda Conference

THE UGANDA CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE is to open in London on September 18. The delegates will include the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, the Chief Minister, Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, members of the Legislative Council, a representative of each of the 13 African district councils, and a group of representatives from Buganda. The Kabaka and other traditional rulers are not likely to attend but may have separate talks with the Colonial Secretary before the conference.

## Kenya Indian Leaders Disagree

MR. R. B. PATEL, secretary of the Kenya Indian Congress, and Mr. M. Desai, the treasurer, have resigned because of disagreement with the president, Mr. S. C. Gautama, on the question of reviewing the congress decision to support the K.A.D.U.-backed Government. Mr. Gautama had called a meeting of the standing committee to discuss whether the congress should transfer its support to the K.A.N.U. Opposition. Such a decision would mean that the Minister for Works, Mr. A. B. Jamidar, would resign and cross the floor with the two other congress M.L.Cs., Messrs. D. B. Kohli and A. J. Pandya. Mr. Kohli was elected for Kisumu with large K.A.N.U. support.

## Civil Servants for Kenya

MORE THAN £1m. will be spent by Kenya in the current financial year on training local residents, mainly Africans, for the civil service. A Kenya Institute of Administration is being established at what was the Jeanes School, Kabete, where the plan is to train annually about 40 officials for the provincial administration, 200 executive officers, the same number of clerical officers, and 50 stenographer-secretaries. When he inaugurated the first course last Thursday, Mr. Ngala, Leader of Government Business, said that it would be disastrous for Kenya to inject into the civil service men whose training was inadequate for their duties.

## R.M.S. Victoria

R.M.S. VICTORIA, which made her maiden voyage round Lake Victoria last week, completed in two and a half days a circuit for which the schedule is five days for the USOGA and RUSINGA, the two vessels which have now been in service for 48 years—thanks to the fact that the freshwater in which they operate does not erode their hulls. The Victoria's service speed is 13 knots. She is the largest bolt-assembled vessel ever constructed in one country for re-erection in another. Built at the Yarrow yards, Glasgow, and launched in the Clyde in June, 1919, she was first dismantled for rebuilding in the Kisumu dockyard of East African Railways and Harbours. Mr. and Mrs. Eric Yarrow were among the guests on the inaugural voyage of the 1,500-ton ship.

## Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association Industry Pestered by Labour Troubles

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association, an 88-page document, comprehensively covers all aspects of the industry. Prefaced by a tribute to the work of Mr. Hans Markwalder, who died in office as vice-chairman, it ends with a summary of the career of Sir William Lead, chairman from 1923 until his death in 1942, and father of Mr. David Lead, chairman for the past two years.

The deterioration in labour relations, difficulties with the trade unions, and the damage done by irresponsible strikes are all emphasised by Mr. Lead in his annual review, which states, *inter alia*:

"There was a change in attitude of the trade union leaders and deterioration in their relations with the association, but before the end of 1960 the industry had settled in to the new wages structure with remarkable success.

"Unfortunately, the most noticeable result of the higher rates of wages has been an increase in absenteeism among the workers (particularly cutters and other 'production' workers), who have again demonstrated that they set a higher value on leisure than on increased cash receipts.

"Although this is by no means a new phenomenon, modern conditions have greatly increased the seriousness of its effects, and it has become (with the question of responsibility of trade union leadership) one of the two most important and urgent problems besetting our industry. At both meetings of the Central Joint Council held during the year this question of absenteeism was brought up for serious discussion in the hope of obtaining the co-operation of the workers' representatives towards its extinction, and so as to bring it to their understanding that further increases in wage rates, or additional or improved social and other amenities for workers, would be economically impossible so long as this problem remained unsolved. Estates can no longer afford the expense of engaging, housing, and otherwise maintaining a labour force of anything from 50% to 100% greater than is actually required to obtain maximum production.

### Hopes Soon Belied

"The hopes that we entertained at the beginning of the year for better and more co-operative relations with the Plantation Workers' Union were soon belied. Matters reached the nadir in October, when strikes occurred on some estates in all areas as the result of a circular purporting to set out the decisions reached at the September meeting of the Central Joint Council, but differing from the actual decisions in almost every important particular. Seventeen estates were affected. Considerable and wasteful loss of production and of earnings was caused without bringing any compensating advantage to anyone. The strikes were not popular with the cutters, but were brought about and prolonged chiefly by the influence of certain of the clerical and factory workers.

"Trade unionism is not indigenous to East Africa; nor, in Tanganyika at least, was it introduced with selective care and thereafter allowed to develop gradually and naturally. Rather was it suddenly and forcibly injected into the economy of the Territory as though with a pressure-gun operated by a heavy hand.

"The union leaders, themselves not long experienced or highly trained, have no easy task to keep their unions in being and the funds in credit. It is hardly surprising that the unions should have found that the most promising way is to keep the pot of trouble a-boiling at all cost; and it is to this that can be traced the true origin of virtually all the labour troubles that have pestered our industry during the year.

"A remarkable feature of the past year has been the unprecedented falling off in the demand from estates for labour from the usual distant sources of supply. This phenomenon has seriously affected the working of our Labour Bureau, for the number of workers whom the bureau was called upon to bring into the industry during 1960 was some 25,000 fewer than in the immediately preceding year, although the number of workers who had to be repatriated to their home areas on completion of their term was only some 2,000 fewer. The result has been to bring the work of the bureau to a standstill in most of the receiving areas.

Consultant-engineers have been employed by the association in an investigation into mechanization. Their first report suggests that the greatest scope for improvement is offered by the introduction of mechanical transport between the sisal rows, and indicates the possibility of saving 20 man-days per

ton, equivalent to a potential reduction of 13,000 in the number of cutters employed in the industry, with a saving in wages and indirect expenses of something like £800,000 annually. A project for the design of an integrated drying and brushing system might, it is felt, save about eight and a half man-days per ton.

Because the general public is prone to believe that the published price of first grade sisal approximately indicates the revenue earned, there is a table showing the price per ton of that grade on the first market day of each month in 1960 and the average value f.o.b. month by month of all grades of line fibre exported from Tanganyika.

### Market Quotations Misleading

During nine of the months the published market price of No. 1 was £103. In those months the average f.o.b. value over all grades was £75, £76, £78, £77, £77, £79, £79, £78, and £77. When No. 1 stood at £98 the average over all grades was £73; when £101, it was £77; when in the following month it dropped to £100 the average was £77. The difference between f.o.b. and c.i.f. prices is approximately £12 10s. a ton.

In 1960 Tanganyika exported 200,672 tons of sisal, the largest buyers being the United Kingdom with 65,817 tons; U.S.A. 24,366; Australia, 15,218; Holland, 13,267; Belgium, 12,963; Japan, 12,486; Germany, 12,249; and Denmark, 11,566. Kenya and Tanganyika together exported 58,455, of which the U.K. took 13,261 and the U.S.A. only 2,154 tons.

Much of the report is occupied by an account of the work of the association's research station at Mlingana, near Ngomeni. Total expenditure on research of all kinds last year was no less than £39,097. The cess levied on sisal production for the purposes of the industry yielded £100,342.

Mr. J. F. Lloyd is chairman for the current year, and Mr. W. D. Lead vice-chairman.

Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, economic and labour adviser to the association, who spent a month in Tanganyika towards the end of last year, is to revisit the Territory next winter.

The official estimate of the new season's coffee crop in Kenya is about 35,000 tons. In the 1960-61 season 32,972 tons of clean coffee were sold at an average of 320s. per cwt., and in the previous year 23,365 tons averaged 397s. per cwt.

## TASMA

TANGANYIKA  
SISAL MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

F.O. BOX 577, TANGA.  
Telephone: 691/3/6 Tanga. Telegrams: TASMA TANGA

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The Association through itself and its subsidiaries provides orderly marketing and transit storage facilities for its constituents in Tanganyika.

## Coffee Vital to Kenya Africans

### Mr. Swynnerton Surveys the Prospects

RAISING THE STANDARDS OF LIVING in the next decade of about a quarter of a million African families in Kenya, or two-fifths of the African farming population of the country, would depend on coffee, Mr. R. J. M. SWYNNERTON, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, said last Friday when addressing the annual Coffee Conference in Nairobi.

Because it was unthinkable that that vital segment of the economy should be unfairly sacrificed, there could be no question of restricting coffee growing by Africans in areas suitable for high quality arabica so long as there was a ready market for such coffee, except to ensure that the individual farmer did not grow more than he could properly manage.

Coffee had already shown itself the ideal cash crop for African smallholders in many areas in which there was no suitable alternative. Whatever over-production there might be in other countries, Kenya, an under-developed country, had the moral right to proceed with her programme of orderly expansion of high quality coffee, and that would be the attitude of the Kenya delegation to the September conference of the Coffee Study Group.

Mr. Swynnerton said that the average value of Kenya's coffee crop, which in 1956-57 had been £520 per ton, had fallen to £320 by 1960-61. Yet in each of those seasons her coffee exports had been worth more than £10m. to Kenya.

### 118,000 African Growers

In the four years production had risen from about 24,000 to 33,000 tons, and the African contribution from 1,522 to 7,770 tons. Now there were 118,000 African coffee growers, compared with about 15,000 eight years ago, and the African acreage had gone up from 3,867 to 40,100, or about 7,000 tons more than the target for 1961 fixed in 1953.

African coffee growers have been very fortunate to inherit the experience gained the hard way by European planters and the research services. The testing time would come after African coffee had reached full maturity, when there would be need for constant advice, instruction, and research. For their own protection the co-operative societies and individual growers in all districts should contribute to the expansion of the instructional staff, so that there should be a coffee officer in each division and at least one fully-trained coffee instructor in each factory area. Less than half the acreage planted by Africans was yet in bearing, and they should understand that if under an international agreement Kenya ever had to withhold from the market part of her production, it would be the low qualities.

European coffee estates now employed more than 50,000 permanent labourers and 20,000 casual workers, representing 25% of the labour employed in agriculture and 12% of all labour in all kinds of employment. The annual wage bill of the industry to Africans was about £23m.

### Production Excess

About the world coffee situation Mr. Swynnerton said: "World consumption is running at 53m. bags a year, and production at about 65m. By 1965 world consumption will probably reach some 63m. bags, while production will have shot up to 84m."

"Most coffee producing countries are increasing their production, but the most spectacular rise is in Brazil, where production has leapt from an average of 18m. bags in 1950-54 to an estimated 40m. this year. Brazil is also sitting on surpluses built up since 1955 now estimated at 40m. bags. Release of these surpluses would be catastrophic."

"It is often argued that the quality of our Kenya arabica coffee is so high and the market for it so specialized, that if the flood gates were opened we would probably keep our heads above water. This is doubtful in the extreme, and certainly not a risk we should take. It is very probable that, with coffee available at collapsed prices, our specialized market would disappear. At best we could expect drastic reductions, which would be a setback to the Kenya industry from which it might take years to recover. It is therefore our primary concern to ensure, so far as lies in our power, that these surpluses do not reach the market."

## Congo Prime Minister Named

### Parliament Meets at Lovanium

MR. CYRILLE ADOULA, Minister of Interior in the provisional Congolese Government of Mr. Ileo, has been asked by President Kasavubu to form the new Government.

President Kasavubu formally opened the Congolese Parliament at Lovanium, near Leopoldville, last Thursday for its first meeting in 10 months. Voting for official posts in the Chamber of Deputies resulted in a victory for the representatives of the pro-Lumumba provinces, and a Lumumba supporter, Mr. Joseph Kasongo, was elected president of the Chamber. Representatives from Katanga did not attend. The parliamentarians were sealed off from the outside world by about 1,000 United Nations troops posted around an electric fence ringing the area.

### "Impostors" Expelled

On Saturday a U.N. spokesman reported that the Leopoldville and Stanleyville blocs in Parliament were agreed on everything except the choice of a Prime Minister. After the expulsion from the Chamber of Deputies of 15 "false" senators and six impostors, 69 out of the 84 elected senators were present and 121 of the 137 deputies.

On Sunday President Tshombe met two U.N. officials, Mr. Mahmoud Khariri and Mr. Robert Gardiner, in Brazzaville, where he was the guest of Abbé Fulbert Youlou, president of the former French Congo. He told reporters that he wished to persuade President Kasavubu that it was useless to elect a Congolese Government before a new Constitution had been agreed.

He returned to Elisabethville, however, after failing to persuade President Kasavubu to meet him in Brazzaville. General Mobutu, who crossed over in an attempt to see him was refused permission to land by the Brazzaville authorities.

A British coffee broker, Mr. Derek Gauden, who escaped from arrest in Kivu and sought refuge with United Nations troops, is reported to have been handed back to the Congolese authorities on an assurance that he will be given "humanitarian" treatment. He had been arrested allegedly for carrying incriminating documents and no entry papers.

## Three Kikuyu Sentenced

THREE KIKUYU were sentenced in Nairobi last week to six years' imprisonment and 20 strokes each for attacking and robbing Mr. Geoffrey Barnes, aged 24, and Miss Ann Kemp in Mitchell Park. Both were severely slashed with bush-knives. One of the Kikuyu, Mwanga Karania, told the court that he could not get work and was hungry, adding: "You must make the sentence more, because if I don't get work when I come out I shall do this again." The previous day Miss Kemp's 24-year-old brother was fined £10 for stabbing in the shoulder an African whom he found on his land. Pleading guilty, he said that he had been emotionally upset by the attack on his sister. He offered to compensate the African.

## Controlling Immigrants from Kenya

FROM TUESDAY of this week any member of the Kikuyu, Luo, Meru, Kamba, Embu, Taveta or Taita tribes wishing to travel from Kenya to or in Tanganyika is required to possess a certificate of identity bearing his photograph, signature or thumb impression, and full tribal particulars. Within three days of arriving in Tanganyika he must apply for an immigration certificate or temporary pass.

## New Kenya Tour

FOR £15, inclusive of all meals, passengers arriving in Mombasa by Union-Castle and British India ships may now make a 1,000-mile tour of Kenya in 38 hours. After a sight-seeing trip by car of Mombasa island, they travel by train to Nairobi, are driven round the city and to the Rift Valley, lunch at Brackenbush Hotel, visit Nairobi National Park in the afternoon, and return by the evening train to the coast.



## News Items in Brief

The Legislative Council of Kenya, which adjourned on July 21, will reassemble in mid-September.

Oil experts of the Shell and B.P. companies have been visiting the Federation to survey possible sites for the projected refinery.

A loan of £500,000 being raised to expand the Windsor chrome mines at Que Que will be guaranteed by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Ten European countries have placed orders for Kenya pyrethrum totalling about £2m. over the next year. Orders received from other countries exceed £500,000.

Estimated revenue of the British South Africa Company from mineral royalties, rents and fees for the quarter to June 30 totalled £2,626,000, against £3,071,000 for the corresponding period last year.

A £120,000 contract has been placed by the Uganda Government with Hunting Surveys for an air survey for minerals in that Protectorate. The Special Fund of the United Nations will pay 85% of the cost.

Only about 2,000 rhino remain in Kenya. Whereas the natural increase is about 125 annually, they are estimated to be dying, partly as a result of the activities of poachers, at a rate of about 500 a year.

Radioactivity tests on a skull found in Tanganyika two years ago by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, who estimated it at more than 600,000 years old, suggest that the skull, that of the oldest known *hominid*, dates back 14m. years.

A lubricants blending plant established by the Caltex group was opened at Mombasa last Friday by the Governor of Kenya, who said that construction of the oil refinery at that port would begin before the end of the year.

Consolidated trading profits of Metal Industries, Ltd., after taxation for the year ended March 31 totalled £1,396,249, compared with £1,235,598. The issued capital is just over £74m. Stockholders receive 15% for the year.

East African shillings have ceased to be legal tender in the Northern Region of the Somali Republic, i.e., the old Somaliland Protectorate. The new currency, the Somali shilling, is of the same value as the coinage now withdrawn.

Delegates of the Northern Province Peoples' Progressive Party of Kenya have sought an interview with the Governor to request the secession to the Somali Republic of the Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Mandera, Wajir and Garissa districts.

The Kenya Agent in London and the Kenya Public Relations Officer are now at Kenya House, 172 Strand, W.C.2, near Australia House. The telegraphic address is KENOF, ESTRAND, LONDON, and the telephone number, Temple Bar 7892-6.

Kentam Gold Areas, Ltd., report profit for the year to March 31 at £129,659 (£166,816) after tax of £16,689 and after debiting £316,339 loss on the sale of shares in Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd. The final dividend of 1s. 6d. makes 3s. per £1 share, against 3s. 6d. The carry-forward is £626,193.

Another Mau Mau detainee, Kungu Karumba, has been given unconditional release from restriction. The recent official statement that the restriction order on Paul Ngei had been ended has been corrected; the area of his restriction has been extended to include the whole of the Machakos and Kitu districts.

Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., are to make a rights offer to shareholders of 1,311,776 ordinary shares of 10s. at £1 per share in the proportion of one new share for every eight held on July 17. When the announcement was made the old shares were quoted on the London Stock Exchange at 25s. 6d.

Despite absence of selling pressure, sisal prices have fallen further because spinners have been reducing their raw material stocks. East African No. 3, at about £88 on the London market, is £11 per ton below the January price and £2 under the quotation a month ago. If European harvests are good, as is forecast, demand for agricultural twine may bring higher prices.

British Overseas Airways Corporation, and its associated companies made a combined group net loss for 1960-61 of £2,544,280, compared with a loss of £833,795 in the previous year. Just over £2m., or almost twice as much as in 1959-60, is attributable to losses by associated and subsidiary companies, especially British West Indian Airways (£645,243), Mideast Aircraft Service Co. (£418,152), Bahamas Airways (£405,728), Kuwait Airways (£293,444), and Aden Airways (£58,076). B.O.A.C. itself had an operating surplus of just over £44m., but higher interest charges on an increasingly expensive air fleet changed the picture to a deficit of £472,926, compared with a net profit in the previous year of £277,813. B.O.A.C. carried 41% more passengers, totalling 887,057.

## Parliament

### Improved Offer to Mr. Nyerere

MR. MACLEOD, in reply to questions about United Kingdom assistance to Tanganyika, told the House of Commons last week that he had been able to make improved proposals to Mr. Nyerere.

MR. MARQUAND: "Has the rt. hon. gentleman seen the Press statement made by Mr. Nyerere, one of the ablest and most friendly Prime Ministers towards this country in Africa? Has he seen the expression of regret and despair made by Mr. Nyerere? Can the Secretary of State offer any hope that the proposals of which Mr. Nyerere was then speaking will be modified?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I have put forward improved proposals. I would be quite ready to give details of them, but the Prime Minister of Tanganyika prefers not to do so at this stage, and of course, I agree with him."

MR. WALL: "Was not Tanganyika promised generous aid for its £24m. development plan? Will my hon. friend look again at the possibility of concentrating British aid in the earlier years of the plan and forming a consortium with the United States and West Germany to finance the later stages of the plan?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Yes, those two points are very much in my mind. Indeed, it is perhaps rather the phrasing than the amount of the assistance we give that creates the more difficulty. Of course, we should be very glad to look again if Mr. Nyerere came back to us with new suggestions. In any event, we have said that we would study the development and the phasing of these loans and grants after a reasonable interval."

