

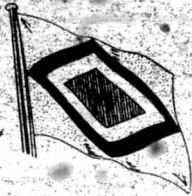
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 17, 1960

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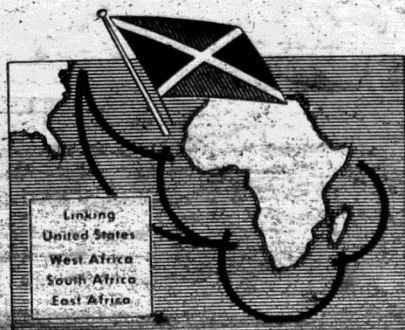
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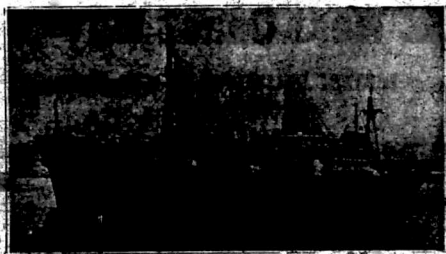
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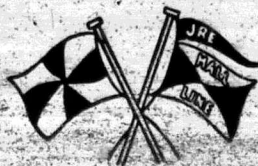
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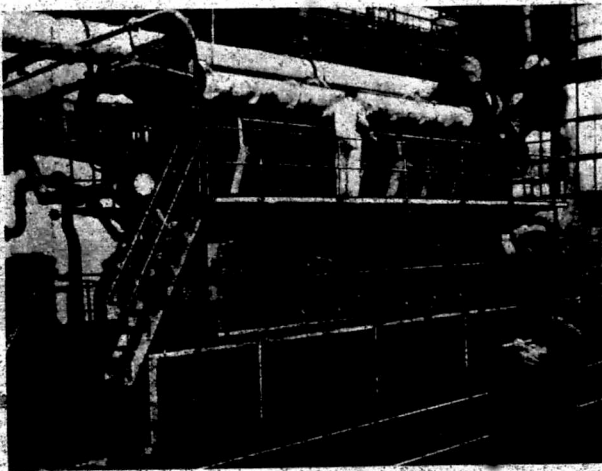
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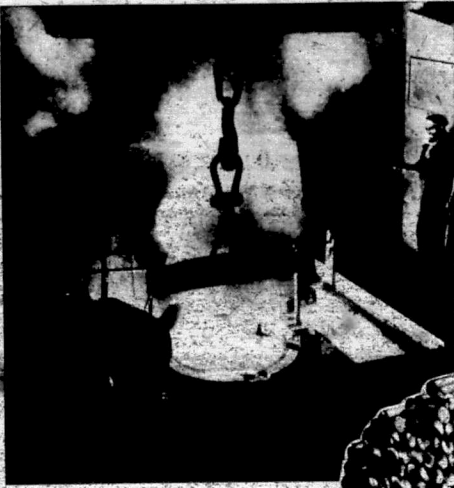


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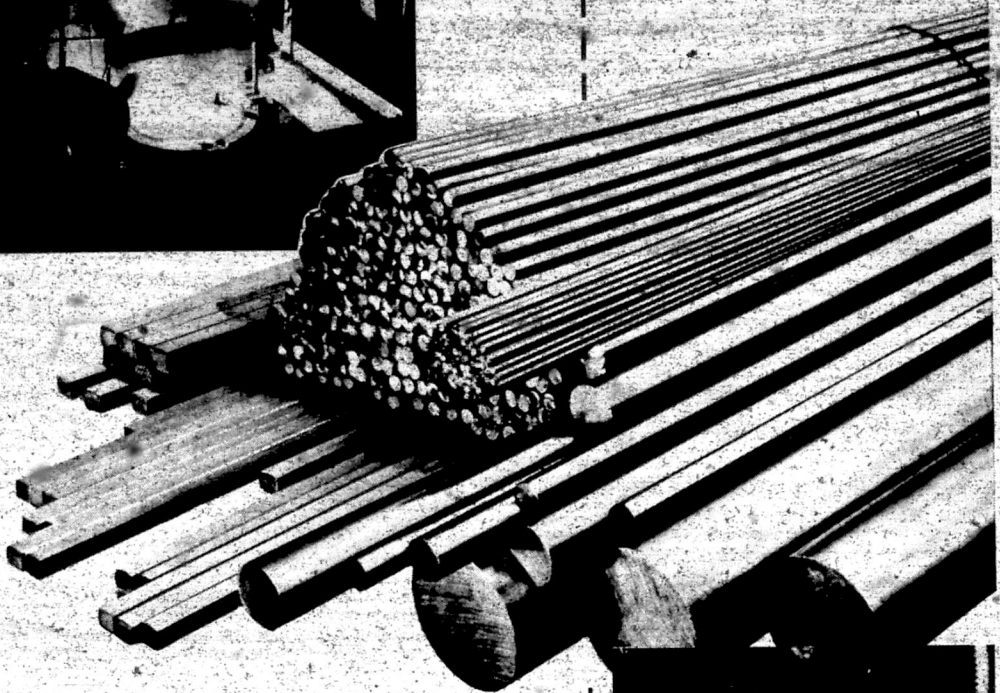
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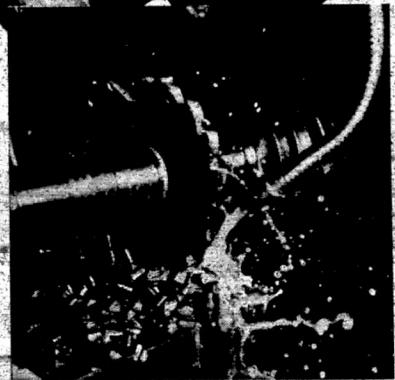


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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1960

Vol. 36

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GULLIBILITY and irresponsibility of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in proposing, of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet in approving, and of Mr. Blundell in particular in accepting a constitutional plan for Kenya which is indefensible because it is both unprincipled and imprecise has been emphasized in these pages week after week — but still, unhappily, in no other publication in Britain or Africa. There has been an astonishing and disquieting abstinence from objective analysis of a decision which must change the whole aspect, role, and future of what the wreckers of previously declared policy themselves admit to be a keypoint in British Africa. As our leading articles before the opening of the Lancaster House Conference indicated, we had reason even at that stage to expect cynical disregard of H.M. Government's duties of trusteeship and of appeasement of extremist African demands, and throughout the conference we recorded the opportunistic abandonment of one principle after another. The inevitable result of what we have called Macblundellism was capitulation to the strident African nationalists (that is to say, racialists) and a constitutional framework which could not have been worse if the artificers had been left-wing Socialists. Indeed, some Socialists assert that their party would have been less precipitate.