MR. GAITSKELL: "Will that effect the amount of the grant?"

MR. MACLEOD: "It could do. The matter that affects Tanganyika most, however, is how she will be able to go ahead with her three-year development plan. Therefore, it is not only the amount of the loans and so on that one gives, but the phasing of them in the early years, that is important."

MR. DRIBERG asked the Secretary of State what reply he had returned to the representations made to him by Mr. Nyerere calling for the closure of the Portuguese consulate in Dar es-Salaam.

MR. MACLEOD: "I have received such representations from Mr. Nyerere, and they are being considered."

### Mr. Macleod Authorized "Leader to Darkness and Death" Statement

MR. ROBERT JENKINS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the statement of the Governor of Kenya on May 10, 1960, regarding the unsuitability of Kenyatta as a future African leader was made with his authority.

MR. MACLEOD: "The statement was made with my authority, but my hon. friend will recall that it was concerned with the security considerations bearing on the question of Kenyatta's release as estimated by the Governor at that time."

MR. RUSSELL asked how many Kikuyu were dispossessed of their land because of Mau Mau activities and how many had since had the land restored to them.

MR. MACLEOD: "Because of their involvement in Mau Mau activities, 3,579 Kikuyu, Embu and Meru were dispossessed of their land by virtue of Confiscation Orders made under section 3 (1) (b) (iii) of the Forfeiture of Lands Ordinance, 1954, as amended, and 1,677 of these have since had their land restored to them. An additional 13 persons have had their land set apart under section 3 (1) (b) (ii) of the Ordinance."

Uganda's coffee crop for the current season is now estimated at about 110,000 tons, which should bring the growers about £111m.

Cian Line Steamers' motor cargo ship CLAN FRASER was launched last Thursday. She has a gross tonnage of 9,242 and is 460ft. long.

Kenya's annual coffee conference, organized by the Coffee Board, was held last week. Planters' Day was held at Kilooma Estate, Kiambu.

The average price paid at the Salisbury tobacco sales in the week ending July 27 was 36.99d. per lb., 8,889,405 lb. having been sold for £1,370,252. The season's average price so far has been 37.22d. per lb., 159,238,776 lb. having been sold for £24,694,016.

Twenty-four students from Kenya who are to study in the U.K. under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan will fly to London from Nairobi early next month. Another five post-graduate scholarships have been awarded to Kenya, four each for study in the U.K. and Canada and one in India.



# METAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

The thirty-eighth annual general meeting of Metal Industries Limited will be held at the Chartered Accountants' Hall, 218-220 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow C.2, on Tuesday, 19th September.

Following are extracts from the Statement by the Chairman Sir Charles Westlake, M.J.E.E., which has been circulated with the Report and Accounts:

SINCE I BECAME CHAIRMAN OF METAL INDUSTRIES, five and a half years ago, I have been my constant endeavour to provide stockholders and employees alike with the maximum of information about the activities of the Group. It is in pursuance of this policy that I am putting before you this year details of the profits of our constituent companies. This analysis will show you the sources of our strength and, at the same time, disclose some weaknesses, which we are making every effort to remedy.

### FINANCE

Our trading profit for the year, before tax, was £2,487,043, which included an exceptional profit arising from a change in the basis of the valuation of stocks and work in progress in certain subsidiaries, amounting to £66,387. At a time when engineering profits almost everywhere are more difficult to achieve, I think you will agree that this is a not unattractive figure. It is the greatest I made at the time of the rights issue more than twelve months ago, when market conditions were easier than they have been since. After taxation of £1,038,794, our net profit amounts to £1,398,249. The trading profit of the former Lancashire Dynamo companies for the 15 months ended 31st March totalled £872,323, compared with £883,273 for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1958. The integration of these newer companies with the older members of the Group has been, as we knew it would be, a complex and slow process; complex because of the necessary re-organization that has had to be undertaken in some of the units, slow because problems involving human relations must be resolved with care to produce lasting results. Nevertheless, we are satisfied that this acquisition is now proving its worth and will give us much added strength for the future.

Brookfirst Igranic, our major electrical subsidiary, and Towler Brothers, which is exploring promising new fields in hydraulics, both had an excellent year. Their profits exceeded expectations and went some way to make up for the more adverse trading conditions in the scrap metal market and for difficulties, now being resolved, in the administration of our mechanical engineering subsidiary, Fawcett Preston.

One feature of the accounts calls for special comment. The value placed on fixed assets in the balance sheet is based on historical cost and does not represent a reasonably accurate assessment of their current worth, especially after years of inflation. The real value of the assets of a group of engineering companies is, however, to be found not in balance sheet values or even in up-to-date professional valuations, but in the profits those assets will earn for the stockholders. As this, in turn, depends on the ability of the companies' management at all levels to turn these assets to good account, the quality of management is a matter which we regard as of first importance. Meanwhile, I would comment that our experience of the past year has confirmed our

belief that the price we paid for the Lancashire Dynamo group should be judged not by its assets but by the profits those assets can produce under able and efficient management.

You will recall that we acquired the Lancashire Dynamo group largely by offering in exchange our own ordinary and preference shares. Although these shares were not issued for cash, we have been advised that, for accounting purposes, we must treat them as if they had been issued at a price related to the issue terms which were, in turn, based on market values at the time of the offer. This is the main reason for the Item Share Premium Account amounting to nearly £7 million on the capital side of the balance sheet and an equal item described as Premium on Acquisition of Shares in a Subsidiary on the assets side.

Holders of ordinary stock will find enclosed with this statement a separate circular and notice of an Extraordinary General Meeting so that we may put in train certain legal procedures to eliminate those cross-entries from our balance sheet. As I explain in the circular, this is no more than a tidying-up operation to simplify the accounts; it cannot affect in any way either the asset worth or the earning capacity of the Group.

### MANAGEMENT

Consequent on the widening of our activities, the Deputy Chairman, Mr. John Black, has been appointed to the additional post of Managing Director and Mr. Wilfred Paddy has been appointed Deputy Managing Director.

### TRADING CONDITIONS

The past year has not been an easy one, and the coming months will be a challenging one for production efficiency. The factor that disturbs the whole of the engineering industry is the steady rise in production costs, particularly wages and salaries; the recent engineering award, we have estimated, will add at least £250 to our wage bill in this current year. In addition, this award may well be reflected in the prices we have to pay for materials and part-manufactured goods. In these conditions, the engineering industry must move at least the pace of management at every level, scrutinize afresh its methods of production, and maintain a rigid control of expenditure so as to eliminate waste, whether it be material waste, or the waste of time or the waste of human effort. The whole of our thinking must be concentrated on and the whole of our endeavour geared to the needs of manufacturing more efficiently and more cheaply.

An essential factor in this endeavour will be the further re-equipment and modernization of the nation's factories. We in Metal Industries are fortunate in that in this process of re-equipping there will be a widening of our continuing demand from industry for those schemes of automatic control which the companies in our Group are so well qualified to design and install.

We are constantly looking out for opportunities to develop our business at home and abroad. Some of our companies have a commendable record of sales overseas.

J. G. Scatter, as an example, has customers in 75 countries and has between 40 and 45 per cent of its production of switchgear. Some other of our companies, however, have not given exports all the attention they might, although I should point out that some of their products are exported to their customers as parts of larger plant. I am convinced that, if we are to maintain and increase our prosperity, Metal Industries, and indeed, the country as a whole, must commit far more of its resources to expansion overseas.

In recent months we have aimed directly at increasing our sales abroad; we have purchased or acquired interests in established businesses overseas and we have expanded our already considerable Heating arrangements. None of this is spectacular: it is designed as the establishment of a firm foundation on which we may hope to build.

In Australia, we have acquired, in exchange for £30,090 new Metal Industries ordinary stock, an established engineering group, Alcoi Holdings Limited, and have also merged our two existing units there, Lancashire Dynamo Coles Pty. Limited and Godshire Electrical Industries Pty. Limited, into a new company, M.I. Australia Pty. Limited. Their manufacturing facilities are now being co-ordinated.

Another development in Australia has been the formation, in co-operation with Clyde Industries Limited of New South Wales, of a joint company, Crypton (Australia) Pty. Limited, to market Crypton products in Australia and New Zealand.

In the West Indies, Dynamo & Motor Repairs Limited has joined with the Kingston Industrial Works Limited of Kingston, Jamaica, in the formation of a new company, M.I.W. Dynamco Motors Limited, to provide a service for the rewinding and repair of motors and other electrical plant.

In North America, Lancashire Dynamo Electronic Products Limited has concluded a license agreement with the Emerson Electrical Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, Missouri. Under this agreement the American company is given the right to manufacture in the United States, on a royalty basis, the complete range of industrial electronic equipment which has

been designed, manufactured and marketed by Lancashire Dynamo Electronic Products over the past 15 years. The agreement also provides for a continuing flow of "know-how" in both directions.

### THE COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP

The progress of a Group such as ours depends on its ability to adapt itself to continually changing conditions. When Metal Industries began its existence, just under 40 years ago, it was a small shipbreaking concern, operating from a rented quay on the Firth of Forth. Today we are one of the leading electrical engineering groups in the United Kingdom.

Even before the merger with the Lancashire Dynamo group our electrical interests were responsible for over 50 per cent of our profits, today that figure is approaching 75 per cent. The original metals and shipbreaking side now accounts for less than 10 per cent of our profits.

From time to time I am asked to explain how we run a Group with interests which appear so diverse. Let me say at once that we have aimed at the increasing integration of these interests. Although they have varied, there is common thread linking most of our companies in that their major preoccupation is with the provision of advanced techniques of power usage and automatic control of industrial processes. It was to this end that we have actively and to fill certain gaps in the chain that we acquired the Lancashire Dynamo undertaking.

If there is one problem in the Group more all-in-one than any other, it is the problem of pressing than any other, it is not money, it is not machines. It is men—and particularly management. The qualities we look for in the chief executives of our companies are integrity and enthusiasm; we seek them with a fair far organization and with an ability to get on with others. We rate these personal qualities very highly, quite as high as technical ability.

Once we have selected the men to run our factories we give them a large measure of autonomy. The chief executive of each subsidiary is held squarely responsible for the company under his control and if it is up to him to make a success of it. He is encouraged to look for advice and assistance help from a small, highly qualified headquarters team with whom he is in direct and continuing communication. This may not be the solution for every industrial grouping but it works well with Metal Industries.

Electrical and electronic control	40.8%
Electrical power and distribution	15.9%
Biological instruments and apparatus	1.8%
Electrical installation and services	4.0%
Hydraulic and mechanical engineering	11.9%
Metals and scrap recovery, shipbreaking	8.2%
Miscellaneous	5.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

The published accounts contain an analysis of the profits company by company.

### EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

As I believe most stockholders are aware, Metal Industries is a company which is deeply conscious of its social responsibilities and which takes pride in the excellence of its employee relations. We do not consider that our duty to those 12,000 people who serve us so well and to whom I am glad once again to pay tribute—comes with the handing over of a wage packet. Thus we maintain generous pension and life assurance funds which offer to our employees benefits not only better than the new Government Graded Scheme but also more attractive in relative terms in that larger benefits accrue for each £1 contributed. We have therefore taken the opportunity—after consultation and with the full support of the employees—to scheme all male members of our various pension funds, at the same time widening the scope and improving the terms of these funds.

Great emphasis is placed on apprenticeship and student training, on inter-factory visits and on various projects to widen the horizon of our employees. Twice in the past year Mr. Black or I have entertained in London parties of employees who have served with our companies for more than 50 years.

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Our annual general meeting, which took place last year in London and in 1959 in Birmingham, is being held this year in Glasgow. This is in pursuance of the policy I instituted some time ago of holding meetings in different parts of the country to welcome a wide cross-section of our stockholders. At the meeting I shall give an up-to-date report on the company's expectations for the current financial year.

Copies of the Accounts and Chairman's Statement may be obtained from the Secretary, Metal Industries Limited, Brook House, Park Lane, London, W.1.

### THE YEAR IN BRIEF

Consolidated profit before tax	£2,487,043
Taxation	£1,038,794
	<b>£1,398,249</b>
Profit before tax is 17% on net tangible assets.	
Preference dividends (net)	£72,949
Ordinary dividends (net)	£683,431
Retained in business	£684,869
Cash flow (retained profits plus depreciation)	£1,313,291
Earnings per £1 ordinary stock (after tax)	3/6id.
Dividends per £1 ordinary stock (after tax)	1/10d.
Cash flow per £1 ordinary stock	3/6id.
Number of stockholders	11,728
Number of employees	12,558

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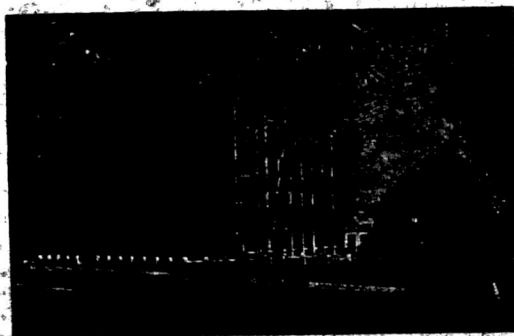
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stuffs, cereals, timber, wheat, dairy produce, pyrethrums,  
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diatomite, tin and silver.

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For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement,  
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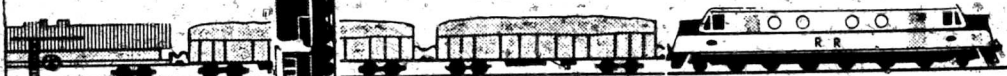
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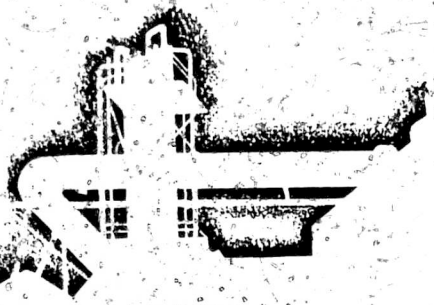
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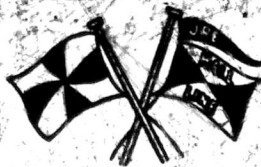
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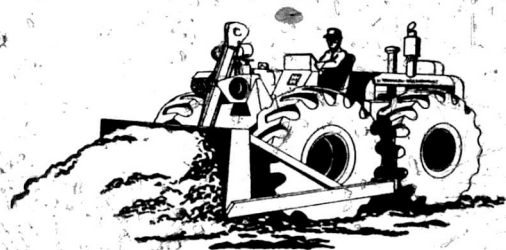
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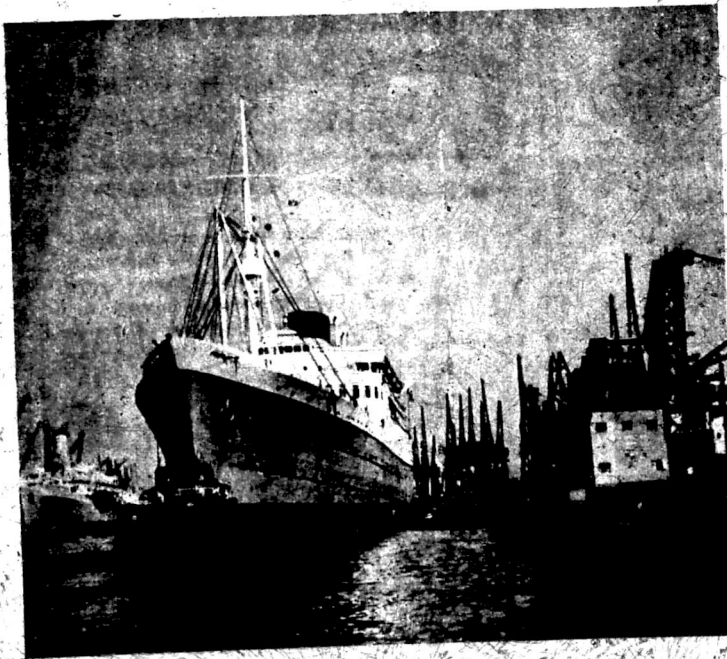
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## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Official Statements on Kenya .....	1289	Firm Faith in the Federation .....	1297
Commonwealth and the Common Market .....	1292	"Freedom" a Witchcraft Word .....	1298
More Money for Tanganyika .....	1295	Society Fights Blindness in Africa .....	1300
Personalia .....	1296	Parliament .....	1303

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**STEP-BY-STEP SURRENDER** to African political extremists — the trademark of the Macmillan-Macleod policy — has led to the monstrous decision to release Kenyatta.

**Degrading Appeasement.** No act of appeasement in all our history has been more degrading. It is done in favour of the man whom

three courts convicted of organizing and managing the foulest and most dangerous conspiracy which East Africa has ever known, one fused by many murders, wholesale intimidation, and rites and orgies too loathsome for description. It cost many thousands of African lives and nearly fifty millions sterling. In any decent society, as Lord Salisbury has said, a man guilty of the offences for which Kenyatta was sentenced would be permanently hounded from public life. Putting amoral expediency before their duty to uphold high standards of conduct, however, the Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary, with the assent of a submissive Cabinet and scarcely a murmur for a regimented party in the House of Commons, have resolved on a course which scorns elementary decency and prudence and makes British conduct contemptible in the eyes of millions of more fastidious folk.

For twenty months the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Macleod, has been shuffling towards this humiliation and infamy, continually conditioning the public by double-talk, broad

**Goebbels Would Have Approved.** hints to men who were certain to repeat them to journalists, evasion when asked for denial

of their allegations, and persistent refusal to take a firm stand. By thus spreading confusion, he has worn down the repugnance and resistance which would have caused an explosion of national anger if the country had been candidly told of a plan to break faith with millions of Africans and scores of

thousands of Britons in Kenya. Goebbels would have admired the technique. If Mr. Macleod has been the executant of a cause-ating attitude to Africa, the chief responsibility must rest upon his master, the Prime Minister, who by his "wind of change" speech in Cape Town committed his Government to a complete reversal of the policy followed so successfully by the two former Conservative Colonial Secretaries, now Lord Chandos and Lord Boyd of Merton. Not all of their decisions were approved in East and Central Africa, but they were trusted and their pledges were accepted at face value. Kenya was therefore profoundly shocked to discover early last year that the Constitution imposed upon her by Mr. Lennox-Boyd, with the intimation that it should last about ten years, was to be scrapped by his successor in one-fifth of that period.

At the Lancaster House Conference which was to set Kenya on the road to ruin Mr. Macleod revealed his recklessness and ruthlessness, his indifference to established principles and solemn promises,

**High Cost of Macleodism.** his preference for his own ideas (though he knew nothing about Africa) to the

knowledge of men of great experience who should have been his advisers, and his alarming presumption that short-term political opportunism mattered most. In the quest of it he flouted guarantees given repeatedly by spokesmen for the British and Kenya Governments, jeopardized the whole future of millions of unsophisticated Africans who still trusted in Britain, and hazarded the very existence of Kenya. Until then it had been prosperous and confident. In little more than a month he dealt such staggering blows to faith that property became almost unsaleable and realizable capital fled the country at the rate of a million pounds

monthly. Twenty millions have since taken flight — and in one year alone United Kingdom taxpayers have had to provide almost exactly the same sum. That is only part of the financial cost of Macleodism.

The occasional clamour of rabble-rousing demagogues in Kenya and the lunatic fringe in England for the release of Kenyatta had absolutely no effect until Mr. Macleod, rashly reversing his own

### Folly and Weakness At Lancaster House.

running despite emphatic warnings, agreed to admit to Lancaster House a Kikuyu, Mbiyu Koinange, whom the Kenya Government still described as second in responsibility for Mau Mau. The Minister's weakness was promptly exploited by the African extremists as a means of rehabilitating a despicable organization, over which his ignominious submission threw a mantle of respectability. Having gained their point, the zealots publicly insulted Mr. Macleod by allowing Koinange into Lancaster House only. Despite that affront, or perhaps because of it, Mr. Macleod persistently refused to declare categorically that there would be no trafficking about Kenyatta's release. Instead he alternated between unwise silence and inept statements, which, because they left open a way for retreat, encouraged the agitators and increased apprehension in all other quarters.

Yet the Africans who shouted loudest for Kenyatta would have been delighted at a firm declaration that nothing would induce Britain to put back into circulation so disastrous a misleader of his

### The Kikuyu Frankenstein.

fellows, for they well knew that if this dictator were set at liberty it would be he who would rule in Kenya, and their own careers and livelihood would rest in his hands. All of them had their own ambitions, which would be menaced if Kenyatta were liberated. Though chanting "We want Kenyatta" in order to gain popularity, rattle the Colonial Secretary, and so strengthen African racialism, almost all of the activists would have breathed more freely if it had been made quite clear that in no circumstances would their stunt succeed. Then, after a few fierce diatribes, they would have concentrated on building up their own positions, free of the fear of the Kikuyu Frankenstein. Because Mr. Macleod stubbornly ignored these obvious facts, every African in politics in Kenya had to harp in every speech on the theme of Kenyatta as the country's chosen leader. The Nazi theory

that the public will always swallow the big lie if skilfully publicized was again vindicated. Within three months all the African elected members in the Legislature threatened to resign if they were not allowed to visit Kenyatta in the remote hamlet to which he had been banished. Two days before their time-limit would have expired the Governor ran a white flag half-way up the mast: he ruled that Ministers, including Africans, might see the man.

Whether Sir Patrick Renison would have capitulated to the threat of his own volition cannot be known: what can be stated is that weeks earlier leaders of the two African parties said after calling on Mr. Macleod that they expected to visit Lodwar very soon and that not long afterwards Kenyatta would be at liberty. African loyalists and non-Africans were naturally alarmed at the official submission to pressure which would obviously be continued. Many interviews with the Governor and the Minister followed, almost all resulting in public predictions by the African spokesmen that their tug-of-war was now nearly won. Throughout this period, as he said a few months ago, the Governor continued to regard Kenyatta as "the leader to darkness and death". He had first used those words in a broadcast in March of last year, when he also said that "his return would tend to glorify Mau Mau and identify it with African national advancement, when the emphasis should be on how Mau Mau and Kenyatta's leadership retarded that advance". Mr. Macleod told the House of Commons last week that those words were used with his authority. So he admits that Kenyatta's release will "tend to glorify Mau Mau". Not one M.P. seized on the point — or reminded the House that Mau Mau had used a blasphemous parody of the Lord's Prayer and a "hymn-book" in which the names of God and Christ were replaced by that of Kenyatta. Is it surprising that hundreds of European families will leave their farms, even if they cannot sell them, rather than live in a Kenyatta-dominated Kenya?

"Most Frenchmen think we British are pretty good hypocrites. They are referring to our politicians, not our nation as a whole. Maybe they are right". — Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery.

"Our dilemma is to avoid sacrificing 40% of our export trade that at present goes to the Commonwealth in a vain attempt to increase the 14% that now goes to Common Market countries. We must also bear in mind that two-thirds of our Commonwealth trade is carried in British ships, whilst two-thirds of our European trade is carried in foreign ships". — Mr. Robin Turton, M.P.

# Kenyatta To Be Released from Restriction in A Few Days

Full Text of Statements by Sir Patrick Renison and Mr. Macleod

**KENYATTA**, the convicted organizer and manager of Mau Mau — which caused the deaths of many thousands of his Kikuyu fellow-tribesmen and compelled tens of thousands to take part in rites and orgies too foul for description in print — is about to be set free.

He will live in the house near Kiambu which has been built for him, on his own land, by the Government of Kenya.

For the present he will not be allowed to stand for election to the Legislative Council.

The recommendation that he should be "de-restricted" (to use the term commonly employed in Kenya) was made to the Secretary of State by the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, in a dispatch dated July 29. Published on August 1 as White Paper Cmd. 1459, it reads as follows:—

"I have the honour to address you on the subject of the release from restriction of Jomo Kenyatta. In 1953 he was sentenced by due process of law to seven years' imprisonment for managing an unlawful society and being a member of it, and the court recommended that a restriction order should be made for such period as the Governor-in-Council should decide, to succeed the term of his imprisonment. An order was made accordingly by my predecessor.

## Governor's Public Statements

"Since I was appointed Governor of Kenya I have informed you in advance of action which I proposed to take in this matter. On March 31, 1960, and again on May 10, 1960, I stated publicly that it was my view that in the then prevailing circumstances the release of Jomo Kenyatta would be a danger to security.

"On March 1, 1961, immediately after the general elections, I said that it was not my view that he should be kept in restriction indefinitely; I did not, however, propose to release him until the new Government was working well, and until I thought that the security risk could be accepted and contained and that the danger which his return presented to the economy and administration and to our whole constitutional progress towards early independence had been minimized. I also then announced that he would be restricted at Maralal instead of at Lodwar and that more people would be allowed to visit him.

"At the time of my formation of the new Government based on elected members of the Kenya African Democratic Union and their associates on April 18, 1961, the following further statement about his restriction was issued: 'The Governor has agreed that the Government will now begin to build a house for Mr. Jomo Kenyatta and his family on a site to be agreed in Kiambu district in readiness for Mr. Kenyatta's return from Maralal to his home in Kiambu in due course'. The house is now nearly completed and is expected to be ready for occupation in about the middle of August.

"Since his move to Maralal, Kenyatta has spoken freely to the many people who have visited him — journalists, politicians, diplomats, churchmen, writers, relations and friends, of all races and political persuasions. He has spent much time in trying to effect greater unity among the African political parties and leaders. His very early release is now widely expected throughout Kenya.

"Your predecessor as Secretary of State for the Colonies and my predecessor as Governor of Kenya stated with reference to the Mau Mau rebellion that irreconcilables would not be allowed back to the Kikuyu Reserve. Only events can establish the facts, but since his move to Maralal Kenyatta has given every indication

that he is now in no way irreconcilable to the maintenance of law and order and to the association of all the peoples of Kenya with its progress to independence in an East African setting based on a sound economy.

"My new Government in Kenya has completed its first meeting — the budget meeting — in the Legislature with credit and is working well. Within the limits of the finances which are available it is also tackling with sound sense the day-to-day problems and policy planning in the Ministries and Council of Ministers. It is determined to support me in maintaining law and order. It is making some progress already in the consideration of the major problems which require honourable solution before a transfer of power in Kenya; and in relation to the questions both of constitutional advance and the restoration of confidence in land titles and property rights it has displayed a wholly responsible attitude.

## Security Forces Highly Competent

"You will recall that I informed you when I was in London that I intended to review the security position on my return to Kenya, and you will have received my latest detailed assessment on this matter. My security forces are highly competent, and liaison with the Army and Royal Air Force in internal security duties has never been better.

"I am confident that, with my Government behind me, I can accept and contain any extra security risk which now remains on Kenyatta's release. It is arguable that the economy is likely to be more damaged by the uncertainty caused by his continued restriction. The officials in the Government services are among those who are now widely expecting his release, and there is general agreement among my senior officers (including the Commissioner of Police) at headquarters and in the field and among representatives of the Kikuyu who steadfastly supported the Government during the emergency that the timing is correct.

"Even those — and there are still many — who have deeply felt anxieties about the possible consequences of his release have come to realize that in the changed political circumstances in Kenya the wiser counsel is to release him at a time when Great Britain is responsible for law and order. They realize also that his continued restriction is an impediment to good relations and orderly progress.

"The African elected members of my Government have continuously advised me that Kenyatta should be unconditionally released. Indeed, they agreed to join the Government in the belief, which was certainly correct, that the formation of a Government would lead to his earlier release. All other members of the Government join them in recommending that Kenyatta should be returned to Kiambu as soon as the house, which is being built for him is ready for occupation.

## Recommendation of Ministers

"The Council of Ministers recommends that he should be released after only a few days' period of limited restriction in Kiambu which will be necessary in order that the police may control the immediate public excitement on his return.

"You will appreciate how much anxious thought I have given to this question, which has such weighty consequences for the future of Kenya. I have now decided that, if there is no deterioration in the security position, Kenyatta will be moved to the new house, which is being built for him in Kiambu as soon as it is ready; that he will be under minor restrictions there for a short period only, to enable the authorities to deal with the public excitement which will no doubt be caused by his return; and that thereafter he will be released from restriction. I suggest that an announcement of this decision should be made simultaneously in London and Nairobi some time in advance of the move from Maralal.

MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons as the dispatch was published:—

"The Governor of Kenya has sent a dispatch in which he has informed me that he has decided that if there is no deterioration in the security position Jomo Kenyatta should be moved to Kiambu about the middle of August and that his restriction order should be revoked a few days thereafter. I have informed the Governor that his decision has the full support of H.M. Government.

"The Governor's decision is supported by all the members, including the official members, of his Council of Ministers, as well as by the senior members of the

police and the administration, and the Kikuyu who stood by the Government during the emergency.

"I believe that this decision, difficult though it is, is in the best interests of all the peoples of Kenya, and that it should be taken now."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that the decision to release Mr. Kenyatta will receive general agreement on this side of the House? May we take it that the Government's decision is supported by their own supporters?"

"Is it not the general wish that Mr. Kenyatta should now place his exceptional talents and abilities at the disposal of all the races in Kenya, so that that country may be built up into a land in which everyone can live without fear?"

"If this is to be achieved, what action does the Colonial Secretary propose to take about the resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly asking that the provision in the Lancaster House Constitution that people who have served a term of imprisonment of more than two years should be forbidden to stand for the Legislative Assembly? Does the rt. hon. gentleman intend to act on that resolution and remove from Mr. Kenyatta all the disabilities which now attach to him so that he can take his full place in public life if it is the desire of the people of Kenya that he should do so?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The reason why I have made this statement now is that it is only now that I am able to stand at this box and say that not only the Governor, his senior Ministers, and the members of the administration, but also the Central Province Advisory Council agree with this decision. I therefore think that it is right that this decision should be taken now."

### Kenyatta Doubly Disqualified

"At the moment Mr. Kenyatta is doubly disqualified from being a member of the Legislative Council—first, because he is in restriction, and, secondly, because he has served a period of imprisonment exceeding two years, and, therefore, comes within the Restriction Order in Council. The first of those two will be in three weeks' time, or something like that, removed."

"Question No. 45, by the Member for Chigwell (Mr. Biggs-Davison) refers directly to this matter. My answer which will appear in *Hansard* tomorrow, is that we have studied the debate and the proposals and the suggestion made that this Order in Council should be amended, but that H.M. Government have no proposal to make in relation to it."

LIEUT.-COMMANDER MAYDON: "Is my hon. friend aware that his statement will cause grave concern among Africans and Europeans in Kenya and in other territories in Africa, and among a great many people in this country as well?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I am certain that, when my hon. and gallant friend studies the dispatch and realizes that the Central Province Advisory Council, which consists of the leading chiefs of the Kikuyu loyalists, thinks that this is a decision which should be taken now, he will genuinely find that most of his anxieties are removed."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Why do the Government behave in this timid and hesitant way? We have been through all this process about Mr. Kenyatta's release. Are we to go through the same process about his full readmission to public life? Surely the Colonial Secretary can carry his followers with him to this extent; that there is general recognition in Kenya that Kenyatta's influence is of such a character that it should be openly expressed through the normal processes of Parliament and the Legislative Assembly out there if that is the desire of the people. Why do not the Government make up their mind and cease to be so timorous about their extreme lunatic wing?"

MR. MACLEOD: "That is a typically offensive contribution to this discussion. There is no question of timidity here. I could easily have waited four or five days until the House rose and said nothing about it."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "The rt. hon. gentleman gave a promise."

### Minister Admits Risk

MR. MACLEOD: "I deliberately chose to tell hon. Members of this decision before the House rose. More than one opinion is held in relation to the other matter, even within the political parties in Kenya. In my view, having studied the proposal put forward, the original motion and amendment to it which was finally carried in the Kenya Legislative Council, the answer which I have given to the hon. Member for Chigwell is the right attitude for the Government to adopt."

MR. TURTON: "My rt. hon. friend has previously refused to release Jomo Kenyatta on the ground of danger to security. Is he now telling the House that he is confident that there will be no danger to security as a result of this step? If it is shown that he has miscalculated the danger, will he give an assurance that steps will be immediately taken to put under arrest Kenyatta and any other leaders of the revived Mau Mau gangs?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Everyone knows, of course, that equally there is a risk attached to action and a risk attached to inaction in this matter. The Governor's dispatch carefully spells out

the security position. Naturally, if the estimate turns out to be wrong, all the forces which could be made available would be used in the interests of law and order. Of that there is no question."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the Secretary of State aware how deeply many of us welcome the announcement which he has made, although we feel that it is belated? Contrary to the view which has been expressed on the benches opposite, will he confirm that only a minority in Kenya is against the overwhelming opinion of Africans, Europeans, Asians, and now the Government themselves who wish to see Mr. Kenyatta released? Do the Government propose to permit Mr. Kenyatta to function in the Legislature, and will they give him opportunities to function within the wider Federation of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda when the Federation is formed?"

MR. MACLEOD: "It can only be a matter of opinion as to the number of people who support or oppose any particular decision. For the reasons which I have given, I have never before felt able to put this problem for decision to my colleagues. In view of the Governor's dispatch, we are agreed that this is the right time to take this step. The Order in Council remains. Therefore, it is not possible for Mr. Kenyatta, who, I think, is not even on the electoral roll, to stand for or to be a member of the Legislative Council unless and until that Order in Council is amended. We have no proposals for amendment."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "When will the rt. hon. gentleman have them?"

MR. FISHER: "What my rt. hon. friend said about the reaction to this step of the loyal Kikuyu is most encouraging. Can he give any estimate of the degree of European support in Kenya, which, I believe, is considerable, for this decision and which I believe is supported by the great majority of hon. Members on these benches?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Obviously I cannot give an exact estimate. I think that the newspaper which is most generally thought to represent the right-wing settler view in Kenya was the first to call for Mr. Kenyatta's release. Throughout this there have been eddies and currents of different opinions among all the races. It is therefore quite impossible to make an estimate. What I believe is true is that opinion has crystallized a good deal on this matter recently, as I think is made clear by the Governor's dispatch and my statement."

MR. DUGDALE: "While welcoming Mr. Kenyatta's release, may I ask the Colonial Secretary whether he will confirm that in India and Ghana discriminatory laws were removed at a fairly early date, making it possible for two men who had been in prison to lead those countries?"

### Kenya's Discrimination Unique

MR. MACLEOD: "I am sure that that is so. Many countries in the Commonwealth have such discrimination. It is certainly rare, and I think that it may be unique in the Commonwealth, that Kenya's discrimination in this ordinance is permanent."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Is it not most disturbing that the request which is the subject of my question No. 45 should be made at all by the Kenya Legislative Council at this moment? Is it not a fact that the bestial cruelties and revolting rites in Mau Mau place it on an entirely different footing from any other nationalist movement, and was not Kenyatta convicted, and as far as I know is the unrepentant manager of Mau Mau?"

"Would it not therefore be outrageous and utterly degrading to our parliamentary institutions—one of the glories of the Commonwealth—if this man were allowed to enter the Kenya Legislative Council while we have any responsibility for its affairs, and, still worse, to take office under the Crown?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I think, with respect to my hon. friend, that I have answered his question in the sense, presumably, from that long supplementary question, in which he wished me to answer it. I think that it is right that, after having studied the matter carefully, and H.M. Government having given this matter full consideration, we should not put forward proposals for amending this particular ordinance."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "The Minister has said twice that he has no proposals to bring forward for meeting the requests of the Legislative Assembly and that this disability should be removed. Can he tell us what conditions will need to be fulfilled before he will be ready to bring forward proposals?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The resolution finally passed did not specify what the hon. Member has just said. It did not in fact indicate in what way the ordinance should be amended, and, in any case, as I am sure the whole House will realize, if there were to be an amendment of the ordinance, it would not be for one man, but would be of general application. I am sure that the whole House would agree about that, whatever our differences may be. So far as the rest is concerned, all I can say is that H.M. Government have considered this particular resolution which was passed in the Legislative Council in Kenya and have come to the conclusion which I have announced."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON had asked the Secretary of State what

action he had decided to take with regard to the Kenya Legislative Council's request for the amendment of the Kenya (Constitution) Order in Council so as to remove the ineligibility for election to the Legislature of convicted criminals sentenced to more than two years' imprisonment.

MR. MACLEOD, by written reply: "The resolution in the Kenya Legislature is of general application and recommends the amendment of the provisions of Section 28 (2) (b) of the Kenya (Constitution) Order in Council. I have considered this and studied the record of the debate, but on the information available to me have no proposal for amending the provisions in question."

#### Attitude of U.K. Press

Most newspapers made the decision to release Kenyatta their main news story.

The view of *The Times* was that "a step which a year ago the Governor called a disaster is today a necessity". It admitted, however, that "the consequences of Kenyatta's release are all guesswork", and that "there are profound objections to the man that may mark the end of the road for some civil servants as well as some settlers".

"An admittedly baleful figure returns to Kenya politics", wrote the *Daily Telegraph*, which also had a feature article by Mr. R. H. C. Steed, who recalled that the Mau Mau rebellion had cost the lives of 95 Europeans, 26 Asians, and more than 14,000 Africans not counting many of those murdered by the gangs.

The *Guardian* criticized the decision that Kenyatta should not be allowed to enter the Legislative Council immediately, asking: "What could be worse than excluding him from all participation in public business while leaving him free to exercise an unofficial, or even subterranean influence on everything that goes on?"

The *Scotsman* thought it wise not merely to exclude him at present but to leave the issue "shrouded in veils". Mr. Macleod had, it said, embarked on "a great gamble".

In the view of the *Daily Mail* "Kenya's Legislature without Kenyatta has been like a rudderless ship". A leader-page article said: "It was obvious that nothing was going to work until Kenyatta was released; so he is to be let out—far better or far worse".