This Age of Acceptance.

However that may be, it is certain that if the Macblundell plan had been that of a Socialist Secretary of State the Tories in and out of Parliament would have denounced it loudly and persistently as a betrayal; and with full justification. Now, because this gross breach of trust is the handiwork of a Conservative Minister who is upheld by a Conservative Cabinet, not one Tory in the House of Commons has uttered

a word of criticism. That disciplined silence — for no one in his senses will believe such ignoble unanimity to be spontaneous — is as discreditable to the rank and file of the Conservative Party as the plan is to the chief architects, Mr. Macmillan, the Prime Minister, Mr. Macleod, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Blundell, the leader of the largest delegation from Kenya, who was tragically ready to meet them half way in a scheme which took no account of the professed principles either of H.M. Government or of the New Kenya Group. On that ground alone the Blundell team should have rejected the programme which they now recommend to Kenya. Small wonder that Colonel Grogan has castigated them as political neophytes who were recklessly and disingenuously submissive to a designing Minister.

Disciplined Silence of The Conservative Party

Lord Salisbury has done British Africa the service of proclaiming a truth unpalatable to his party. In the House of Lords last week he declared bluntly that the Macblundell Constitution "gives me no confidence at all".

Lord Salisbury's Lack of Confidence. and though the White Paper had been signed seventeen days earlier, that was the first word of protest uttered by any Conservative in public life. As the Government's appeasement of the African extremists is incredible, so is the conspiracy of silence by men who know its folly. Both testify to the catastrophic debasement of standards and the acceptance of what not many years ago would have been rejected as intolerable. Any discussion in the House of Commons will evidently be of a face-saving character (though that is scarcely the appropriate word for a party which has shown its willingness to leave its character in pawn). In the Upper House, however, there are a number of peers knowledgeable enough about Africa to dismiss the pro-Macleod and pro-Blundell propaganda and sufficiently well-respected to speak their

and sufficiently well-respected to speak their

and sufficiently well-respected to speak their

minds. A debate in that Chamber is highly desirable, if only to shatter the illusion that a victory has been gained for moderation. What was hatched by Mr. Macleod and shown to the world at Lancaster House with the approval of the Blundell group — and naturally to the ill-concealed jubilation of the African politicians — was an abject surrender to extremism.

Despite the determination to discourage discussion, truth will out. Under Lord Salisbury's questioning, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Lord Perth, has had to admit that the conference did not consider how long the next stage in Kenya's constitutional development should last. Could there have been more culpable recklessness? Because Mr. Macleod was interested only in a formula which would appear to dispose of the problem of Kenya, it did not suit his purpose to discuss the point, especially as he must have known that the technique used by the African elected members has long been to extort whatever they could obtain by obduracy, pretend

Lamentable Recklessness.

dissatisfaction with their gains, and forthwith resume agitation for further large and quick concessions. Because that stratagem would obviously be employed, whatever the extent of the concessions made to African contumacy, it was foolhardy not to define in the White Paper a minimum period for which the new arrangements would apply. If Mr. Macleod was content to omit any such reference, Mr. Blundell should have shown sufficient prudence to deny the arrogant and ambitious Mr. Mboya the opportunity of declaring, as he now does, that he and his colleagues at the conference made it clear that they had no intention of accepting the new Constitution for anything like four years, the normal life of a legislature; or, as he has put it more colloquially then and since, "this Constitution will be out of date before it is introduced". But, says Lord Perth soothingly, H.M. Government will not yield until, satisfied that the new dispensation has been fairly tried, it is persuaded that another step forward is justified. He must not be surprised if such words are dismissed as worthless by responsible opinion. Why should they be believed on the morrow of a brazen exercise in Machiavelism?

Notes By The Way

Optimistic

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, is officially stated to have said at four tribal gatherings during a two-day tour of the Kitui District: "In the past there have been people who have made themselves leaders by criticizing and opposing the Government. As a result of the Lancaster House Conference we have agreed that the leaders we want are those who are going to work with the chiefs and Government officers to help the country. The delegates have promised me that they will try to make this idea work all over the country. This will mean that the advancement of all districts will go ahead as fast as possible and that the independence which this country is seeking will be realized much more quickly". Such a statement is amazing, for a number of the delegates upon whom the Governor places reliance for cordial and active co-operation with his Administration have marked their return to Kenya by impassioned speeches which were forthrightly against the declared policy of the Government. Who, reading the words of Sir Patrick, would imagine that the Macblundell Constitution has been declared by Mr. Mboya and others to be "out of date before it is introduced" or that the delegates have been vying with one another in stirring up renewed agitation for the release of Kenyatta, the very symbol of Mau Mau?

B.I.'s New Chairman

MR. E. J. PAKES, who will become chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. when Sir William Corrie relinquishes that office at the end of this month (though remaining on the board), joined the staff of Citay Davies & Co., London agents of the B.I. Line, in 1916, but soon left to enlist in the London Scottish,

with whom he served in France throughout the rest of the first world war. In 1921 he went to Calcutta for Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., managing agents of the B.I. in India, and was taken into the partnership in 1945. When the firm was incorporated in 1951 he became its first chairman, and so remained until he left India three years later; he remains a director of the company and of its associated enterprises throughout the East. He is a past president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, and a former chairman and director of other important companies. He has been a managing director of the British India Line since 1954 and deputy chairman for the past three years. Mr. Pakes is a director of the Chartered Bank, an underwriting member of Lloyds, a member of the council of the Chamber of Shipping, a liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights, and past chairman of the ship owners' conferences covering the trades from this country and the Continent to India and Pakistan.

Mr. F. Gordon Harper

NOT MANY BUSINESSMEN in the Rhodesias are as versatile, hard-working, and irrepressibly optimistic as Mr. F. Gordon Harper, whose enthusiasm prompted him to come to London to do voluntary duty on the Federation stand at the Ideal Home Exhibition, Olympia. He first went to Salisbury in 1949, and almost immediately succumbed not only to the attractions of the Colony but to the conviction that British Central Africa had a wonderful industrial future and a unique opportunity of demonstrating that inter-racial partnership could succeed. He has been so persistent a propagandist for that faith that I was scarcely surprised when, in answer to a question he made me at his "leisure" hours he writes between 30,000 and 40,000 words a

month as a regular contributor to 18 publications in Africa, Europe, and America. Free-lance journalism, however, is but one of his interests outside his business as an industrial consultant. He is this year's chairman of the Rhodesia National Affairs Association, presides over many other organizations, and serves on the committee of no fewer than 28 public and other bodies. Can any other Rhodesian of 11 years' standing equal that record?

Who Knows About Mboya?

MR. PIETER LESSING has told a good story about Mr. Tom Mboya in *Time and Tide*. Nowhere between the Kenya-Ethiopia border and Nairobi had he been able

to find an African to whom the word Mboya meant anything. "Only when I arrived in Nairobi was I given the explanation by a very educated African. 'The Africans in the Northern Frontier Province are ignorant people', he said. 'They know nothing. The same applies to the Africans in the south, and they are not much better in the west either'. 'What about the Africans east of Nairobi?' I asked. 'There aren't many Africans in the east', he said; 'that's where the Asians and Arabs mostly live'. Then tell me," I persisted, "from where does Mr. Mboya derive his great influence among the Africans?" "From the fact that everybody in Kenya knows him or knows about him. Besides, he is a great operator!"

H.M. Government's "Utter Disregard of its Moral Obligations"

Why Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck Resigned the Speakership in Kenya

SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, Speaker of the Kenya Legislative Council, who has resigned that office in protest against the Macleod Constitution, has issued the following statement:

"After awaiting publication of the White Paper on the Kenya Constitutional Conference and the utterances of returning delegates, I gave careful consideration to the situation in which I found myself, and decided that I could not conscientiously adopt any course other than that of tendering to the Governor my resignation as Speaker of the Legislative Council.

"It was with bitter regret that I took this step. I am 'father' of the House, having been a member of our Legislature continuously for over 26 years, and latterly the Legislative Council and its affairs have more or less been my life. I have always been very appreciative of the honour of having been appointed Speaker, and had looked forward to occupying that position for so long as my services were needed.

"I cannot be unmindful of the fact that in the past, relying with puerile naivety on assurances and understandings arrived at with the United Kingdom Government or its representatives, I have been directly or indirectly responsible for encouraging numbers of young people to come here and settle and to make their lives in this country. I was largely responsible as first chairman of the Settlement Board for various settlement proposals, was acting leader of the European elected members during the debate on the Carter Commission Report, and was author of some of the enactments, such as the Agricultural Act, which are still in force.

Moral Obligations

"As a result, in contradistinction to the present Secretary of State and the Government of the United Kingdom, I feel that I retain some moral obligations to those whose future, and that of their children, must be jeopardized by the recent flash *volte face* in the declared policies of the United Kingdom Government.

"I am not seeking to put the clock back, nor have I ever been unmindful of the fact that the world changes, but I do believe in the principle that, as and when changes are deliberately brought about, it is the duty of any Government to ensure that in so far as is possible all those vitally affected, more especially the minorities, are at least given a fair deal, a principle which at the moment appears to have been overlooked.

"We have hitherto, recently had new Constitutions imposed upon us, each of which was to represent a stage in planned constitutional advance, which would at the same time afford stability for 10 years. It was understood that these attending the recent conference in London would be discussing the practicability of introducing further constitutional advances within the four corners of the Kennox-Bowd Constitution.

"But proposals put when the conference met bore no relationship to that understanding and came as a shock to most delegates. Indeed, the recent conference in London seems to have been converted into a forum summoned to listen in secret session to the imposed dictates of the United Kingdom Government—dictates not even made public to those whose interests were directly affected.

"My observations can be based only on the written policy of H.M. Government as so far divulged by the Prime Minister and others and the White Paper, plus such reports as we received, but from those it would appear that only at a late stage in the protracted proceedings was any suggestion made regarding so-called safeguards.

"It would seem that, having agreed on a system of franchise which, unless some cumbersome and probably unworkable complication can be devised and agreed, appears heavily weighted in regard to both reserved and national seats against effective representation of the European and the Asian, some delegates became insistent that the United Kingdom Government should guarantee safeguards in regard to property rights and other subjects.

No Education Safeguards

"No safeguards of any value on such subjects as education, hospital facilities, or other principles to which many rightly or wrongly still attach great import, are specifically mentioned in the White Paper; *per contra*, there merely seems to have been some measure of approval to the alarming principle that expropriation of property is justifiable for any purpose vaguely alleged to be of benefit to the country, due regard being paid to human needs, etc. In other words, the expropriation door is wide open.

"As justification of this utter disregard by the Home Government of its moral obligations to the minorities, we hear a lot about inter-racial understanding and victory for the moderates and for moderation, which victory I can see in no way reflected in the utterances of leading African delegates on their return.

"On the contrary, we are confronted by open threats that no safeguards will be considered for those whose homes are in the Highlands, that the present arrangements will certainly not last for more than a short time, and by their choice of the first Chief Minister I venture to suggest that speeches of this nature are not likely to impart confidence to the European community.

"Nor does the spectacle of seeing certain European leaders who attended the conference share platforms with delegates who express such sentiments without openly disassociating themselves from them give us any great faith in the rosy future they depict.

"I have watched preparations for this *coup de grace* being tortuously devised for some years, but I must admit that I never expected that when the blow struck it would be so harsh or so immediately catastrophic to the interests of the minorities, including the interests of a very large portion of the African population.