The *Financial Times* thought it out of the question that Mr. Kenyatta should remain under restriction until the final hand-over of power to an independent Kenya Government—to be released by an African Prime Minister the moment the Union Jack was hauled down.

#### Fed to Enemies in Small Dose

The *Economist*, which had the interesting idea of suggesting the kind of speech Kenyatta should make as soon as he can, thought it wise of H.M. Government to have "fed him to his enemies in small doses".

It recommended him to say in his first speech: "This thing called Mau Mau. People say I have never condemned it. Very well then, let me condemn it now. We are not robbers and animals. We of K.A.U. reject any such thing as Mau Mau. Nine years ago I said that he who has ears should now hear that K.A.U. claims this land as its own gift from God, and I wish those who are black, white or brown at this meeting to know this. I said that we want our cattle to get fat on our land so that our children grow up in prosperity; we do not want that fat removed to feed other people."

"Let me say today that all people of Kenya, black, white or brown, are Kenyans. Let me say that if Europeans and Asians who have their homes here want to stay and to become Africans with us, then they have nothing to fear. This land is a gift from God to us, but these people who are part of us may share this land with us. We do not want them to have more than they are entitled to just because they are white; but we do not want them to have less. What is theirs is theirs, and we shall not take away without good reason and without paying money for it. This is the foundation of justice."

The *Socialist New Statesman* commented:

"The Colonial Secretary and the Governor of Kenya seem determined to reap the minimum benefit and provoke the maximum hostility from their handling of the Kenyatta case. They have at last agreed to lift the order restricting Kenyatta's movements. If they had done so four months ago two African parties would have been working together and Kenya would have been moving towards inter-racial tolerance based on a growing confidence."

"Instead they temporized, suggesting that Kenyatta was an evil man whose liberty would endanger security. They thus gratuitously antagonized the Africans and encouraged the reactionary faction of the white settlers. Now, by releasing him when security conditions are certainly no better than earlier in the year, they will earn both African contempt and white anger at this betrayal."

"The condition that Kenyatta will not be allowed to sit in the Legislative Council simply compounds this stupidity. Just as everyone knew that Kenyatta would eventually have to be

released, so it is obvious that it is merely a matter of time before he takes a seat in the Council if he wishes to do so. It may be that Kenyatta will choose to participate in East African federation rather than in the narrower Kenyan affairs. But even so, it will be remembered that the British Government continued to humiliate him as long as it had the power to do so."

## Appeal Launched for Kenyatta

### K.A.D.U. Prepares for His Return

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the publication of the White Paper on Kenyatta on Tuesday last week, Mr. Ronald Ngala, Leader of Government Business, issued a statement in Nairobi in which he said:

"I have great pleasure in announcing that the Governor has decided in consultation with the Council of Ministers that Jomo Kenyatta will be moved to Kiambu about the middle of August, when the house which has been built is ready for his occupation, and that his restriction order will be revoked a few days thereafter".

Later the Kenya African Democratic Union distributed at a Press conference a statement inviting leaders of the Kenya African National Union to take part in the Government show that "the last barrier" of Kenyatta's restriction was to be removed.

Asked whether the invitation was extended to K.A.N.U. members individually or whether a coalition was envisaged, Mr. Ngala replied that a coalition was a possibility.

The K.A.D.U. statement referred to Kenyatta's return to Kiambu as likely to take place "between now and August 15" and added that the subsequent few days of restriction would be "purely an arrangement to protect him from the over-enthusiasm of the crowds, who might otherwise unwittingly cause discomfort or inconvenience to Mr. Kenyatta in their anxiety to welcome him".

K.A.N.U.'s answer to the K.A.D.U. invitation came quickly in a statement read by Mr. James Gichuru, the president. It said: "We are not interested in a mere broadening of the present Government, and we are not too keen to become Ministers". It repeated K.A.N.U.'s demands for a new constitutional conference, a general election, and the release of all people still under restriction.

On Thursday Mr. M. Muliro, Minister for Commerce and deputy president of K.A.D.U., who had been appointed chairman of a committee to organize the reception of Kenyatta, flew to Maralal to discuss the arrangements. He said on his return to Nairobi that Kenyatta wanted to be allowed to rest when he reached his new home, but would later like to hold meetings and talk to people all over Kenya. He felt strongly that discussions between K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U. should not be further delayed.

Mr. Muliro's committee issued a circular letter appealing for funds to assist Kenyatta—"to enable us to furnish his house, provide him with some private resources, and some funds for his entertainment".

Many settlers who served during the Mau Mau rebellion were reported to have received the circular and to be indignant at an appeal which added insult to injury.

Formation of the reception committee was the subject of further dissension between the two African nationalist parties. Mr. Mboya, general secretary of K.A.N.U., objected to the fact that the committee's members had been drawn entirely from K.A.D.U., saying that his party considered that Kenyatta's reception should be a national and not a party issue.

Mr. Ngala replied that K.A.N.U. members of the Legislative Council had been invited to take part in the reception, and that he had asked Mr. Gichuru and Mr. Odinga to go to Maralal with Mr. Muliro and himself to bring Kenyatta to his new home.

On Friday, following a meeting between the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, and the K.A.N.U. parliamentary group, an agreed statement was issued saying: "The Governor expressed gratification that the joint K.A.D.U.-K.A.N.U. talks on land and property rights and on constitutional advance were about to begin. He was ready and eager to start the projected discussions under his chairmanship immediately thereafter".

Other subjects discussed were the arrangements relating to Mr. Kenyatta during the short period of restriction following his return to his home; the Constitutional Order-in-Council in relation to Mr. Kenyatta's future participation in political life; and the future of persons still in restriction."

Mr. Muliro announced that 200,000 *uhuru* badges would be on sale to the public at 6d. each to help raise money for the

(Concluded on page 1302)

# Can Commonwealth Be Safeguarded in Common Market?

Vital Issue for British World Discussed by Parliament

**DISCUSSIONS MOMENTOUS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH** took place last week in both Houses of Parliament.

The debates, on the question of entry by the United Kingdom into the European Common Market, were far too long to be fully reported in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, but because of the immense importance of the subject we devote considerable space in this issue to the highlights of the occasions.

Before the first day's debate in the Commons the Prime Minister had made the following statement:—

"The future relations between the European Economic Community, the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, and the rest of Europe are clearly matters of capital importance in the life of our country, and indeed of all the countries of the free world.

"This is a political as well as an economic issue. Although the Treaty of Rome is concerned with economic matters it has an important political objective—namely, to promote unity and stability in Europe which is so essential a factor in the struggle for freedom and progress throughout the world. In this modern world the tendency towards larger groups of nations acting together in the common interest leads to greater unity, and this adds to our strength in the struggle for freedom.

"I believe it is our duty and our interest to contribute towards that strength by securing the closest possible unity within Europe. At the same time, if a closer relationship between the United Kingdom and the countries of the European Economic Community were to disrupt the long-standing and historic ties between the United Kingdom and the other nations of the Commonwealth, the loss would be greater than the gain.

## Commonwealth Value Would Be Enhanced

"The Commonwealth is a great source of stability and strength, both to Western Europe and the world as a whole, and I am sure that its value is fully appreciated by the member Governments of the E.E.C. I do not think that Britain's contribution to the Commonwealth will be reduced if Europe unites. On the contrary, I think its value will be enhanced.

"On the economic side a community comprising, as members or in association, the countries of Free Europe could have a very rapidly expanding economy; supplying, as eventually it would, a single market of approaching 300 million people. This rapidly expanding economy could in turn lead to increased demand for the products of other parts of the world and so help to expand world trade and improve the prospects of the less developed areas of the world.

"No British Government could join the E.E.C. without prior negotiation with a view to meeting the needs of the Commonwealth countries, of our European Free Trade Association partners, and of British agriculture consistently with the broad principles and purpose which have inspired the concept of European unity and which are embodied in the Rome Treaty.

"Ministers have recently visited Commonwealth countries to discuss the problems which would arise if the Government decided to negotiate for membership of the E.E.C. We have explained to Commonwealth Governments the broad political and economic considerations which we have to take into account.

"They told us their views, and in some cases their anxieties, about their essential interests. We have assured Commonwealth Governments that we shall keep in close consultation with them throughout any negotiations which might take place.

"Secondly, there is the European Free Trade Association. We have treaty and other obligations to our partners in this association and my right hon. friends have just returned from a meeting of the Efta Ministerial Council in Geneva, where all were agreed that they should work closely together throughout any negotiations.

"Finally, we are determined to continue to protect the standard of living of our agricultural community.

"During the past nine months we have had useful and frank discussions with the E.E.C. Governments. We have now reached the stage where we cannot make further progress without entering into formal negotiations.

"I believe that the great majority in the House and in the country will feel that they cannot fairly judge whether it is possible for the United Kingdom to join the European Economic Community until there is a clearer picture before them of the conditions on which we could join and the extent to which these would meet our other needs.

"Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome envisages that the conditions of admission of a new member, and the changes in the treaty necessitated thereby should be the subject of an agreement. Negotiations must therefore be held in order to establish the conditions on which we might join.

"In order to enter into these negotiations, it is necessary under the treaty to make formal application to join the Community, although the ultimate decision whether to join or not must depend on the result of the negotiations.

"Therefore, after long and earnest consideration the Government have come to the conclusion that it would be right for Britain to make a formal application under Article 237 of the treaty for negotiations with a view to joining the community if satisfactory arrangements can be made to meet the special needs of the United Kingdom, of the Commonwealth, and of the European Free Trade Association."

## "Double Talk", Says Mr. Fell

MR. FELL (Cons., Yarmouth): "Double talk."

MR. MACMILLAN: "If as I earnestly hope, our offer to enter into negotiations with the E.C.C. is accepted we shall spare no efforts to reach a satisfactory agreement. These negotiations must inevitably be of a detailed and technical character covering a very large number of the most delicate and difficult matters. They may therefore be protracted and there can, of course, be no guarantee of success.

"When any negotiations are brought to a conclusion, then it will be the duty of the Government to recommend to the House what course we should pursue. No agreement will be entered into until it has been approved by the House after full consultation with other Commonwealth countries by whatever procedure they may generally agree."

MR. GAITSKELL, Leader of the Opposition, said that E.F.T.A. members had been promised a basis of negotiation which would enable them all to participate in an integrated European market from the same date.

The Prime Minister should similarly give a firm pledge not to enter the Common Market until satisfactory arrangements had been made to meet legitimate Commonwealth interests. There should also be an undertaking to hold a Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference.

MR. MACMILLAN: "At every point the Commonwealth will be consulted, and if at some point it was thought desirable to have a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers—at the right moment—probably when negotiations had reached a certain stage before any final decision was put before Parliament and this country—I would be the first to welcome such a meeting."

MR. GAITSKELL: "Is the Prime Minister prepared to say that the pledge given to E.F.T.A. will apply to Commonwealth countries?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "I have always made it clear that unless we can get terms satisfactory to British agriculture, satisfactory to our Efta partners, and conserving the interests of the Commonwealth—(Opposition members: 'Conserving?')—satisfactory to Commonwealth interests as well, then this agreement cannot be made."

"But we have to recognize what will be the state of the world if this agreement cannot be made. What we are able to do is to enter into a negotiation, to keep in closest touch with all those mostly closely concerned, and finally it will be the duty of the British Government to put any agreement before the House for its ratification—but that will not be done without the closest association and consultation with all our partners."

In reply to other questions the PRIME MINISTER added: "It may be that the Six countries of Europe will say that all your derogations, everything you have asked for British agriculture for the Commonwealth, for your Efta partners is quite out of the question—in which case negotiations will fall to the ground within a few weeks. There will be very grave effects for the life of Europe if that happens. It may be that it will proceed in a very detailed way, commodity by commodity. Then it will be put to Parliament."

## "Prime Minister A National Disaster"

MR. ANTHONY FELL (Cons., Yarmouth), a New Zealander by birth: "Is the Prime Minister aware that his quite shocking statement, full of political double-talk, has the effect on one former supporter that he now thinks that the Prime Minister is a national disaster?"

MR. MACMILLAN rose and motioned Mr. Fell to be seated.

MR. FELL: "No I can be told to sit by Mr. Speaker, but not by the Prime Minister."

Is the Prime Minister further aware that his decision to gamble with British sovereignty in Europe, when 650 million people of the British Commonwealth are dependent on his faith and leadership, is the most disastrous thing that any Prime Minister has done for many generations?

"I would ask the Prime Minister to believe that in spite of his laughs and smirks, and the other smirks on the Government front bench, there are British people who believe that it is impossible under the Treaty of Rome, except under an entirely new treaty, to protect British sovereignty, British agriculture, the British Commonwealth, and the Efta countries? For these reasons I suggest that the best service the Prime Minister could do for this country would be to resign."

SIR DEREK WALKER-SMITH (Cons., East Herls): "Can the Prime Minister say that his object will be to get a basic modification of the treaty so as to remove the possibility of any surrender of sovereignty on a significant scale by Britain?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "I hope we may be able to get arrangements acceptable to Britain, the Commonwealth, and the rest of Europe. It may be we shall fail, but the risks and dangers of failure are very great. If we are to face the problems in Europe and the free world today, the enormous monolithic strength of Soviet power and the dividing groups of other countries, there are great risks from failure and great opportunities to be gained by success."

Later the Prime Minister added: "If we fail we ought to be quite clear ourselves, and perhaps the countries with whom we are to negotiate ought to be clear, that quite a lot of major changes may be made in the foreign policy and commitments of Great Britain."

When he opened the debate on the next day MR. MACMILLAN said, *inter alia*:

"There has grown up the practical application of the aspirations towards unity in Continental Europe by the formation of the European Economic Community. Note the word 'economic'. The Treaty of Rome does not deal with defence or foreign policy. It deals with trade and some of the social aspects of human life which are most connected with trade and production."

"The Community has imparted an impetus to the economic growth of the Six. It has developed a dynamic of its own. It is an idea which has gripped men's minds."

### British Tradition of Isolation

"When E.E.C. was being discussed most people felt that it would be dangerous to split Europe in this way, and a great effort was made for two years to form a free trade area upon an industrial basis, excluding agriculture, this allowing almost all European countries to take part. This negotiation broke down and some of the countries outside the Six formed E.F.T.A. I am convinced that this division in Europe, although superficially commercial, detracts from the political strength and unity of Western Europe."

"In this country there is a long tradition of isolation. As in most countries, there is a certain suspicion of foreigners. There is also the additional division between us and Continental Europe of a wholly different development of our legal, administrative, and to some extent political systems. Basically united by our religious faith, even here, great divisions have grown up."

"Nevertheless, whenever the world has been in danger of tyrants or aggression Britain has abandoned isolationism. When the immediate danger was removed we have sometimes tried to return to an insular policy. In due course we have abandoned it. Who could say today that our present danger will soon disappear? Who doubts that we have to face a long and exhausting struggle over more than one generation if the forces of Communist expansion are to be contained?"

"I have sometimes heard it asked: 'What would happen if one of the countries with which we might be associated in Europe fell into political difficulties, even went Communist? Would not this have a grave effect on us if we were members?' Of course, but the effects would be equally grave whether we were members of the Common Market or not."

"If a member of N.A.T.O. or W.E.U. went Communist or semi-Communist, what would be the position of the other member States? If all the countries of Western Europe became satellites of Moscow, what would be the position of this island? We shall not escape the consequences of such a disaster by seeking in isolation a security which our geographical position no longer gives us."

"I believe that our right place is in the vanguard of the movement towards the greater unity of the free world, and that we can lead better from within than outside."

"We shall keep very close to the representative of British agriculture. We shall consult the Commonwealth countries at every level and at all stages. If it is desired by the Commonwealth, we will have a meeting at the appropriate stage either of Ministers or of Prime Ministers, as they may wish."

"It is argued, with deep sincerity, that by associating more

closely with Europe in this new economic grouping we should injure the strength of the Commonwealth. If I thought this I would not recommend this motion to the House."

"We make no binding decisions at Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meetings. We follow no agreed foreign policy. Some members of the Commonwealth are in various defensive pacts of the free world and some are unaligned. Yet, for all this diversity, the Commonwealth, although not strictly a political unit, has real life and unity. It is something precious and unique."

"I ask: How can we best serve the Commonwealth? By standing aside from the movement for European unity or by playing our full part in its development? By retaining our influence in the new world or by allowing it to decline by the relative shrinking of our own political and economic power compared with the massive grouping of the modern world? Britain in isolation would be of little value to our Commonwealth partners. It would therefore be wrong to regard our Commonwealth and our European interests as conflicting. Basically they must be complementary."

### Obligations to Commonwealth Recognized

"If it is vital not to destroy the influence of the Commonwealth in the political field, it is equally vital to do nothing that would damage it economically. What the Ottawa agreements did was to recognize and strengthen a pattern of trade which had grown up naturally."

"The system of free entry and preferences has been of great advantage to all the partners, although over recent years their impact has been reduced. But there have been important changes in these last 30 years. British agriculture has been revived and now supplies our country with two-thirds of its temperate foodstuffs. All the Commonwealth countries have developed a wider diversity of manufactured goods, partly for sale at home and partly for export."

"We recognize to the full our duty and obligations to the Commonwealth. Our aim in these negotiations is to make satisfactory arrangements to meet the special interests of the Commonwealth, particularly in the economic field."

"Our partners in E.F.T.A. share our objective of bringing to an end the economic division of Western Europe. The E.F.T.A. Council considers that the decision of the United Kingdom provides an opportunity to find an appropriate solution for all the E.F.T.A. countries, and thus promote the solidarity and cohesion of Europe."

"I must remind the House that the E.E.C. is an economic community, not a defence alliance or a foreign policy or cultural community. Of course, every treaty limits a nation's freedom of action to some extent. Our freedom of action is obviously affected by our obligations in N.A.T.O., W.E.U., O.E.E.C., and the rest."

"I do not see any signs of the members of the Community losing their national identity because they have delegated a measure of their sovereignty. . . . Although the federalist movement exists in Europe, it is not favoured by the leading Governments of Europe, certainly not by the French Government."

"The alternative and only practical concept would be a confederation, a commonwealth, which would retain the great traditions and the pride of individual nations while working together in clearly defined spheres for their common interest. This seems to me more in tune with the national traditions of European countries, and in particular of our own. It is one with which we could associate willingly and wholeheartedly."

### Socialist Leader's Criticisms

MR. GAITSKELL pointed out that the President of the Board of Trade has said on March 28, 1958: "We have given a clear undertaking to the Commonwealth countries to maintain their position in our markets for foodstuffs, drink, and tobacco. . . . Does that undertaking stand?"

On February, 1959, he had said: "I cannot conceive that any Government of this country would put forward a proposition which would involve the abandonment of Commonwealth free entry. It would be wrong for us and for the whole free world to adopt a policy of new duties on foodstuffs and raw materials, many of which come from underdeveloped countries at present entering a major market duty-free."