"All appreciate that the type of person who possesses the initiative and enterprise to emigrate and endeavour to develop this sort of country, know that they are taking a calculated risk. Such people expect to have to take greater chances than stay-at-homes. This they willingly accept. But sudden extermination of their interests by the United Kingdom Government can scarcely be regarded as coming under the heading of a calculated risk, and the sort of ill-consequence that we should therefore expect in the aftermath.

"I have no need to dwell upon the remarkable achievements of those men and women, Europeans and others, who in so comparatively short a period of time created the Kenya of today, or upon the just heritage of their children, or upon those who have borne the major burden of taxation, in order to convince me that, even at this late hour, all minorities must unite to demand from H.M. Government that during the next few years of re-adjustment, no matter what changes take place locally, the United Kingdom Government irrevocably guarantees:

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- (5) Truly effective representation in the Legislature of the Colony.

Extreme African Case

"I have no quarrel with my late African colleagues, with whom I hope I can claim I have always been on friendly terms. I admire the manner in which they have fought their cause. But, let me add, they have invariably fought for the extreme African case, whereas I maintain that the cause of the European and of the other minority communities and groups must now be pressed with equal force until it receives proper consideration, despite the fact that we are well aware that the opinions of those who adhered in London to the simple democratic principle of representing the views and the interests of those by whom they were elected were brazenly disregarded.

"For these reasons I found it difficult to continue exercising the responsibilities of my office, and decided that my path of duty lay in the direction of rendering myself free to devote such time as is left to me (a) to supporting and helping to bring together all who are determined to continue the struggle to secure for all minorities proper and equitable treatment, and (b) to help shield non-political institutions and activities with which I am closely connected and which I believe to be beneficial to East Africa from squalls which must of necessity emanate from the 'wind of change' which we are told is blowing through Africa with ever-increasing turbulence.

"In these circumstances I do not intend to join any party, as my doing so might, in my opinion, limit any sphere of service I might yet be able to give to Kenya and to those whom I consider to have been unfairly treated.

"But, I am not prepared to accept without question 'inevitability' or *force majeure* when principles of fair dealing and good faith are involved. The minorities are entitled to more equitable treatment.

"I therefore trust that a non-party approach to the crisis with which we are faced may yet be possible. This is the more important in view of the situation which is developing to the South, from which some measure of collaboration might emerge should colleague minorities find themselves in somewhat similar circumstances."

God of the Market-Place

MR. LAURENCE MACONOCHE WELWOOD—late Minister for Forest, Development, Game and Fisheries in the Government of Kenya, and for many years an elected member of the Legislative Council—has written in the course of a letter to the *Nairobi Standard*:—

"By his gesture in resigning the office of Speaker Sir Ferdinand has pinpointed the more disastrous aspects of the MacLeod Constitution and set his integrity before his interests, a most unusual action in any politician today—and far more impressive than would be the resignation of a younger man, with his life before him. Mr. Blundell, in a most infelicitous comment, suggested that because he was old he could not see the advantages of the new Constitution—as though age was an impediment to wisdom or all change necessarily for good.

The propaganda machine has already gone into action to tell the people that everything will be all right and thus prepare them for the next milestone on the road back to a white carrier Africa.

In the domain of some of us, the heads of the Christian Churches in Kenya, with one or two notable exceptions, have endorsed the conference results, and even suggested that the

Almighty guided its findings—which were, as everyone knows, not findings but impositions by the Secretary of State. Surely they cannot believe that the end of one man one vote can justify the dishonouring of pledges, the compounding of the evil of Mau Mau, and the abandonment of responsibilities by a once great people for purely material advantage, under a cloak of hypocrisy.

"In this way they seem to forget that the whole fabric of democracy rests on one thing—that the majority should respect the just rights of the minority; and of this there has been no sign as yet either elsewhere in Africa or from the returning African delegates. It may be the duty of Churchmen to give a lead to the people, but never to bow down to the gods of the market-place, which today stand for unbridled democracy without faith, without ethic, and without hope other than of material gain.

"It is astonishing that Mr. MacLeod, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who strewed the conference table with the broken promises of his predecessors, should imagine either that agreement at the conference meant anything or that clauses in a Constitution could safeguard anybody. It leaves one with as little confidence in his intelligence as one already had in the political integrity of his party.

"Scuttle was the set policy of the British Cabinet, and the New Kenya Group were in the position of the Vichy French, who tried to make the best terms with a conqueror.

"The light of Western civilization is going out in Africa, for Mr. Macmillan in his tour made it crystal clear that time would not be given to allow us to tend the flickering flame, until it has kindled a response in the African mind."

Colonel Ewart Grogan's Protest

COLONEL EWART S. GROGAN has made some caustic comments about the Lancaster House conference in a long letter to the *Kenya Weekly News*, from which the following excerpts are taken:—

"*Uhuru*, the battle-cry and psalm of supposed victory, means to the British mind freedom for the simple citizen to pursue the even tenor of his way within the law without molestation: to the African mind it means escape from all restraint, elimination of all individual freedom, and a happy reversion to murder, massacre, arson, and all the age-old frolics of Africa which are already suppurating over the whole width of the continent as the shadow of *Uhuru* creeps across its face with the promise of the loosening of the European hand of control. The English word for this is 'licence' not 'freedom'.

"Had any of the British delegates to the Lancaster House conference a mandate to accept the principle of the common roll as applicable to the ethnic complex of Kenya beyond the trivial and generally derided example of the so-called specially elected members?

"Had they any mandate to agree to legislative preponderance of inexperienced tribesmen?

"Had they or any Arab, Muslim, or Hindu delegate any mandate to parley with devotees of Mau Mau?

"Had these African devotees of Mau Mau any real mandate for claiming that such adherence is the common will of the tribes of Kenya and that they are therefore the true representatives of these tribes?

"What conclusion is possible other than that this multi-racial troupe of earnest political neophytes, unversed in the wiles of Old London, was of malice aforethought summoned to England at a cost of £50,000? to provide the cast and supers in an impressive stage-setting the purpose of which was (a) to floodlight an ambitious young minister of the Crown, and (b) to trick these innocents into the semblance of co-authorship of the tragedy which had been composed in advance and was only waiting in the files of the Colonial Office for the appropriate moment for its production.

"If the British garrison of this one remaining citadel of civilization and sanctuary of individual freedom in a simmering sea of statist savagery can be roused to surrender by a few blasts of benevolent *harlem* oratorical suggestion that it is possible to enmesh the culturally inamiable, then indeed it is a sad day for Africa and the Western World and a shocking betrayal of the complicated multi-racial obligations incurred by us in the course of our century-old exercise of the rule which was entrusted to us.

"Are we local members of this British garrison, who have borne the heat and burden of the day, and within the limits of human frailty built a viable State and carried out our multi-racial obligations not for our bodies, but to stand unshaken and watch the horns of rampant Africa, die, not because we are passive spectators in a game that has been won, but because of the attack of the atomic fitters?"

Official Statement on Belgian Congo Round-Table Conference

Terms of Reference to Constitutional Commission for an Independent State

THE BELGIAN CONGO will become an independent State on June 30.

A political commission is engaged in drafting a Constitution, which will meantime require the approval of both Houses of the new Congo Parliament sitting as a Constituent Assembly.

The following official summary of points of agreement reached at the recent round-table conference in Brussels has been issued to the Press:

The Congo State.—The Congo, within its present frontiers, shall become an independent State on June 30. The inhabitants shall have the same nationality and shall be free to move about within the State, which shall be made up of six provinces with the same geographical boundaries as now. The position of certain ethnic groups who extend over several provinces shall be the subject of Congolese laws later to be enacted. After independence any decisions about the number and geographical boundaries of the provinces will rest with the Constituent Assembly.

Formation of Government

Constitution.—The first Congolese Government shall be formed as soon as possible after elections are held, without waiting for June 30. The Government, which must comprise at least one member from each province, shall be constituted by King Baudouin, who, once the election results are known and after consulting the main political parties and leaders, shall designate the person who is to form the Government. This person will submit to the King for appointment the names of Ministers likely to obtain the confidence of Parliament.

The Council of Ministers, headed by a Prime Minister, shall be responsible in both Houses of Parliament on all matters of policy.

The Prime Minister's tasks will include: (a) the conduct of State policy in agreement with the Council of Ministers; (b) the supervision and conduct of Government activity; (c) the submission to the head of State of proposals relating to the exercise of the statutory powers and the enforcement of laws.

The Congolese Government is to replace the Belgian Government on June 30, and both Belgian and Congolese Governments will agree on the manner in which mutual representational facilities shall be provided.

Head of State.—Under the terms of the basic law, the head of State shall enjoy powers that include that of enacting the regulations and decrees necessary for the enforcement of laws, without at any time being empowered to suspend the laws themselves or to grant exemptions from their enforcement.

Before June 30 the two Houses of Parliament shall convene in one assembly to decide upon the designation of a head of State, whose enactments should be effective only when counter-signed by a Minister of the Congolese Government.

Parliament.—The legislature of the Congo State shall be exercised jointly by two national assemblies, temporarily called the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The House of Representatives shall comprise one representative for every 100,000 inhabitants, elected by universal adult male suffrage, fractions of the population amounting to 50,000 or more shall be entitled to an extra representative, the total number of representatives being 137 on the basis of the present population figure.

The Senate is to be formed essentially of members designated by the provincial assemblies, on the basis of 14 for each province, at least three of whom shall be tribal chiefs or leaders.

No member of one House may belong to the other. Both Houses together hold full legislative powers, and their competency is identical in scope.

French Official Language

The first term of office of the Houses entrusted with drawing up the Constitution may not be shorter than three years or longer than four, unless Parliament should be dissolved by official pronouncement in accordance with the Constitution.

The language to be used in debates, in drawing up official documents, and texts of laws and decrees shall be French, and legislation in Swahili, Lingala, Kikongo, and Tshiluba shall be translated into French.

Partition of Authority.—The basic law shall provide for a partition of authority between the central Government and the provinces.

The following powers shall be vested in the central Government: (1) external relations; (2) the Army and the national police force; (3) the nation's finances; (4) customs and excise; (5) currency, exchange policy, weights and measures; (6) higher education and the establishment of common standards; (7) public works on a national scale; (8) ocean shipping, inland waterways, air lines, telecommunications, broadcasting, railways, post, etc.; (9) soil development and power co-ordination; (10) land tenure regulations; (11) organization of judiciary, legal procedure, and appointment of magistrates; (12) settlement of conflicts of authority between the central government and the provincial bodies; (13) State security; (14) medical legislation; (15) general economic policy; and (16) scientific policy.

The following powers shall be reserved to provincial bodies: (1) provincial police; (2) provincial education; (3) primary, secondary, normal, and technical education; (4) public works on a provincial scale; (5) provincial or local railways or roads; (6) development of sources of hydro electric power designed to fulfil the requirements of the province; (7) the grant of mining concessions; (8) grant of agricultural or forestry concessions; and (9) proposals for the appointment of magistrates at lower levels of the judiciary.

Provincial Institutions.—Provincial assemblies, composed of 60, 70, 80, or 90 members, must be set up in each province before June 30. They will be complemented by tribal chiefs, or leaders directly chosen on the basis of 15 or 10% of the number of elected members (delegates to the conference differed in their opinion about the proportion).

Provincial Governments will also be set up before June 30, composed of a president and five to ten members elected by the provincial assembly from among its own members or from outside.

A delegate from the central Government shall assume the direction of State services in the province.

Electoral System.—Voters must be male, of 21 years or over, residents for the past six months, Congolese or born of a Congolese mother, or a national of Ruanda-Urundi who has been living in the Congo for the past 10 years. Prisoners and lunatics may not vote.

Treaty of Friendship

Relations between Belgium and the Congo.—A general treaty of friendship, assistance, and co-operation will be signed as soon as possible. Special conventions will be drawn up to establish the basis of co-operation between the two States.

After June 30 the Congolese Government may require Belgian civil servants coming under its authority to take an oath of allegiance. Such civil servants shall have their status respected by the Congolese Government, which shall also be empowered to release certain civil servants for reasons connected with the interests of the service and on payment of the indemnities provided for.