"We must recognize that the aim of the main proponents of the Community is political integration. Article 138 of the Treaty looks towards a common assembly, directly elected. The whole idea of the Six, the Coal and Steel Community, and Euratom is a movement towards political integration. That is a fine aspiration, but we must recognize that for us to sign the Treaty of Rome would be to accept as the ultimate goal political federation in Europe, including ourselves."

The Socialist leader continued: "Under the Rome Treaty capital movements are eventually to be completely free between the different countries of E.E.C. Governments can take protective action in emergency, but what they do can be overruled by the Commission or the Council according to the circumstances."

This is a very serious infringement of our own rights to protect our foreign exchange markets—and directly contradictory to the Chancellor's latest decisions, for one of the things which he has done is to introduce a much stricter control over the movement of capital from this country to those outside the sterling area.

Unless special arrangements are negotiated, the freedom which the Chancellor enjoys today to protect our currency would disappear as soon as the Common Market was in full operation. I think we are entitled, as the centre of the sterling area, to ask for a special protocol governing the circumstances in which we may introduce control over capital movement, whatever may be the position in the rest of the Common Market.

There is the Investment Bank, an excellent plan by which the poorer, less-developed parts of the Community can be helped from a central fund. But we have very serious and heavy obligations to help underdeveloped countries in other parts of the world.

I quote again what the President of the Board of Trade said: "For us to sign the Treaty of Rome would be to accept as the ultimate goal political federation in Europe, including ourselves. That is not what the Prime Minister said this afternoon. He made it plain that he would expect confederation rather than federation."

I think that there is no question whatever of Britain entering into a federal Europe now. British opinion is not ripe for this; and it is completely incompatible with all the pledges and promises made about the Common Market.

In May, 1960, the E.E.C. Assembly carried a proposal to set up a directly elected Parliament. A directly elected Parliament is a very long step towards a federal Europe—and I repeat that, whatever the future may hold, at present British opinion is not in any way ripe for such a step.

### Plea for the Commonwealth

Most important of all is the Commonwealth. The idea of switching preferences which have been in favour of the Commonwealth into preferences which are against them is very difficult to stomach. We all know how tremendously important this is in the case of Australian and New Zealand dairy produce and Canadian and Australian wheat. There are moral obligations in this. It would be quite outrageous if, by going into the Common Market, we did things which seriously damaged, for instance, the extremely poverty-stricken West Indies because they lost their preferences in the sugar market.

"Why should we not give the Commonwealth a similar pledge to that which we gave our E.T.T.A. partners? If we do not carry the Commonwealth with us it will have been disrupted. By far the best way of bringing this matter to the test is the summoning of a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference."

"I do not say that we could or should give a right of veto on any detail to any member of the Commonwealth. That is why we have said that the conditions should be generally acceptable to such a conference. On the other hand, if approval of our entry into the Common Market was not forthcoming I doubt whether the Prime Minister could carry this country in. Nearly all of us want a closer unity in Western Europe, but we want to avoid any action which would precipitate the decay and downfall of the Commonwealth."

"I hope that H.M. Government will not try to solve this problem by clever formulae which are interpreted in one way by the E.F.T.A., in another by the Six, and in another way by the Commonwealth."

SIR DEREK WALKER-SMITH, (Cons. East Herts.) asked, if it was necessary to enter E.E.C. for defence reasons, why that was not necessary two or three years ago.

"Is it right and safe for us to surrender control of capital and services? We are not merely a European power but the centre and chief banker of the sterling area. Articles 48 and 49 of the treaty are precise and mandatory and get rid of national discrimination in respect of employment. This may be very good in times of full employment; but what if depression comes? What is to happen at the ebb tide to those who came in at the flood? Against this derogation of sovereignty some will say that there is a substantial economic advantage; but we have seen no real economic balance sheet."

"I find something humiliating in the proposition that the only way to bring economic realism to a great industrial people is to join the Common Market. The true test is to measure the potential under the Community with that under other arrangements. One cannot set 1961 European arrangements against 1931 Commonwealth arrangements eroded by circumstances and G.A.T.T."

"We have a duty to revise these arrangements so as to get the maximum economic co-operation possible in the conditions of the times, and to negotiate, if possible, necessary revisions of the G.A.T.T. That will mean tough negotiation,

not only in G.A.T.T. but with some of our Commonwealth partners. I have been a Board of Trade Minister, and I do not take just a sentimental view about these economic matters. The effort must be made with vigour, faith, and force."

"Did the three Ministers who went on the Commonwealth Odyssey go as prospectors of new seams of economic Commonwealth co-operation or only as bagmen of the Common Market?"

The Third General Report on the Activities of the Community states: "The Community is not simply a trading agreement or an economic agreement, but one element in a wider political construction. The internal strengthening which it proposes is intended to reinforce, by leaving behind the national divergencies, that movement towards union which the Six States began when they signed the Treaty of Rome. The Six will assemble their forces in order to make a reality of economic Europe while laying the firm foundations of political Europe." On two pages "political" figures five times. Is not that evidence that economic union is a prelude to political union?

"What may be good for them is not necessarily good for us. The reason lies in our history and institutions and in that special and separate position which time and the toil of our forefathers have built up for us. It is from that special and separate position that Britain has served the interests of Europe and of the world over the centuries and has contributed mightily to their well-being. It is on the basis of that special and separate position that our greatness has rested. Shall we be told that the time of our greatness is passing?"

Sovereignty came late to most of the nations of the Six. They were part of the Holy Roman Empire which preceded the formalization of the modern doctrine of sovereignty. Our national sovereignty preceded it. We were practising national sovereignty and evolving our Parliamentary institutions and our common law when others were looking to Europe. The sovereignty of Parliament and the rule of law are for us the twin pillars of our Constitution and our way of life. For the Six, Parliament has roots less deep.

The Six share their constitutional outlook and practices with each other but not with us. Their evolution has been Continental and collective. Ours has been insular and imperial. Therefore, for them political union would be a reunion and a rediscovery, while for us it would be a departure and a divergence.

My rt. hon. friends should avoid any temptation to blink or mask the long-term implications of this decision; avoid at all costs any sophisticated exercise in seeking to ease us into political union in the wake of economic union; avoid taking the responsibility of putting us in the position of having to say at any stage, reluctantly but resolutely, "We can have neither part nor lot in the thing you seek to do." In this matter a high responsibility rests not on the Government alone but jointly and severally on every Member of this House.

"Now what to do? Tell the Six that we want the maximum co-operation compatible with our independent sovereignty and duty to the Commonwealth. Remind them of the difference between our position and theirs; tell them that we do not wish to renounce our heritage but use it for the common good. Seek an association with them under Article 238 which can bring the maximum honour and advantage to all. Try for a closer association with the Commonwealth, economic and political, stressing the importance to those who need it of truly democratic institutions in our Commonwealth system. Remind our people that we are the guardians and propagators of great principles and the centre and prime inspiration of the Commonwealth. Ask them for an effort to make these things a living and dynamic force in the world today."

"If my rt. hon. friends take that course, they will do well; and, I believe, give a great stimulus to our people, and will bring to them the sure hope and strong conviction that, God willing and we deserving, the best is yet to be."

### Weakness in Kariba Dam

ADDITIONAL WORK has become necessary to strengthen the Kariba Dam and make it safe for the maximum volume of water pressure expected two years hence. Mr. James Ward, chairman of the Federal Power Board, told a Press conference in Salisbury that a cement and rock wedge would be necessary to seal a weakness in the rock structure on the dam's south flank. He gave no estimate of the additional cost, but said that there would still be a substantial saving on the original estimate for the project of £118m. The work would, however, affect the prospect of reducing the cost of electricity. That a weakness existed has been known throughout, but it has now been found more serious than was previously suspected.



## Much More Money for Tanganyika

### Government's Second Thoughts

SHARP PROTESTS from many quarters at the niggardliness of the offer of aid for an independent Tanganyika made to Mr. Nyerere by the Secretary of State for the Colonies have quickly caused H.M. Government to promise much more substantial assistance.

Mr. Macleod told the House of Commons on Friday before it rose for the summer recess:—

"We shall give Tanganyika the £4.75m. of C.D. & W. money already allocated; an additional development grant of £4m.; and a Commonwealth Assistance Loan up to £4m., to the extent that this is required over and above the £8.75m. of grants and any other sums which may be available from other sources, in order to finance the Tanganyika Government's new three-year development plan of £8m. a year. In addition, we shall make an interest-free loan, with a grace period on repayment, of £3m. towards the compensation scheme, and a loan of £3m. on the normal terms for Commonwealth Assistance Loans towards commutation of pensions.

"We shall provide certain sums in respect of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation and hand over the assets of the corporation, valued at £1m. We shall pay for the Tanganyika military forces up to March 31, 1962, about £200,000, and also make a cash payment for Tanganyika's share of the stores of the East African land forces, £34,000.

"We intend to enter into a Technical Assistance Agreement with the Tanganyika Government. Finally, the Colonial Development Corporation is investigating certain projects for which they may give assistance.

"In our present economic circumstances any proposal for additional overseas aid must necessarily be looked at with great care. But we recognize the quite exceptional importance of enabling Tanganyika to proceed with confidence with implementing her plan. I have therefore felt it right to increase our original offer of assistance and to re-design it to fit Tanganyika's needs.

### Other Governments' Help

"It is our hope and belief that other friendly Governments will wish to join in helping Tanganyika with her development plan. I have greatly welcomed the visit to London of the Governor to represent Tanganyika's future needs, which he has done with great ability. I am also glad to say that Mr. Nyerere has expressed satisfaction with this settlement.

The following joint communiqué was issued by the United Kingdom and Tanganyika Governments:—

"H.M. Government have agreed, subject to the approval of Parliament, to give the following assistance to Tanganyika:—

(1) The balance of the Colonial Development and Welfare monies already promised to Tanganyika is estimated to be £4.75m. This sum will continue to be available in the form of grants for purposes to be agreed with the Tanganyika Government, £1m. to be available before independence and the balance spread evenly over the period of the three-year development plan.

(2) An additional special grant towards the development plan of £4m. available to be drawn evenly over the three years beginning from July 1, 1961.

(3) A Commonwealth Assistance Loan over the period up to a total of £4m., to the extent that additional sums up to this amount, over and above the grants referred to above and any other sources of finance which may become available, are required to finance the Tanganyika Government's development programme.

(4) An interest-free loan of £3m., with a grace period on repayment, to assist the Tanganyika Government to meet its share of the compensation scheme for overseas officers.

(5) A separate loan of £3m., on the normal terms for Commonwealth Assistance Loans, to assist the Tanganyika Government in respect of the commutation of pensions of officers retiring from the service.

(6) The sum of up to £100,000 which is estimated by the Tanganyika Government to be required by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation in the year ending September 30,

1962, from the grants provided for in the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation Act, 1957. H.M. Government have also agreed to extend to ten years the period of repayment of the £90,000 remaining to be repaid from the interest-free loan made to the corporation. In addition, H.M. Government have agreed to transfer to the Tanganyika Government their rights of ownership of the corporation's assets, which are valued at about £1m.

(7) H.M. Government will continue to meet the costs of Tanganyika's military forces in the period following independence until March 31, 1962, up to about £200,000, and will also make a cash payment for Tanganyika's share (estimated at £34,000) of the stores of the East African Land Forces.

(8) H.M. Government will also be happy to enter into a Technical Assistance Agreement with the Government of Tanganyika after independence.

In addition, the Colonial Development Corporation is in process of investigating certain new projects in Tanganyika, and, subject to examination of detailed proposals on the usual criteria and the willingness of the corporation to proceed, H.M. Government will give favourable consideration to participation by the corporation up to about £750,000.

Sir Ernest Vasey said in Dar es Salaam that the territory was thus assured of two-thirds of the £24m. required for the development plan.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Nyerere, expressed complete satisfaction at approximately a doubling of Britain's previous offer.

It was regrettable that the two Governments had exchanged a few unfortunate words, but an amicable settlement had now been made.

## Violence in Northern Rhodesia

### U.N.I.P. Leader Disclaims Responsibility

A WAVE OF SABOTAGE, arson and violence began in Northern Rhodesia on Friday night, when there were explosions in Copperbelt towns. Police reserves were called up on Saturday, troops alerted, and security guards placed at bridges, reservoirs and other installations.

The incidents were widely believed to have been organized by the extreme wing of the United National Independence Party, but Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, the president, expressed surprise at the outbreak and denied that it formed part of the "master plan" which the party has been threatening to put into operation in protest at the constitutional proposals. He repeated his appeal for non-violence.

The explosions occurred at a bridge in Kitwe, the European Girls' School in that town, a Government building in an African township at Ndola, and offices in a Mufulira location. In all cases the damage was minor.

Also on Friday night a bus was burnt out at Bancroft, an attempt was made to burn three municipal lorries at Luanshya, a store at Senga Hill, near Abercorn, was gutted, and a school was set on fire near Mpika.

At the week-end a bridge on the road between Kasama and Mporokoso partly collapsed after being sabotaged, and another was set on fire. Trees were cut down to block roads in the area.

At Bancroft a waste-pipe from a copper reduction plant was found fully opened and telegraph poles were cut down, and near Kitwe a large crack was discovered in the concrete base of a railway line.

A Federal Government vehicle was ambushed by about 70 Africans armed with spears in a remote part of the Northern Province. The occupants, an immigration official and a police officer and his wife and child, escaped, the police officer being slightly injured.

On Monday two Africans were reported to have been killed in clashes with the police on the Copperbelt, and troops of the King's African Rifles were being sent to the Northern Province.

A spokesman for the copper mining companies said that production had not been affected by the disturbances.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. KRUSHCHEV is expected to visit the Sudan fairly soon.

SIR MILES THOMAS has joined the board of the Dowty Group, Ltd.

MR. W. D. GREGG, lately deputy director, is now Director of Education in Kenya.

LORD RENNELL OF RODD has been re-appointed a trustee of the London Museum.

SIR DOUGLAS THOMSON has joined the board of Amalgamated Metal Corporation, Ltd.

DR. C. S. PITT, a senior medical officer in Kenya, will retire on the expiry of his long leave in August.

MR. G. B. CARTLAND, Deputy Governor of Uganda, and previously Chief Secretary, is in England on leave.

MR. R. DITTMER, lately of the Umtali staff of the Standard Bank, has come to London as a sub-manager.

SIR GEORGE HARVIE-WATT has been elected a director of American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co., Inc.

MR. W. K. H. JONES is being transferred from Northern Rhodesia to North Borneo as Attorney-General.

MR. P. G. D. CLARK and MR. F. M. N. HEATH have been promoted provincial commissioners in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. J. W. TURNBULL has been elected chairman of Cerebos (Africa), Ltd. He is a member of the board of the parent company.

MR. & MRS. F. W. G. KNIGHT and DR. N. W. NICHOLSON are outward-bound for Dar es Salaam in the WARWICK CASTLE.

SIR HECTOR HETHERINGTON, for the last 25 years principal of Glasgow University, who has visited East Africa, will retire on September 30.

MR. RUPERT C. BROMLEY, of Lusaka, elder son of SIR RUPERT BROMLEY, BT, and MISS PRISCILLA BOURNE have announced their engagement.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR STUART GREEVES is travelling to Cape Town in the WARWICK CASTLE, which sailed from London last week via the Mediterranean and East Africa.

SIR WILFRID LE GROS CLARK, who has visited East and Central Africa, has been appointed this year's Edridge-Green Lecturer of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

SIR JOHN MAUD, British Ambassador in Pretoria and High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland, and LADY MAUD were received by The Queen one day last week.

The adviser invited to report on the tourist industry of East Africa for the Colonial Economic Research Committee is DR. F. CHALMERS-WRIGHT, not DR. F. CHARLES-WRIGHT.

DR. C. A. NUTT, a medical practitioner in Bulawayo, and MRS. NUTT, DR. AND MRS. L. L. THERON, of Salisbury, and MR. G. M. WOODFORD, a dentist in Umtali, are in the United Kingdom.

SIR PATRICK DEVLIN, the judge who reported on civil disturbances in Nyasaland sometime ago, was fined £20 and had his license endorsed last week for careless driving. It was his first accident in 37 years.

MR. DEREK HULL, lately manager in Ndola, is now manager in Bulawayo of the Mitchell Coats group. MR. D. I. D. GIBSON has been transferred from the Salisbury office to become manager in Ndola.

MR. G. P. LLOYD, who for the past two years has worked in the Colonial Office on secondment from Kenya, is due in Seychelles next month to take up the appointment of Colonial Secretary in succession to MR. IAN WOODRUFFE, who was seconded from Tanganyika to which he will return after leave.

MR. M. C. E. P. BIRON, formerly a resident magistrate, has been appointed a puisne judge in Tanganyika. MR. M. L. MHUTO will be Dar es Salaam's first African district commissioner when he takes over the post in October from MR. NIGEL DURDANT-HOLLAMBY.

PROFESSOR D. E. NINEHAM, of King's College, London, and CANON J. B. STURDY, of Barrow Gurney, Bristol, have been appointed commissaries in the United Kingdom for the Bishop of Northern Uganda.

LORD JOHN HOPE, British Minister of Works, arrived in Nairobi early this week to open the new headquarters of Kenya's Ministry of Works, a 14-storey building 155 feet high, the tallest in Nairobi. It has cost £322,000.

MR. and MRS. C. GREEN, who have been teachers in Seychelles for 26 and 22 years respectively, have been appointed joint secretaries of a Nuffield committee which is studying family and social problems in the Colony.

DR. W. H. R. LUMSDEN, director of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, Tororo, Uganda, is to deliver two addresses to the 10th Pacific Science Congress, which is to be held in Hawaii between August 21 and September 6.

MR. A. J. T. FLEMING-SANDES, V.C., formerly a judge in the Sudan, who had lived since his retirement in Teignmouth, Devon, left £29,056, on which duty of £4,610 has been paid. He directed that after the death of his wife his Victoria Cross should be offered to the East Surrey section of The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment.

Two Rhodesians have been awarded travel grants by the Carnegie Corporation. MR. C. A. ROGERS, senior lecturer in psychology in the Department of Education at the University College, Salisbury, will visit centres of African studies in the United States in September and October, and MR. S. B. NGOCBO, lecturer in economics at the college, will visit departments of economics and African studies between October and January.

Passengers for Mombasa in the WARWICK CASTLE include MR. & MRS. G. E. D. BALL, MR. & MRS. R. G. E. BELTON, MR. & MRS. C. D. J. BROOKER, MR. & MRS. M. C. DEMPSEY, MR. A. H. EDYE, MR. & MRS. R. F. HEATHCOTE, MR. T. N. R. LAVERS, MR. H. K. LEWIS, MR. D. W. MCKIERNAN, DR. D. L. MITCHELL, DR. G. PARK, LIEUT-COLONEL R. W. PIZZEY, MR. H. A. W. SOUTHON, MAJOR A. H. SYMES-THOMPSON, and MR. R. D. TURTLE.

SIR DUNCAN ANDERSON, lately chairman of the Federal Power Board, is to be the first chairman of the Commission for the New Towns from October 1, when that body comes into being. Two other members of the commission will be GENERAL SIR NEVIL BROWN-JOHN and MR. HENRY WELLS, respectively chairmen of the Crawley and Hemel Hempstead Development Corporation. The first two towns to be taken over by the commission will be Crawley and Hemel Hempstead.

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## Firm Faith in the Federation Case for Early Resumption of Talks

MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Minister for Economic Affairs, Defence, and Public Services in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, left London on Friday after a week's visit at the invitation of H.M. Government to discuss questions arising from the application of the Colonial Service Aid Scheme to civil servants in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland but not those in Southern Rhodesia and the Federation.

Before his departure Mr. Caldicott told a Press conference that he was delighted with the result of the referendum in Southern Rhodesia, which was tantamount to a strong vote of confidence in Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, who, having been returned on a minority of votes, had not felt able to act as he would have wished in order to abolish remaining practices involving racial discrimination. The two-to-one majority, a better result than almost anyone had expected, was likely to remove any such inhibitions.

### Bitterest Political Campaign

The political campaign in connexion with the referendum had, Mr. Caldicott said, been the bitterest in his experience. It had been marked by gross distortions of the truth for the purpose of persuading the electorate to reject the new Constitution, under which Africans, 15 of them, would enter the Colony's Parliament for the first time.

In a few days Nyasaland's first general election would be held. Dr. Banda would, he hoped, accept a portfolio and respond to the challenge to responsibility which that would involve—not only for his own Ministry, but for general policy. Hitherto he had been in a position of irresponsibility at which many politicians must envy. Time would show whether he would now change, but Mr. Caldicott believed that he would contribute to the establishment of stable conditions.

Changes having just been made in the Constitution for Northern Rhodesia also, the remaining political problem was that of the review of the Federal Constitution, which had been suspended last December and ought to be resumed at a reasonably early date. Only when that last political hurdle had been taken would there be a real chance of restoring general confidence and again attracting overseas investments.

### Completely Confident of the Future

"I remain completely confident of our future", said Mr. Caldicott emphatically. "I see no insuperable obstacle to the re-establishment of stability and of the faith which will encourage enterprise and funds to come to the Federation".

Its economic position was very healthy, the only depressed industry being construction, which had been hit by the short-fall in investment development. Mining had had a record year in 1960 and its position was still satisfactory despite the 10% cut in copper sales; agriculture had done extremely well in spite of drought in Southern Rhodesia; and there had just been a record tobacco crop and a very good maize harvest, while tea growers and cattlemen were prospering, as were secondary industries.

The inflow of money had been slowed down, partly because of a change in the attitude to all Africa by capitalists in Europe and America, and partly because of political uncertainties in the Federation itself. Now that the situation in the political Rhodesia and Nyasaland had been clarified it was necessary to get on with the review of the Federal Constitution, and then forget politics and concentrate on fundamental economic matters.

One of the most important was the large-scale development of intensive African agriculture, which would do more than anything else to absorb an African population which would double its numbers within 25 years. Too many people tended to assume that work for them would be found in secondary industries, whereas increasing mechanization would in many cases lead to substantially increased output from a considerably reduced labour force.

The clearest possible promise had been made by H.M. Government of constant consultation throughout the negotiations for a possible entry by the United Kingdom into the European Common Market.

## Intimidation in Nyasaland

### Sir Roy Welensky's Visit

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Federal Prime Minister, called his Cabinet together on Monday to discuss the situation in Nyasaland and to decide whether to urge upon H.M. Government a postponement of the general election, due next Tuesday, in consequence of many recent incidents of intimidation.

On Friday he said in Blantyre, during a short visit to Nyasaland, that intimidation was widespread in the territory and extreme in some places. Supporters of the United Federal Party had had their homes burnt down and had been threatened with violence.

Earlier in the week, however, Mr. Peter Youens, Deputy Chief Secretary, had said: "We have had isolated reports of intimidation, but they are few and far between, and cannot be compared with what happened last August during the constitutional talks, or in December during the Federal review talks. The position in the Central Province has now been contained, and extra police have been drafted there. The general pattern throughout the country is one of peace and calm."

Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of the Malawi Congress Party, telegraphed to Mr. James Callaghan, the Labour M.P.: "No violence here. All is peace and calm. No justification whatever for any suggestion of postponing the coming elections. The United Federal Party is simply afraid of the results of the coming elections, which are a foregone conclusion. I promise you, the British Government and the British people, full peace and calm during and after the elections."

After forwarding Dr. Banda's message to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Callaghan sent Dr. Banda the reply that the Government had assured him that there was no intention of postponing the election "while the state of order remains as at present".

### Visiting the Federation

FOUR MORE M.P.s., Messrs. J. C. Bidgood and G. W. Lagden (Conservative) and C. A. Howell and R. J. Mellish (Socialist), are visiting Rhodesia and Nyasaland as guests of the Federal Government. They are accompanied by Mr. John Guinery, London editor of the *Bristol Evening Post* and Mr. Keelan, London editor of the *Eastern Daily Press*.

### Bishops Object to Constitution

A DEPUTATION from the Northern Rhodesia Catholic Bishops' Conference, led by the Archbishop of Lusaka, the Most Rev. A. Kozlowski, called on the Governor last week to express concern over the new Constitution. They expressed fear that dissatisfaction with the proposals would cause further political uncertainty, delay economic stability, and deepen antagonisms. A delegation from the Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia had already expressed similar concern.

### U.S. Affront for Mr. Abedi

MR. ABEDI, the African mayor of Dar es Salaam, and a member of the National Assembly of Tanganyika, complained last week that he and two friends had been refused service in a Washington cafeteria. An official of the State Department's protocol section said that he would take up the question with the management concerned and with the State of Virginia, in which the business is situated. Mr. Abedi attended a world conference on local government in Washington some weeks ago and has since travelled widely in the United States. He told reporters: "Since I came to America I have had the best of treatment until this incident."

## "Freedom" A Witchcraft Word

Address By Mr. Biggs-Davison

MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, M.P., said when recently addressing a lunch-time meeting in London for Individual Freedom that in Africa "Freedom" was a witch-word, indeed, a witchcraft word.

To generalize about Africa was less sensible than to generalize about Europe. It was equally silly to suppose that every African in contact with Western civilization accepted Western ideals and thought on Western lines.

"Some do. Kenya has her calendar of Christian martyrs, murdered, mutilated, tortured by Mau Mau. The Kikuyu Christians were largely responsible for its suppression.

"In the townships of the Rhodesias and in Nyasaland there is an *élite* of educated Africans who suffer or risk their persons, their wives and children, their peace and comfort, for their belief in inter-racial partnership. They are seldom at Lancaster House receptions or interviewed by the B.B.C. One of them was knocked unconscious outside his home on returning from service on the Monckton Commission. These brave people have been styled 'stooges' by Africanists and their supporters in America and Britain; they are the real fighters for African freedom."

Mr. Biggs-Davison continued, *inter alia* :—  
 "In tribal societies, where individual land-holding was unknown, 'individual freedom' was, like all abstractions, an alien idea to the African mind. Mediaeval Europe was likewise corporate rather than individualist in outlook.  
 "Christian Bristol and Liverpool grew rich on the slave trade, but the colonialism of Christian Powers later suppressed slave-raiding and slavetrading. Their reward is to be indicted at U.N.O. for oppression by African, Arab and Communist States where slavery, the slave trade and forced labour have been maintained or revived.

### Widespread Slavery

"Slavery in one form remains widespread in much of Africa: the women are in grinding bondage to their men. The women bear the travail not only of carrying and bearing many children but of searching for firewood, making utensils and ornaments, of digging, planting, weeding, reaping, of pounding the grain, and preparing the food. Much of the work of hut-building is also theirs.

"Whereas the slave-traders sought able-bodied men, tribal wars were fought over women and young children. Labour power rather than mere numbers were thus added to the victorious tribe. The servitude of women throughout Southern Africa is seldom mentioned by the white settlers' critics. There are African leaders who should search their consciences and ask themselves this question: 'If African freedom is not for Europeans only, like the park benches in South Africa, is it to be for men only?'

"The Christian message of perfect freedom has not succeeded with the time and resources given to its missionaries in compensating primitive Africa for the boredom which order and peace have meant to its young men. It was of the Kikuyu house, empty, swept, and garnished, that old devils, and new, took possession.

"The tragedy of Africa is that European civilization and free institutions have not been given time to mature. Anti-colonialism, with its Western as well as its Eastern virus, has blighted a promising growth. Premature independence in the Belgian Congo meant anarchy and reversion to tribalism; freedom has been freedom to rob and be robbed, to rape and be raped, and to die slowly of starvation. Communism, united against Colonialism, militates against African freedom.

"In the new States of Black Africa the choice is chaos or a dictatorship appealing to older African ways. Free speech and a free Press, the sophisticated conceptions of a parliamentary opposition, are out of keeping with African tradition and the inclinations of charismatic leaders. From time immemorial the ruler's decision has been preceded by almost endless discussion. Once made, the decision must be accepted—as under the Communists. Opposition to a priest-king of old or an Ogyefo in modern Ghana is disloyalty tantamount to subversion. So we should not be surprised that Mr. Mboya in Kenya and Mr. Kaunda are on record as favouring one-party government. 'One man, one vote' can mean one vote

each but one vote only—followed by the rule of one man! "Parliamentary democracy's best chance is in those countries where there is a European settlement resolute and numerous enough to predominate until the formation of a black African *élite* and middle class of craftsmen, artisans and professional people capable of self-expression. Surrender to black African racialism in Kenya or the Rhodesias means the betrayal not only of kinsfolk but, of ideas and ideals of freedom which have justified in other than shopkeeping terms the world-wide expansion of England and the temporary domination of most of Africa by European Powers.

"That these should not be permitted to complete their mission is the purpose of international Communism, and, it would sometimes appear, of the United States State Department. Europe, said Mr. Mikoyan, without Africa would be a plucked chicken.

"N.A.T.O. has been outflanked in the Middle East and is being taken in rear in Africa. Foiled in the Congo, the forces of disruption are bent on rolling up the Europeans and their friends through South-West Africa and Angola and so threatening the Atlantic coastline vital to the West. The same voices denounced the racialism of Voersvoerd, the non-racialism of Salazar, and the different versions of Afro-European partnership practised by President Tshombe and by Sir Roy Welensky.

"The lesson of the Congo and of Angola is that where there is no order freedom cannot grow, and that many of those who shout loudest for African freedom are opening a new kind of all-red route from Cairo to the Cape. If freedom is to live anywhere in Africa we must take our stand against reversion to the dark things and the chaos which gives Communism its chance."

## Congo Parliament Meets Again Katanga's Delegates in Leopoldville

THE CONGO has moved nearer to national unity in the past week than at any time in the year of strife and uncertainty that followed its independence. Katanga has sent deputies and senators to the meeting of Parliament in Leopoldville, and in Stanleyville Mr. Gizenga has dissolved his rival "central" Government.

The new Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, and his Government received votes of confidence in both Houses of Parliament last week.

The Government includes Mr. Gizenga as one of two Deputy Prime Ministers; Mr. Sendwe, an opponent of Mr. Tshombe, as the other; Mr. Gbenye, an associate of Mr. Gizenga, as Minister of the Interior; and Mr. Beo, former provisional Prime Minister, as Minister of Information; Mr. Bombooko, who has been Minister of Foreign Affairs in all the central Governments, retains that post.

### Economic Crisis

In his inaugural address Mr. Adoula declared that the new Government would end the secession of Katanga "in the next few days". He proposed urgent steps to check the economic crisis which was leaving the central Government with a monthly deficit of £4.2m.

Announcing his decision on Sunday to send representatives to Parliament as "a gesture of reconciliation", Mr. Tshombe said that Katanga was not thereby abandoning its position or its acquired rights. Talks were expected to follow soon, however, between Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Adoula on the re-integration of Katanga with the rest of the Congo.

Mr. Gizenga's decision to dissolve his Government was announced in Stanleyville to diplomatic representatives of Russia, Communist China, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mali, and Ghana, the countries which had recognized it as the legal Congolese Government.

The Parliament met again on Tuesday, this time in the *Palais des Nations* in Leopoldville instead of at Lovanium.

## Nakuru's Flamingoes

RECENT HEAVY RAINS have replenished Lake Nakuru, which had been reduced by the drought to about one-third of its normal size. This change coincided with the flight of many thousands of flamingoes southward from Lake Rudolf. Many, exhausted by the flight, fell in and around Nakuru, considerable numbers into the streets of the town, whence some were taken to the lake by car.



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## African Potions Cause Blindness

### Society Fights Tragic Situation

**I**N AREAS OF NORTHERN RHODESIA bordering the Congo about one African adult in every 45 and one child in every 30 is totally blind, owing to measles aggravated by traditional maltreatment: children suffering from the disease are placed out in the sun, and their eyes when inflamed, are treated by medicine-men with "remedies" which destroy the cornea within a few hours.

The annual report of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind emphasizes this tragic situation and announces that prompt steps are to be taken to alleviate it. Combined with measures to reduce the incidence and virulence of measles will be a service of mobile clinics for the treatment of the afflicted.

The blind training centre at Machakos, Kenya, is stated to have achieved outstanding success. It has 38 trainees and a waiting list of 150. Of 24 men trained experimentally in rural tanning, 15 completed the course: nine are now rural tanners, two are craft instructors, and four self-supporting village craftsmen. One has developed an excellent business in Kisumu, where he tans his own leather and makes handbags and brief-cases which have a good local market. Mr. F. J. G. Rigby, a member of the overseas staff of the parent society, is the principal at Machakos.

At a rural tannery at Kipunga seven blind people under an African manager are making enough profit to pay for their own food and the wages of two employed Africans. Three more tanneries are to be opened. At the Salvation Army Blind School at Thika 50 of the 200 pupils are women.

### Farmcraft Centre

In Uganda the Salama training centre has two blind wives among 40 people taking an agricultural course lasting from one to two years. An excellent band has been developed and gets good week-end engagements. A training centre at Kireka has accommodation for 80, and at Soroti the Franciscan Sisters have 20 blind boys for primary education.

At the Kazima farmcraft centre in Tanganyika 43 blind men are being trained. There are 50 pupils at the blind school at Bugiri of the Church Missionary Society. At Lushoto the Lutheran Mission has recently opened a training school for blind women.

In all the above cases the parent society co-operates with the territorial blind institutions.

Zanzibar has compiled a register of the blind, who were found to number 590.

As a result of 23 different surveys conducted in Southern Rhodesia it is estimated that about 892 of every 100,000 Africans in the Colony are blind; 44% are considered to be curable, and another 43% to be suffering from diseases which could have been prevented, though some have now reached the incurable stage. The Co-ordinating Committee for Blind Welfare has submitted a five-year plan to the Federal Ministry of Health.

The African Society for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, founded by Mr. Jiros Jiri, an African, is training 34 adults and 18 youngsters in Bulawayo, where six have been found jobs as telephonists. The King George VI Memorial Children's Centre, which the Queen Mother opened in 1956, has 89 children in its school, six of them blind and five others in defective sight. The Dutch Reformed Church Mission at Copola has 166 blind pupils.

The parent society has offered to send a member of its staff to the Colony next year to start a class for blind children at a selected primary school for seeing children.

The Northern Rhodesian Government, which spent about £28,000 last year on work for blind, has five blind schools in the northern provinces. The Northern Rhodesian Society for the Blind has at Kambowa a 1,000-acre farm which is not merely an agricultural training centre but a settlement on which up to 80 blind men and their families are to be taught to grow marketable crops. Four such families have already been established.

At Mindolo there are 24 trained workers engaged in basketry and brushmaking and another 19 in training. The centre is self-supporting, and that is described as "a unique achievement among workshops for the blind in all Africa, and a rare achievement among sheltered occupations anywhere".

Magwero School, maintained by the Dutch Reformed Church Mission, has upwards of 60 blind pupils of both sexes.

The report says of Mr. J. F. Wilson, the director:—"We cannot express too highly our appreciation of Mr. Wilson's ability and our gratitude for his devotion to the

cause of the blind. His task has grown with the development of the society, and he has had to be relieved of the detailed office work which he has undertaken in addition to his travels. Mr. John Moffett, the deputy director, who has had many years' experience as a member of the Overseas Administrative Service in Tanganyika, has therefore been appointed secretary of the society with general responsibility for running the office."

### City Council Grants

GRANTS-IN-AID by Nairobi City Council include £2,250 to the Coryndon Museum, £1,700 to the McMillan Memorial Library, £1,600 for Nairobi evening continuation classes, £1,500 to the Desai Memorial Library, £1,250 to the Salvation Army, £1,200 to the Lady Northey Home for Children, and £1,000 each to the Social Service League, the Lady Grigg Indian Maternity Hospital, the Kenya European Hospitals Association, and the local branch of the Child Welfare Society. It was decided not to make grants to the Kenya Olympic Association, the Kenya Music Festival, the Kenya Prisoners' Aid Association, or the East Africa Women's League Holiday and Teenage Club.

### Union-Castle Changes

THE UNION-CASTLE LINE will withdraw the DURBAN CASTLE and WARWICK CASTLE from service in April and June next respectively, and thereafter the BRAEMAR CASTLE, KENYA CASTLE, and RHODESIA CASTLE will operate a passenger and cargo service between London and Durban via East African ports, apart from one or two possible round Africa voyages in the December-February period. In other months passengers will still be able to travel round Africa by transferring at Durban to, or from vessels operating in the South African mail service.

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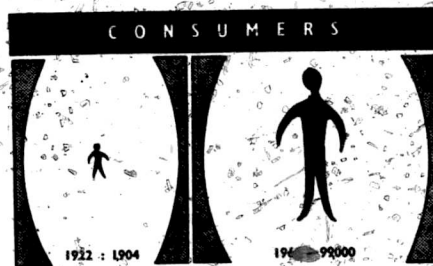
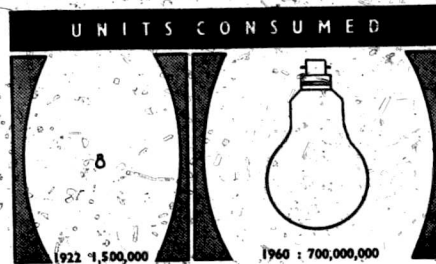
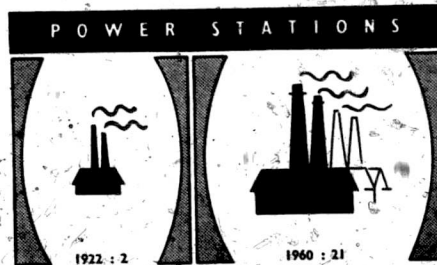
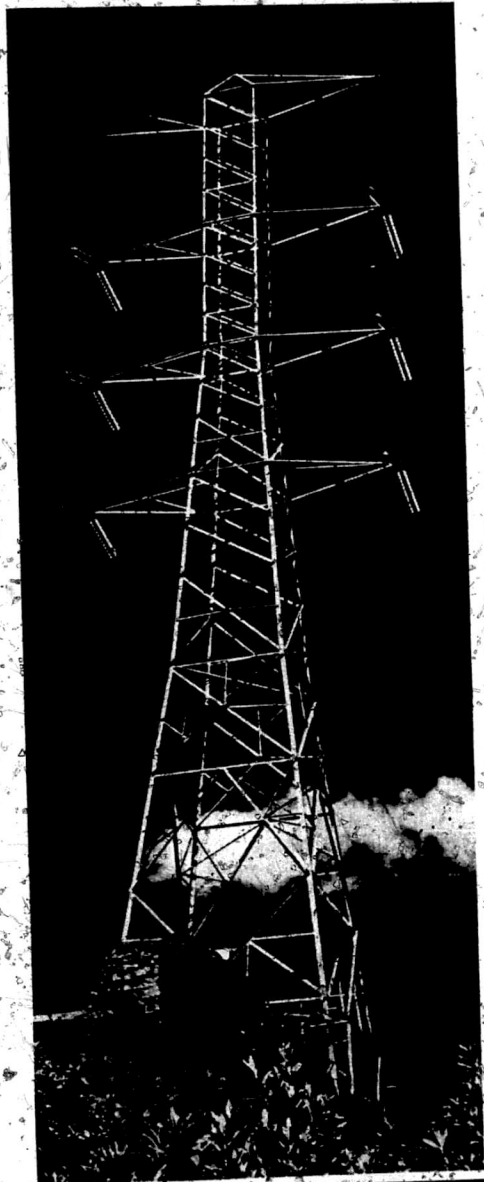
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## Collecting Funds for Kenyatta

(Continued from page 1291)

Kenyatta reception fund. He said that an Asian firm had offered to furnish Kenyatta's house and that a European firm had given £60 towards equipment.