Judiciary.—The round-table conference passed a resolution reading: "After June, 1960, the judiciary must of necessity continue to fulfil its functions according to the legislation in force at that date, until such time as the Congolese Legislature shall have modified the laws governing the organization of the judiciary and legal procedure, with due respect for constitutional principles."

Interim Authority.—Until June 30 six Congolese shall form a college with the Governor-General to make necessary decisions on matters falling within the competency of the Governor-General, and three Congolese shall similarly be attached to the staff of each provincial governor. They will be answerable to the Belgian Government.

No Parasitism, Says T.A.N.U.

THE TANGANYIKA AFRICA NATIONAL UNION has issued the following statement:—

The aims and objectives of T.A.N.U. with regard to economic policy are to ensure that all citizens, regardless of colour, religion or tribe, will have equal opportunities of earning his livelihood; where any parasitism between man and man, between tribe and tribe, and between people of one racial origin and another, will not exist; and where great difficulties in wealth will not exist—also differences which can interfere with human rights in a democratic country.

Secondly, to do all in its power and as quickly as possible to raise the standards of living and the economic standing of all the people, and especially of those who have to depend on their labour for a living, and to bring the standard of living to which all enjoys the same.

Southworth Commission Hears Police Witnesses in Blantyre

"Damn Fine Job"—According to Assistant Commissioner of Police

MR. PETER LONG, Assistant Commissioner of

Police in Nyasaland, who was in charge of security arrangements during Mr. Macmillan's visit in January, said last week at the Blantyre inquiry into the disturbance on January 26 that he considered the police had carried out their duties with complete efficiency. "We refused to be provoked, and as C.O. I could say after wards: 'Chaps, you have done a damn fine job'."

Mr. Long said he had been a police officer for 24 years, for two in London and 13 in Jamaica, "with regular riots." As O.C. Southern Division of Nyasaland, he had 57 European officers and 900 African other ranks under him. He had written a booklet on crowd control.

He deprecated force in dealing with the crowds unless absolutely essential. "Nothing is worse than an officer who loses his temper; he is then at the mercy of the crowd and incapable of proper thought."

Press Tipped Off

He had been told that there was likely to be a demonstration outside Ryall's Hotel, and that a group of Africans would try to provoke the use of force. "I was told that the Press had been tipped off about this. When Miss Sharpley, of the *Evening Standard*, asked him if he had taken away the banners of Africans before anything had happened his view was strengthened that the Press were 'looking for something'."

When Mr. Macmillan arrived banners "flourished like a forest", and there was shouting and booing; as the tempo increased the police linked hands to contain the crowd. Forty to 50 demonstrators were getting into a state of hysteria, and there was a definite smell of liquor from that group.

Mr. Justice Southworth asked, "Are you saying none of the officers pulled down banners?" "Yes. At that time I remonstrated with Inspector Andrews. I ticked him off because he was getting to grips personally with individual Africans, rather like having a wrestling match. He was doing exactly what I did not want him to do, and he stopped immediately. The crowd got out of hand and he arrested a hard core of four Africans."

He did not see any feet being trampled on, but "I would not have been surprised if there had been. The Africans were hysterical, jumping and fighting and screeching. Our feet were everywhere as we tried to hold our balance."

Assistant Superintendent Limb got hauled dangerously into the crowd and an officer got him out. "I was rather perturbed. It was injudicious in my opinion."

Mr. Long said he saw no excessive force being used by the police. Allegations of brutality of officers hitting Africans, kneeling them, and stamping on their feet were nonsense. "The officers under my command—knowing as we did that so far as the Press was concerned we were at the centre of the world that day—behaved in the best possible way."

Mr. S. Saranic, for the Malawi Congress Party, "Is it possible the reporters were biased in their reports against the police force?"

"No, the force is just an Aunt Sally. They were biased in their view of the situation here today."

Deliberate Bias

"Most witnesses have alleged that Mr. Limb was largely responsible for punching, kneeling, and so forth. Do you think they deliberately picked on him because of this bias?"

"Obviously, yes; they have attributed everything to one man because they had nothing else to find fault with."

Earlier Mr. Frank Rooney, appearing for individual officers, said: "There seems to be an open season all the year round in the sport of shooting at policemen. Many take up this sport with relish. The principal classes are politicians, the gentlemen of the Press, the criminal classes, and lawyers. We have had the first three classes to the fore in this attack here. The officers I represent say the force used was necessary in all the circumstances of the case."

Following an examination of photographs of the crowd, Mr. Long was asked by the commissioner to look at a picture again and "not yield to the impulse to show up in the first exception so that remark, saying he had nothing to cover up. I have a reputation for integrity which I intend to maintain. I would never in any circumstances cover up a policeman."

During re-examination he said that to cover up something would be to bring as much discredit to the force, if not more, than to reveal what happened. He started his own police inquiry before he saw Press reports.

"Do you subscribe to suggestions by distinguished members of the Press that any London bobby could have stopped it before it started?"

"Yes, because they could have sailed straight in good and hard and busted the whole thing up. I have seen that happen."

He thought the *Daily Herald's* leading article and part of the report gave an exaggerated and completely false picture.

Asked by Mr. Thorne, for the *Daily Mail*, if he would state that incidents which the British Press reported as happening had in fact never happened, the witness replied that they had not happened in the way described by the Press.

Mr. Thorne: "But it happened, it must be true." "Certainly, but you can use certain words that give an entirely false impression of what happened. I do not agree with the wording of most of the articles. They are not words to be used in the unbiased reporting of an event."

The Press would have had a field day whatever the police had done, said Mr. Long when he was further cross-examined next day. "You don't avoid criticism. If you avoid the accusation of using too much force, you can't avoid the accusation of doing nothing."

"Terrier Attitude"

He would not say that Mr. Limb had appeared "rattled". He had a sort of "terrier attitude". He agreed that Mr. Limb was unwise in going into the crowd, but it was not always advisable to "tick a man off in front of a crowd". Although he was a junior officer, for the command, Mr. Limb seemed competent and showed quite a grip on his command.

Mr. Long disputed the truth of parts of Mr. McColl's article in the *Daily Express*.

Mr. Justice Southworth: "Mr. MacColl admits that he used generous phrases about things; he said he saw 'kneeing four or five times but did not see any of these knees reach their goal'."

Mr. Long: "I suggest that knees were not used as a weapon for offensive purposes."

African women had been used to embarrass the police. Some women deliberately pushed themselves into the foreground, knowing the embarrassment it would cause the police to handle them.

Miss Helen Kapesi, an African woman, who said she was vice-secretary of the Malawi Youth League, said she went to the hotel with "Brother Chikwakwa", adding: "If Brother Chikwakwa was going to be killed, I also wanted to be killed."

Mr. Pine suggested that she was lying when she said that Mr. Long had "poked her in the tummy". She said it hurt but the pain was not very serious and did not stop her shouting and singing. Her friend, Molly Samange, had been kicked on the shin by a policeman.

Superintendent G. York, officer in charge of the police in Limbe, who has been in Nyasaland for 11 years after serving in Ethiopia, Libya, and Ceylon, said he saw no beatings, no punching, and no police officers using their swagger sticks during the disturbance. He saw Mr. Limb tread on the foot of an African girl demonstrator who was in a state of complete frenzy; when the girl tried to break through the police cordon Mr. Limb put out his foot to prevent her. The girl, Emma Phombeya, kept shouting and singing, and when he picked her up and carried her out of the crowd he noticed a little blood on her foot. Asked by Mr. Pine to comment on a photograph with the caption: "Police Slap Down Girl", Mr. York said: "It is ridiculous."

Considerable Pandemonium

Superintendent G. York testified that he had not carried a swagger stick that day. There was considerable pandemonium but he saw no violence by the police. He was dragged by his lanyard into the crowd, and before he could break loose his shin was kicked and his arm scratched. Demonstrators put their faces near his and shouted at him, punched him, pulled his clothing awry, and barged into him.

After two demonstrators had been helped into a troop-carrying vehicle others climbed in voluntarily. One demonstrator who had been jumping up and down on the branch of a tree, fell into a phial of water and then crawled like a limatic, splashing water over his head. When he asked if he

No Confidence in Macleod Constitution

Lord Salisbury's Firm Condemnation

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY told the House of Lords last week that he had no confidence in the Macleod Constitution for Kenya.

He asked H.M. Government whether their intention had been drawn to the statements by Mr. Tom Mboya within a week of the ending of the Kenya Constitutional Conference that it was a dream that the Macleod Constitution was to last four or five years and that African elected members had given no agreement to that effect in London, and why, if that was their attitude, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated in the White Paper signed by him on February 21 that the African elected members were prepared to accept his proposals as the next stage in Kenya's constitutional development.

No Time Limit

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, the Earl of Perth replied: "I have seen reports of Mr. Mboya's statements. The African constituency elected members have in fact, as the conference report says, accepted my friend's proposals as the next stage in Kenya's constitutional development. The conference did not consider for how long that next stage should last, but H.M. Government would certainly reject any suggestion that the new structure should be pulled down as soon as it had been erected."

The Marquess of Salisbury: "I take it, therefore, that H.M. Government do not accept Mr. Mboya's interpretation of the attitude of the African elected members at the conference. In those circumstances, have they or will they leave him in no doubt that any repetition of such irresponsible utterances will invalidate the present agreement and would certainly render futile any further negotiations with him?"

The Earl of Perth: "I know that Mr. Mboya in speaking was speaking personally for himself, and not on behalf of the African elected members. Incidentally, the leader of those African elected members was Mr. Ngala, and not Mr. Mboya. I looked very carefully at what he said in the statement. It has been shortened, naturally enough, in the Press, and I do not think that it was quite so shortened in its implications as is given in the question."

"But it is quite clear, and I repeat, that, so far as H.M. Government are concerned, no further changes will take place unless we find there has been successful working of the present constitution."

"No Confidence at All"

The Marquess of Salisbury: "I am glad that that statement has been made by the noble earl. But, unless the Press report that I have is incorrect, Mr. Mboya stated—and it is put in inverted commas: 'the African elected members gave no agreement in London that this Constitution would last four years'. It is certainly going to take three to four years to bring it into operation, and I still regard that as a repudiation."

The Earl of Perth: "I think we must leave it at that. The question of the duration was not discussed in detail. So far as H.M. Government are concerned, what we want to know before we go to the next stage is that the Constitution is successful."

Viscount Alexander of Hillsborough (Labour): "Would it not be well if the noble earl would let the Colonial Secretary know that we on this side of the House, although we may not agree with every word in his White Paper, certainly welcome the progress he has made in this matter of the treaty."

The Marquess of Salisbury: "May I say that it gives me no confidence at all?"

Unprincipled and Callous Insult

Choice of Honour or Office

SEVEN KENYANS—Mr. O. R. Arnell, Mr. M. A. Bentley, Mr. J. L. Coulthard, Mr. N. Hayne-Upson, the Rev. O. H. Knight, Mr. R. C. J. Letcher, and Mr. J. Rutledge—have sent the following letter to the Governor of Kenya:

"Your proposal to invite someone who openly supports Jomo Kenyatta to join the Government of Kenya will make all reputable Kenyans ashamed. This would be an unprincipled and callous insult to the memory of thousands of Africans and others who suffered death, rape, torture and other beastliness at the hands of supporters of that man.

"Copies of this letter are being sent to your Ministers, some at least of whom will, we hope, prefer honour to office under such a Government."

Mau Mau Oath-Taking Resumed?

Intimidation of Kikuyu Loyalists

AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN said in Nairobi last week that the police had been inquiring into recent reports of a resumption of Mau Mau oath-taking in the Nairobi area, but had not been able to confirm that such practices were again taking place in that locality.

Since the end of the emergency in January, and particularly since the end of the London conference, there has been a marked increase in small incidents in Kikuyu reserves indicative of anti-European feeling. Europeans living in the White Highlands and the Kiambu reserve have reported the throwing of stones at their cars when returning home at night.

When Mr. Mboya stopped for petrol on the way to Fort Hall to address a meeting, a crowd gathered, and after he had left about 200 Africans blocked the Nairobi-Thika road, stopped European-driven cars and demanded that the occupants should say *Uhuru* (freedom).