On Saturday it was reported that Miss Margaret Kenyatta, daughter of his first tribal marriage, had flown to Maralal to help him pack, and that in England Mrs. Edna Kenyatta, his English wife, had been given leave of absence from her job at a Hertfordshire school so that she might "disappear until the affair had simmered down". Their 17-year-old son is at school in England.

It was widely suggested that Kenyatta would visit Britain in response to invitations from television companies, newspapers and publishers. The Movement for Colonial Freedom announced that it had asked him to come and address meetings.

Mr. A. C. C. Swann, Minister for Defence and Internal Security, on Tuesday declared the Land Freedom Army, the offshoot of Mau Mau, an unlawful organization.

## European Exodus from Kenya

### Release of Kenyatta the Last Straw

MANY FARMERS in Kenya have told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the decision to release Kenyatta is for them the last straw, and that, anxious as they were to remain in a country which they have found so attractive, they will now quit even if they cannot sell their property. Several hundred European farmers have already left, and nobody can know how many more have already decided definitely on that course.

In the past three months this newspaper has been repeatedly told by men home on leave from Kenya, some of them civil servants, that their wives and they have spent practically all their time touring the United Kingdom, and in some cases the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and Eire, to look for new homes, sometimes not

only for themselves but also for friends in the Colony.

Almost all our informants are convinced that many hundreds of farms in Kenya will soon go out of production. A few have changed their minds about returning, to wind up their affairs: they have written to estate agents or friends asking them to sell anything on the farm which is marketable, and are reconciled to the prospect of getting a very low price, or even nothing, for the land itself.

Scores of farmers in the Highlands have visited Southern Rhodesia to assess the prospects, and some have already bought land there. Technicians have found jobs on the Copperbelt.

In official quarters in Nairobi it appears to be accepted that Europeans leaving the country permanently will not be fewer than 7,000 this year (not all of them farmers, of course, for many European businesses have re-trenched staff, on a large scale in some cases), and that European immigrants, including people returning from leave, will number not many more than 3,000.

If this is the situation when scarcely any farmers have been able to find buyers for their land, the rate of the exodus would clearly increase if land transactions were reasonably free.

## A Kenya Asian View

AN ASIAN ORGANIZATION, the East African Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, expressed the view on Monday that it would be "futile and dangerous" for H.M. Government to give guarantees on land tenure to European settlers in Kenya because any such undertakings would be worthless when the country became independent; moreover, any such promises would be regarded as constituting racial privilege, and would be the target of nationalist jealousy. The only course, said the memorandum, was for Europeans in Kenya to help promote a genuine multi-racial society, in which they would be a valued minority with great influence but with out special privilege.

## Africa's Emerging Nations

SIR HUGH FOOT, British representative on the Trusteeship Council, said in Oxford last week that the new nations of Africa and Asia were good judges of Britain, America, and Russia, were not likely to be fooled by the Communists or anyone else, and had firm faith in the need for an effective and powerful United Nations Organization. In the past 15 years the Commonwealth had enfranchised more than twice as many people as there were in the Soviet Union. "I fear that we shall see terrible convulsions and bloodshed, particularly in Asia and Africa, and that our new Commonwealth will be subjected to new strains", he said. "In dealing with the perplexities of the modern world we must stick to the principles which we have learnt in our own experience and history. The Commonwealth has become an example to the world of how people of all races can work together in freedom."

## Protests from Uganda

THE RULERS of Toro, Bunyoro, and Ankole have sent a joint memorandum of protest to Mr. Macleod against his plans for the discussion of Uganda affairs in London next month. Neither they nor the Kabaka of Buganda have been invited to attend or send representatives to the mid-September conference, and they have asked that they should either have representation or be received by Mr. Macleod before the conference starts on September 18. The Kabaka of Buganda is not yet known to have complained similarly, but it is generally assumed in Uganda that he has asked or will ask for personal discussions with Mr. Macleod before the conference assembles. None of the four traditional rulers is satisfied with the Munster Commission's proposals for the federal association of his kingdom within the Protectorate.



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## Parliament

## Africa Debate Continued

SOME OF THE SPEECHES in a Commons debate on East and Central Africa were recorded in last week's issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. The report is continued hereunder.

MR. ARTHUR SKEFFINGTON (Soc.), who has paid several visits to Tanganyika, thought it unforgivable that the Government should refuse adequate aid to that territory, the one great area of Africa in which constitutional and political change had taken place without race or class hatred. If Mr. Nyerere had caused civil war he would now be lodged at Claridge's and given generous concessions. He had been treated shamefully.

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY (Cons.), who said he had visited 13 independent African territories in the past three years, considered that the Colonial Secretary had handled the Kenya Lancaster House Conference skilfully and courageously and that he was right not to agree to compensation for Kenya settlers, since that would encourage African extremists to be more extreme. Kenyatta should be released; then there would be a real chance that some members of K.A.N.U. would join and strengthen the Government.

For Northern Rhodesia he would have preferred a Constitution on the lines of the Kenya settlement, with an African elected majority, a common roll, and a minority of reserved seats for Europeans; but it was asking too much of the Colonial Secretary to expect him to pull that off again in Northern Rhodesia, where the new Constitution would, he believed, result in an African majority. How could the U.F.P. expect to get enough African votes in enough constituencies when at the 1959 election it received only 480 African votes in the whole country?

## Achievements of British Rule

"I have had a tremendous sense of pride at the achievements brought about by British rule, but never subscribed to the now fashionable left-wing view that everything which the Imperialists have done is wrong. What we are now doing throughout Africa is in some ways more remarkable. . . . We must hope that we can now do in Africa something which has eluded every other Colonial Power—create a genuinely non-racial society in which race discrimination plays no part, in which the white man makes no attempt to exercise a dominance out of proportion to his numbers, and in which the name of Britain will be honoured for years to come."

MRS. EIRENE WHITE (Soc.) said that when she first went to Uganda British policy was, apparently, firm and inflexible: the country was to be administered as a unitary State. Yet contradictory lines of policy were pursued, so that from 1944 onwards a series of special powers were transferred to Buganda, thereby contradicting the policy of unitary rule. Consequently there must be support for the Munster recommendation that a special arrangement must be made in connexion with Uganda. Account must be taken of the psychology of Buganda and the other kingdoms.

Nevertheless, the powers given to Uganda should not be such that she could frustrate the Central Government. If Buganda was to live at peace with her neighbours the constant fear of intervention by the Kabaka in his country's political life must be allayed. That the bitterness and anger between Bunyoro and Buganda over the so-called "lost counties" should be settled by referendum was a sensible proposal.

It was monstrous that Tanganyika should be shabbily treated by the Government. "We are calling the legions home. What are we leaving behind? The Romans left roads and aqueducts.

In Tanganyika we are not leaving roads or aqueducts in sufficient numbers. I blush when I read the peroration in the budget speech of Sir Ernest Vasey, when referring to the United Kingdom, he said: 'There are (tightly) hands waiting and willing to help us; and there is irony in a situation in which, after Germany's shadowy record in Tanganyika as a Colonial Power, we now go to West Germany for aid for the territory'."

Only £11m. of new money was required from external sources; to cut it down to £3m., as the Colonial Secretary had suggested, was monstrous.

"If we cannot provide that relatively small amount, then the bitter words, the first bitter words I have ever heard from Julius Nyerere, are justified. Some of us have known him for many years and watched with admiration the way in which he has grown to his opportunities. We should be ashamed to feel that we were betraying someone who has acted with a keener sense of morality than almost any other political person with whom I have come in contact. In Tanganyika any help given would be used constructively and honestly, not frittered away."

MR. NIGEL FISHER (Cons.) thought that in East and Central Africa the Colonial Secretary's timing had been about right.

"I believe that Kenya will come right. If the security of tenure for European and African holders of land is publicly recognized by the African political leaders, Kenya will go ahead. Most of the European farmers will stay, whether because they want to or have to.

"Kenyatta's release would be a calculated risk, but it is one which we must take while there are a British Governor and British troops, so that if we make a mistake we can put it right without too much trouble."

He did not believe that Southern Rhodesia would get much more overseas capital investment until the world believed it to be sincere about multi-racial partnership. While the Federation made economic sense, it was in danger of making political nonsense, and politics would win in a conflict between politics and economics.

"I believe, though I hope I am wrong, that the Federation may fail. An East African Federation, as yet only an idea, has in some ways a much better chance of succeeding, because it is growing up from the people instead of being imposed upon them."

## Feudal Despotism

MR. DINGLE FOOT (Soc.), who mentioned that he had been professionally employed for some years as legal adviser to the Kabaka of Buganda and since 1956 by the Constitutional Committee of the Toro Rukuru, and that for the past year he had advised Kenyatta on legal proceedings in which he was currently engaged, said it was not true, as some M.P.s thought, that the Kabaka exercised a feudal despotism and did not act on the advice of his Ministers; it was a complete mistake to suppose that his Ministers and the members of the Lukiko were merely subject to royal direction.

The loyalty of the people of Uganda was to their local and traditional institutions. That was especially true of the kingdoms of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro, and Ankole, and the cardinal mistake of British administration had been to underestimate the intense loyalty to traditional rulers and institutions. Uganda could go forward only under some form of federation.

The Munster Report contained an inherent contradiction. Whereas paragraph 412 said that the Central Government should have sanctions at its disposal, "the most potent being the power to reduce grants, a power which the Central Government should not hesitate to use when justified", the next paragraph said: "It is unlikely that the local taxes which are to be at Buganda's disposal will be sufficient to carry out the services in Buganda, and grants should be paid on the same lines as those proposed for the district councils. Special grants would be paid for services done by Buganda but not by the district councils. Payment of grants would be contingent upon the grant-aided service being carried out in accordance with the general policy of the Central Government and subject to inspection by the departments." That recommendation was entirely inconsistent with the federal relationship.

In Central Africa we were in danger of making the worst of all possible worlds in consequence of the ambivalence of the Government's policy. There was a feeling among all races in East and Central Africa that they had been betrayed by H.M. Government.

MR. HENRY CLARK (Cons.), who served as Administrative officer in Tanganyika for eight years, congratulated the Government on its policy in Africa during the last two years. A way out would be found in Kenya. Because most Africans were decent and straightforward, he had always been reasonably optimistic about their future.

"The one quality which has led the Secretary of State to achieve some success is the fact that he has been a realist. He has not considered what things ought to be or might be or what was right or wrong, but has looked at the facts and

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tried to follow them . . . It is not always important whether what we believe is right or wrong, true or untrue. What matters most is whether that belief is shared by thousands of people.

"It is no good writing off African nationalism as the extremist babblings of agitators. Thousands believe the agitators. Even if it was started by agitators or Communists, the people of Africa want to govern themselves. That is a great basic fact.

"That kind of realism comes in when we deal with Kenyatta. I have many old friends who do most dastardly things and surprise me greatly when they do them. Whether Kenyatta is guilty or not is not in many ways a relevant fact because thousands of people in Kenya believe that he is not guilty. All over Kenya Europeans, Asians and Africans want Kenyatta released. It is facing real facts like that, not the guilt or innocence of Kenyatta, that really counts.

As to Central Africa, Sir Roy Welensky must persuade the people, with or without the facts, that Federation was a good thing. He was well endowed to get the people behind him if he set his mind to it. Then he could make a go of the system."

Portuguese East Africa and Angola were bombs placed strategically on either side of Africa. The bomb was quite likely to go off in P.E.A., which bordered Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, and South Africa.

"I lived on the border between Tanganyika and Portuguese East Africa for several years. If the Portuguese continue to govern in the way they have until now—with admirable principles, but absolutely appalling practice, complete negligence being the main trouble—the bomb in East Africa will go off. Tremendous damage can be done to the good will which we are building up between Europeans and Africans in Central and East Africa. Undoubtedly we should have the same scenes as in Angola."

#### Key to Unification

Portuguese East Africa could provide the key to the unification of East and Central Africa. From Masasi, railroad of the groundnut railway in Tanganyika, a railway of 400 miles could be built up the Lujenda Valley through P.E.A. to Blantyre. "We must try every possible means to get a little sense out of the Portuguese and induce them to change their methods."

The speaker spoke sharply of H.M. Government's failure to deal adequately with Tanganyika's financial needs. In March the Colonial Secretary had said in Dar es Salaam that H.M. Government would not be ungenerous. It was appalling bad faith to have denied her the money now. The request was for loans up to £11m., as had been clearly stated when the agreements were made in March. The Colonial Secretary should remember his own words—and that Tanganyika's earnings of dollars from sisal and coffee sales had helped this country during the really bad years of the dollar gap.

We should take the initiative in forming a consortium with the Germans and Americans, who, as a matter of international good manners, could not pour large sums into Tanganyika unless we gave a lead. Instead of Mr. Nyerere having to go cap in hand to New York and West Germany, he should go with full British support.

This country had spent about £150m.—say £1,000m. at present values—to capture Tanganyika from Germany, and £35m. on the groundnut scheme, or nearly £60m. if all other things were added; and Tanganyika had perhaps had £5m. of value out of it. On those occasions the people of Tanganyika had seen money poured out. Now we could not even afford them five million of our devalued pounds.

Mr. G. M. THOMSON (Soc.) felt that the most striking feature of the debate had been the insistence that more generous help should be given to Tanganyika. Political advance, the rise of African nationalism, could not be halted while one proceeded with economic developments. An increasing number of Europeans in Kenya and the Rhodesias were coming to realize that they must live as equal citizens with Africans. Our multi-racial Commonwealth would not mean much to the world unless we created multi-racial communities in the few territories of the former Colonial Empire which had a white settler population.

The influence of Colonial policy in recent months of Mr. Turton had made a sensible settlement in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia more difficult than it need have been. Now he was trying to prevent the Colonial Secretary from facing the facts and releasing Kenyatta.

Mr. Macleod had lost much good will over his recent manoeuvres over the Northern Rhodesian Constitution. "It seems an odd way to behave to decide that it is better to have no friends at all than to have the wrong friends. That seems to be the way in which the Colonial Secretary has been behaving."

MR. HUGH FRASER, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying for the Government, said that it would do what it could to help Mr. Nyerere, and had made some im-

provement on the offer put to him before he went to New York. Mr. Callaghan's figures were well below those on which Mr. Nyerere was now working. Very substantial help had also been offered in connexion with the compensation scheme for civil servants.

As to Kenyatta, it was not a question of a re-trial of a few civil servants in Nairobi, or of a political party, as had been suggested, but of the duty of the Minister and the Governor.

East and Central Africa offered the greatest colonial challenge. "We must not only see that the policies we pursue are aimed at the welfare of all those territories, but also that we create people with the necessary qualifications to take on the task."

#### Two-Month Political Ban

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT last week banned all political meetings for two months in order to give Rhodesians "a holiday from politics and controversy". The president of the African Trade Union Congress, Mr. Reuben Jamela, who has threatened a countrywide strike in September to back demands for a minimum wage of £25 a month for Africans, described the order as "a flagrant violation of the principle of freedom of association and international law", and Mr. Nkomo, president of the National Democratic Party, said: "It's a disgrace". The Central Africa Party accused the Government of trying to stifle "growing opposition from the liberal parties".

#### Bulawayo Africans Strike

IGNORING A THREAT OF DISMISSAL if they did not return to work, about 2,000 of the 5,000 Africans employed by Bulawayo municipality went on strike on Monday in protest at the terms of a new wage award of increases from 7s. 7d. to 15s. a month. Mr. Nehwati, chairman of the Bulawayo Municipal African Employees' Association, said strikers wanted the wage proposals to be reviewed.

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## Parliament

## Questions and Answers

MR. FARR asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what fears had been expressed to him by people in Tanganyika and Kenya that they might be required to forfeit their British nationality.

MR. I. MACLEOD: "No representations on this subject have been received from residents in Tanganyika, but during recent discussions here with the Kenya farmers' delegation anxieties of this kind were expressed, and I know that these anxieties are shared by a number of people in Kenya. I fully understand their concern.

"Nevertheless, as I explained to the delegation, the question of citizenship is normally one which is dealt with when a territory is approaching full independence. I think it would be premature to try to resolve this issue in Kenya now."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked what reports had been received of political parties in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland recruiting unofficial police forces, and what measures had been taken to prevent such interference with the functions of the Protectorate Police.

## Political "Police"

MR. MACLEOD: "None, although in both territories there have been reports of supporters of political parties styling themselves 'police' when acting as stewards at political meetings. Any attempt to usurp police functions is being carefully watched, and where necessary legal action will be taken."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that houses and other property of African opponents of the Malawi Congress Party have been burnt down; what counter-measures had been taken by the Nyasaland authorities; and whether he will consider the postponement of elections in the Protectorate until there was freedom from intimidation.

MR. MACLEOD: "In the Visanza sub-district of Central Province six houses of prominent Africans, four of them owned by United Federal Party officials, were burned down on the night of July 26; a further house, two cattle kraals, and two food stores belonging to the same persons were destroyed on the night of the 27th; and 15 miles away two houses, one belonging to a Malawi Congress Party supporter, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 27th.

"The police are actively investigating these incidents, which show no evidence of political intimidation inspired by Malawi Congress Party leaders. The Governor, who is in the best position to judge, sees no justification for postponing the elections either locally or generally."

MR. SWINGLER asked if the Secretary of State was aware that at a rally organized by the United National Independence Party at Kapembwa in Northern Rhodesia on July 17 the police opened fire without warning, killing eight and injuring 16 persons; if he would set up an independent commission of inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the tragedy and the action to be taken to prevent any recurrence; and if he would state the compensation to be paid to the relatives of the victims.

MR. MACLEOD: "This report is completely without foundation. The Governor informs me that an unauthorised meeting

at Kapembwa on July 17 was dispersed by the police without the use of tear-gas or batons. No one was killed or injured."

MR. BROCKWAY asked what measures are being taken to meet the civil disobedience campaign initiated by the United National Independence Party.

MR. MACLEOD: "Recent incidents do not amount to a civil disobedience campaign, and no special measures have been introduced, although police activity has been intensified."

MR. WALL asked how many political refugees had sought refuge in Uganda from the Sudan since August, 1955; how many had been returned at the request of the Sudan Government; and for what reasons their return had been allowed.

MR. HUGH FRASER: "About 5,000 refugees entered Uganda from the Sudan in 1955. Not all were political refugees. Some came because of economic difficulties. About another 100 arrived in 1956. Only one of those refugees has been compulsorily returned to the Sudan; he was accused of murder and attempted murder. One political refugee arrived in September, 1957, and a further 10 have crossed the border since December, 1960. None of these has been returned to the Sudan."

## Proposed Bank of Africa

## Government Welcome for £250,000 Scheme

A PLAN FOR AN AFRICAN BANK, in which Europeans and Africans would be approximately equal partners, was discussed in the House of Commons last week and welcomed on behalf of the Government.

Mr. John Foster (Cons.), who hoped that leading British financial institutions would participate, said that the idea of the African nationalist leaders was that £250,000 should be subscribed in Europe but that half of the share capital should be withheld for later subscription by Africans after the project had been successfully established.

Mr. P. H. B. Wall (Cons.) stated that such a bank would help political stability, attract further investment, and raise living standards.

Mr. Peter Walker (Cons.) expressed disappointment that not more had been done by the City of London to train Africans in banks, at Lloyds, and on the Stock Exchange.

Mr. William Aitken (Cons.) also hoped for help from the City.

Mr. H. A. Marquand (Soc.) felt that responsible people were sponsoring a project which was needed.

## Prospective Chairman

Mr. Hugh Fraser, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, emphasized that, while such an African bank would have a part of great importance to play without conflicting with the established commercial banks, advancement in Africa must also depend upon the accumulation of capital from local Government savings, through post office savings banks, and in other ways. Meantime any scheme put forward should be sound and start modestly.

Colonel David Stirling said in Nairobi a few days ago that the prospective chairman in Central Africa and the moving spirit in the plan was Mr. Herbert Ghitapo, Southern Rhodesia's first African barrister, who had the support of all the leading African politicians in the Federation. In Nairobi the leading African figure in a similar project was Dr. Kiiano, former Minister of Commerce and Industry, a prominent K.A.N.U. leader.



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Company Report**Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited***(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)***Remarkable Expansion Over 20 Years****FLEXIBILITY OF MINING OPERATIONS**

THE FOLLOWING are extracts from the statement by the Chairman, MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which have been circulated with the annual report and accounts:—

The mine, which is at present the second largest single copper producer in the world, has been developed in such a way that its operations are, perhaps, uniquely flexible. Its ore reserves are extensive and of high grade.

In spite of mining more than 5 million tons during the year, the ore reserves of 184,166,000 short tons at 4.6 per cent grade have increased by 4 million tons. As the mine is opened up and future geological work is undertaken, there is every likelihood of substantial additions being made to the reserves.

**Building Up A Buffer Stock**

Nchanga, with its flexibility and large reserves, and the extensions to the plant now being made, is very well placed to take advantage of any increased demand for copper. In 1960 world consumption increased by as much as 21 per cent over 1959 in spite of a decline in consumption in the United States. Nevertheless, at present, world productive capacity appears to be still slightly in excess of consumption.

In view of this Nchanga, in common with many other producers, took steps last October to reduce by approximately 10 per cent the amount of copper it made available to the market. We decided to reduce sales rather than to cut production, as this would enable us to build up a buffer stock. In this way we hope to be able to take much prompter action to help prevent a shortage of copper and an unduly high metal price than we could by restoring cuts in production. The policy also has the great advantage of ensuring stable operations at the mine.

**Federal Taxation**

While production at Nchanga during the year ended March 31, 1961, reached 184,000 tons, only 172,670 tons were sold and the balance withheld. Our net profit was £12.4 million, which is £1.2 million less than last year when the average prices realized were about £4 a ton higher. The net profit was also affected by the increased taxation on public companies announced by the Federal Minister of Finance in his budget in June, which in the case of Nchanga has meant additional tax amounting to about £490,000.

We have appropriated £1.5 million for capital expenditure and a further £1 million to general reserve, partly to take care of our final subscription for Federal Development Bonds. We have nevertheless been able to recommend a net final dividend of 5s. 6d. per stock unit, which, together with the interim dividend of 1s. 6d., makes a total of 7s. 6d. for the year, the same dividend as was paid last year.

I referred a year ago to proposals being examined by the consulting engineers, which were designed to improve extraction at the mine. Work has begun on the first stage of these extensions: a low-grade oxide

leach plant is being constructed to increase the recovery of copper by the reduction of residue losses.

The second stage, which will follow shortly, involves the erection of a roasting plant to deal with low-grade sulphides. The roasting plant should not only increase production by some 300 short tons a month by improved extraction, without increasing the mining rate, but also recover more economically about 600 short tons of copper a month from concentrates which are currently smelted at Nkana.

**Extensions Costing £3.7m.**

These extensions will cost about £3.7 million, and we are satisfied that this outlay will be recovered within a few years from increased profitability. Every effort is also being made by the general manager and his staff to improve the efficiencies underground and in the surface plant, and great progress has been made during the last year.

The process of African advancement which was started in 1955 as a result of the agreement between the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union and the copper companies was carried forward in November, 1960, when, after many months of painstaking negotiations, a further scheme was formulated. The gap between the present advancement jobs and those previously performed only by European employees has been effectively bridged by the excision of some categories from higher levels and the creation of a number of new jobs. Thus we have established an integrated wage scale and it will be possible for any employee to progress in accordance with his ability, qualifications and experience.

**Technical Training**

A training scheme for young learners which is already in operation will give further practical effect to the agreement in the near future. Young men of both races are being accepted for training over a two-year period, after which they will be placed in jobs according to merit.

While this agreement effectively removes the problem of African advancement as such from the field of major negotiations with the Mine Workers' Union, it would be ambitious to claim that the plan provides the complete answer to the problem of advancement in the industry.

Apart from providing openings for youths through the learner scheme, the agreement enables us to advance existing African employees of proved ability and experience to higher posts. At the time of writing a number of suitably qualified Africans have been selected for promotion.

There have been delays in negotiations on implementing the new agreement with the Mines' African Staff Association and the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union, but we hope that the dis-

ussions which are now under way with these organizations will shortly reach a satisfactory conclusion.

The companies have transferred all Africans from their present gratuity schemes to the group pension and life assurance schemes. This change will not affect the pension and other rights of existing members of the scheme, but the majority of African employees now joining the schemes will receive increased benefits. It will also remove one further racial distinction from conditions of employment on the mines.

#### African Education

In the field of education, I am happy to say that striking progress has been made, through the Northern Rhodesia Educational Trust established by the copper companies, in the provision of primary and secondary facilities for Africans in addition to the Northern Rhodesian Government's expansion programme. The work of the Trust, which has been extended to include Broken Hill, has been widely welcomed, and there

seems little doubt that the objective of providing at least a six-year primary schooling on the Copperbelt and at Broken Hill for every African child will be achieved.

I feel sure that members will be pleased at the contribution which our company has been able to make to the expansion of education in Northern Rhodesia.

The consulting engineers, the general manager and all employees of the mine have this year earned our thanks in many ways. At a time when costs generally are rising they have kept production costs steady and its efficiency and its appearance are a great credit to all our employees.

With their continued co-operation, and given political stability, I have every hope that the next twenty years will see progress at Nchanga comparable to the achievements of the last twenty years.

*Copies of the annual report and accounts may be obtained from the London office of the Company, 40, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.*

### Company Report

## Steel Brothers and Company, Limited

### Improved Trading Results

#### MR. P. G. G. SALKELD'S STATEMENT

THE SEVENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STEEL BROTHERS AND COMPANY LIMITED WILL BE held on August 24 in London.

The following are extracts from the circulated statement of the chairman and managing director, Mr. P. G. G. SALKELD, C.B.E.:

A year ago I stated that I was hopeful that better times were ahead of us, and I am glad to be able to report that our profits for the year at least substantiate this hope.

Profits are £544,079, as against £423,906 for 1959. Provision for taxation less adjustments in respect of previous years is £295,000, leaving a net profit for the year of £249,079, against £158,906 for 1959.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that after meeting the preference and preferred ordinary dividends the distribution to the deferred ordinary shareholders for the year totalled 25%, of which 20% was paid out of capital profits.

I now comment on our operations under various headings.

#### U.K. Profits At Same Level

UNITED KINGDOM.—Profits have been maintained at about the same level as for 1959.

Sondes Place Research Laboratories, Limited.—There was again a moderate profit on the operations. Plans are in hand further to extend the premises to meet the need for greater space in which to handle certain new business.

Steel Brothers (Insurance), Limited.—This company has continued to expand, and as from January 1, 1961, has joined forces with the old established Lloyd's broking firm of S. E. Higgins & Company, and is now operating as Steel Brothers & Higgins (Insurance), Limited—a wholly owned subsidiary in the group.

BURMA.—Though our trading opportunities continue to be restricted a reasonable profit was earned.

The Burma Cement Company, Limited.—I am indeed pleased to be able to advise that just recently we have received the remittance of the final distribution due to shareholders, and liquidation is therefore almost complete.

INDIA.—The agency on behalf of the Indian Tea Association has continued to work smoothly.

\*Our other business in India has been on a profitable basis.

The Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Limited, had another good year in that they again maintained fully their share of the expanding trade in petroleum products, but due to reduced margins the increase in trading profit was moderate only.

The dividend however, is raised from 25% to 30% by means of a special distribution of 5%.

PAKISTAN.—Results continue to improve, and we have had another satisfactory year.

CEYLON.—Both E. B. Creasy & Company, Limited, and Darley, Butler & Company, Limited, had a poor year and profits were small.

MIDDLE EAST.—I am glad to report that both our subsidiary companies, Rafidain Developments, Limited, and W. J. Coker & Company, Limited, turned their previous heavy losses into small profits, and, given settled conditions, prospects this year are good.

Our associated company, Spinney's (1948), Limited, had another satisfactory year.

#### A. Baumann & Company

EAST AFRICA.—The trading climate has not been a happy one in these territories in recent months, but our associate company, Messrs. A. Baumann & Company, Limited, has had a reasonably satisfactory year.

**CANADA.**—It is well known that there was a general recession in Canadian business during the year, and in particular one of the industries most affected was the building industry in which we are primarily involved through our Canadian subsidiaries.

**PROSPECTS.**—I will confine myself to reporting that results obtained to date this year confirm that the improvement in our affairs as indicated in the accounts before you is being maintained.

## Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines

**NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD.**, report net profit for the year ended March 31 of £12,450,128, compared with £13,643,764, after allocating £7,770,900 for taxation (£7,780,000). Capital expenditure takes £1½m. and £1m. is added to the general reserve. Dividends totalling 7s. per £1 stock unit absorb £9.8m. (the same), and the balance forward is £845,098 (£694,970).

The issued capital is £28m. Fixed assets stand in the balance sheet at £24.4m., investments at £2.3m., stores at nearly £2m., loans and advances at £7½m., and current assets, less current liabilities at rather more than £3m. Revenue reserves exceed £6½m. There is a 5% loan from Rhodesia Congo Border Power Corporation of £2.9m., repayable between this year and 1977.

Since October the company has withheld 10% of the production from the market as its contribution to the regulation of supply to demand. Whereas production totalled 184,000 tons, a record for the third successive year, sales were limited to 172,670 long tons, or 5,216 tons below those of the previous year. The average selling price was £237.

Estimated ore reserves at the end of the year on the ore-bodies at Nchanga West, Nchanga, Chingola, and Nchanga, River exceeded 184.1m. short tons of an average grade of 4.53% copper, an increase in the year of more than 4m. tons, the grade remaining virtually unchanged. Developed and partially developed ore reserves in the Nchanga West orebody totalled 20.1m. short tons averaging 6.51% copper.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman, and Mr. K. C. Acutt the deputy chairman. The other directors are Brigadier M. A. W. Rowlandson and Messrs. D. O. Beckingham, P. H. A. Brownrigg, Marshall Clark, E. S. Newson, F. Richardson, H. Kassik, and H. H. Taylor. There are seven alternate directors, Messrs. I. M. Cowan, D. A. Eldredge, E. J. F. Harrington, N. K. Kinkad, Weekes, D. G. Nicholson, J. M. F. Phillimore and D. A. B. Watson.

There is a London Committee of Messrs. K. C. Acutt, E. C. Baring, H. W. W. G. May, and B. W. Paig, and a committee in Johannesburg of Messrs. J. M. F. Phillimore, D. O. Beckingham, and H. F. Oppenheimer.

The general manager at the mine is Mr. M. W. Rushton.

## Steel Brothers & Company

**STEEL BROTHERS AND CO., LTD.**, of whom A. Baumann & Co., Ltd., are an associated company, report net profit for the year ended December 31 last of £249,079 (compared with the £158,906 in 1959), after taxation of £318,000 (£265,000). The deferred ordinary shares receive 6d. per 10s. share tax free; preference and ordinary dividends together amount to £124,588, and the balance forward is £75,739 (£1,248).

The issued capital is £2.8m. Investments in subsidiary and associated companies stand in the books at £1,848,609 and £1,004,589 respectively, current assets less current liabilities at £530,456, and fixed assets at £355,946. Revenue reserves appear at £530,739 and capital reserves at £194,852.

Group net profits after taxation of £656,134 amounted to £567,586 (£320,329).

Steel Brothers (Tanganyika Forests), Ltd., who have worked a timber concession on the Ronds Plateau since 1948, will shortly be liquidated. Results were poor.

Mr. P. G. G. Salkeld is chairman and managing director. Messrs. G. S. Nicoll and Armour, McGillivray are also managing directors, Messrs. Kenneth Lockley and W. F. G. Salkeld are director managers, and the other two members of the board are Mr. J. K. Michie, a former chairman, and Sir John Tall.

## East African Power & Lighting Company

**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.**, reports group profit for 1960 at £1,169,522, compared with 1957, 1958 and 1959, after providing £247,875 (£701,864) for depreciation. Tax of £91,494 (£66,205) requires to be deducted. An interim dividend of 4% was paid in December and a final distribution of 6% is recommended on the £6,074,755 of ordinary stock. Last year's total was likewise 10%. The carry-forward is £506,305 (£455,639).

## Metal Industries

**METAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.**, of which Sir Charles Westlake is chairman and Mr. W. Padley deputy managing director, had a profit in the year to March 31 of £1,396,249 after paying tax of just over £1m. The issued share capital somewhat exceeds £10½m. Fixed assets stand in the balance sheet at £5.2m. and current assets less current liabilities at £10m. Revenue reserves total nearly £4m. The interests in subsidiaries of the parent company are valued at rather more than £2½m. One subsidiary is Lancashire Dynamo Central Africa (Pvt.), Ltd., of Salisbury. Sir Charles Westlake is a former chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board and Mr. Padley a former Finance Minister in Uganda.

## News Items in Brief

**Colobus monkeys**, previously not seen south of Tanganyika have been discovered in Nyasaland.

The Natural Resources Board of Northern Rhodesia has published its report for 1960, priced at 1s.

A school to accommodate 1,000 children of British Servicemen in Aden has been opened at Khormaksir.

A new Federal broadcasting transmitter, four times more powerful than the present one, has begun operating from Zomba.

A social and residential centre for Scouts from all over the world was opened in Queen's Gate, London, recently by the Queen. It is called Baden-Powell House.

Portugal is to revive municipal elections in Mozambique and Angola, thus restoring the traditional principle suspended in 1940 in consequence of war conditions.

Extensions costing £35,000 now nearing completion at the Strick Agricultural College, Central Nyanza, will enable the college to provide diploma course, of which 21 students have already enrolled.

An average price of 33.47d. per lb. was paid at the Salisbury tobacco sales in the week ending August 3, when 9,359,286 lb. was sold for £1,305,136. The average price for the season so far has been 37/01d. per lb., 168,598,062 lb. having been sold for £25,999,152.

The Federal Minister of Education, Mr. B. D. Goldberg, has said that since the Federation was created primary school enrolment of Asian and Coloured children has increased by 2,000% in Nyasaland and 300% in Northern Rhodesia.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has received a five-year grant of \$475,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for research and training in the political problems of newly developing nations. The intention is to provide eight fellowships annually.

The School of Oriental and African Studies of London University hopes to have a new £36,000 building, financed in part by the Rockefeller Foundation. The need for expansion arises largely from an increased demand for honours courses in a number of African languages.

At the end of last year the population of the Federation was estimated at about 8,430,000, of whom 312,900 were Europeans. Southern Rhodesia had 3,110,000 (225,000 Europeans), Northern Rhodesia 2,460,000 (77,000 Europeans), and Nyasaland 2,860,000 (9,500 Europeans).

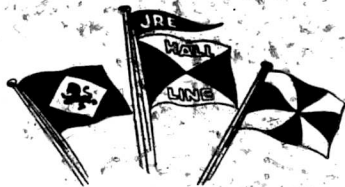
The Southern African Alliance Movement, which favours the independence of a white-ruled Southern Rhodesia and the establishment of an alliance between Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and the Portuguese territories, has appointed Mr. E. Roy Wright as full-time organizing secretary in Salisbury.

Two Southern Rhodesian police inspectors have been suspended from duty after applying for warrants for the arrest of Mr. Nkomo, president of the National Democratic Party, and four other members of the party's executive. The chief magistrate of Salisbury, Mr. F. Grant, had refused their application.

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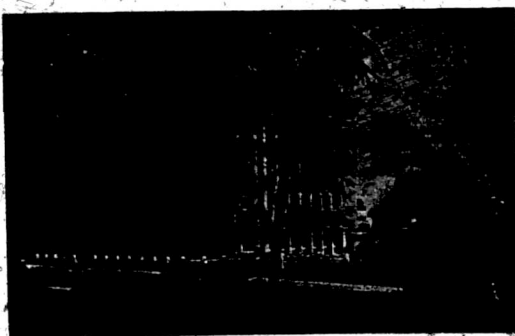
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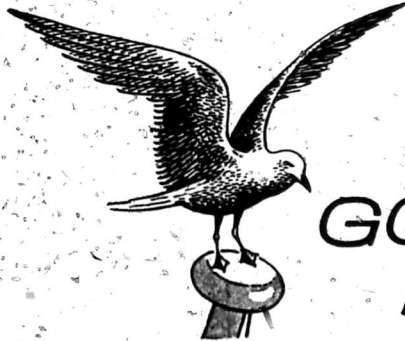
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