There are reports of intimidation of Kikuyu who fought with the security forces against Mau Mau. Many loyalists are said to be afraid to return to their homes or to wear their loyalist medals.

African Critics of Mboya

ACCORDING to the *Economist*, at the recent Tunis conference of the All-African Peoples' Conference, there was "an underground campaign of disparagement of Mr. Mboya for being too moderate in his demands, too interested in making a hit with the imperialist Press, which had built him up beyond his real significance, and too ready to sell out to the Americans. At one stage the Kenyans were so worried by this campaign that they sent desperate cables to London, urging him to make a dramatic last-minute appearance to confound his enemies; but in committee the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa caucus of Eastern and Central African delegates, who worked extremely closely together, won its point."

Exercises in Nyasaland

UNITED KINGDOM NEWSPAPERS recently published reports that, under the official designation of training exercises, the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had sent to Nyasaland two motorized platoons consisting of 60 officers and police constables, who were to carry out joint mobility exercises with a battalion of the Rhodesian African Rifles and the King's African Rifles. The facts are that two platoons of the Southern Rhodesian Police Mobile Force, totalling 30 Africans and one European officer, undertook a three-day exercise in the Fort Manning district, and that there was no connexion between that exercise and one between a battalion of the King's African Rifles and a platoon of the K.A.R. stationed in Zomba.

PERSONALIA

COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON has arrived in London from Uganda.

MR. A. H. HAWKER, Assistant Chief Secretary in Zanzibar, is on long leave.

PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS has paid a two-day official visit to Kharitum.

MR. and MRS. C. T. BIRCH are on their way to Dar es Salaam in the BRAEMAR CASTLE.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON has been elected to the council of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

LORD CHANDOS addressed the Authors Club at dinner last week on "Authors and Their Raw Material".

MR. O. L. DAVIS, High Commissioner for Australia in South Africa, recently paid a two-day visit to Nyasaland.

MR. A. R. NEELANDS, chairman of the Cementation Co., Ltd., arrived by sea on Friday from a visit to the Rhodesias.

The engagement is announced between MR. NELSON E. MUSTOE, O.C., and MISS ANNE REVILL, of Lenton, Nottingham.

MR. E. J. WOOLF, a director of Taylor Woodrow, Ltd., is visiting East Africa. He will also spend a few days in Salisbury.

MR. PERCY ARNOLD, for the past three years editor of the journal of the Royal Commonwealth Society, has resigned that office.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GEOFFREY THOMPSON, Military Secretary at the War Office, arrived in Kenya last week for an eight-day visit.

MRS. EILEEN HOLMAN has succeeded MR. ALEC WAUGH as branch secretary in Kenya of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

MR. S. L. BASTICK, a director and general manager of Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Ltd., and MRS. BASTICK have arrived from the Federation.

The senate of Dublin University has granted a grace for the degree of LL.D. *jure dignitatis* to be conferred upon SIR JOHN THORP, Governor of Seychelles.

SIR CUTHBERT CLEGG, who has been interested in the Sudan and East Africa for many years, is now president of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester.

MR. J. R. G. FISON, managing director of Fisons, Ltd., a group with large Central and East African interests, and MRS. FISON have returned from a visit to Southern Africa.

SIR RALPH HOME, Assistant Legal Adviser to the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices, left London Airport at the beginning of the week for a short visit to Salisbury.

MR. F. T. THOMPSON, honorary secretary of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, will leave the Colony by sea next week for South Africa. He is due in London early in May.

Civil servants on leave from Tanganyika include Messrs. J. H. ADAMS, G. F. CRELLIN, G. R. EDE, J. A. LINTON, A. McCALLUM, B. E. PAUNCEFORT, D. D. YONGE, and S. R. THURS.

MR. W. J. W. BURTON has been appointed Commissioner of Prisons, Kenya. He has held the same post in Uganda since 1958, and previously served in the prisons service in the Gold Coast and the Federation of Malaya.

MR. WILLIAM AUSTIN, a senior research fellow in the Department of Social Anthropology and Sociology of Manchester University, is to address the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts at 5.15 p.m. next Tuesday on "Changing Patterns of African Land Use".

SIR HILTON POYNTON will preside.

MR. B. W. THOMPSON, formerly regional representative in Kenya of the East African Meteorological Department, has been appointed Deputy Director.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES LOYD, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, and MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. G. BURNS, of the Household Brigade, have paid a brief visit to East Africa.

SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, recently opened the Queen Victoria Museum's new premises in Salisbury. He described the exhibits as "the finest Central African collections anywhere in the world".

MR. M. W. MANSON has retired as engineer-in-chief to the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. Before he went to East Africa in 1949 he had spent 20 years in telecommunications work in South Africa.

SIR ERNEST and LADY COOPER, SIR EDWARD DE STEIN, SIR FREDERICK LEITH ROSS, SIR FREDERICK WELLES, and SIR LEONARD and LADY SINCLAIR were among passengers in the PENDENNIS CASTLE who arrived in England last Friday.

When MR. JULIUS NYERERE, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, arrived in London from Montreal on Monday, he was met at the airport by SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner for East Africa in London.

MR. C. E. JOHNSON, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, in succession to MR. E. WILLIAMS, who has been transferred to Uganda. Mr. Johnson will take up his new duties in May.

SHEIKH SAID SEIF EL BUSAJDI, who has been appointed Arab Member for Kenya in the Central Legislative Assembly in the place of the late SIR MBARAK ALI HINAWY, is a nephew of the late SIR ALI BIN SALIM. He represented Arab interests in the Kenya Legislature from 1949 to 1951.

BRIGADIER T. H. BIRKBECK, who is to take up the appointment of G.O.C. North Midland Area and 49th Infantry Division (T.A.) in July, served in the K.A.R. from 1935 to 1937, was A.D.C. to the Governor of Nyasaland for the next four years, and remained in East Africa as a staff captain and brigade major until he came back to the U.K. in 1944. He commanded the 70th East African Infantry Brigade for three years from 1955 and then took up his present appointment as deputy military secretary at the War Office.

Obituary

MR. FERGUS JARDINE MENZIES SMITH, an early Rhodesian settler, has died at Weltondale Farm, near Bulawayo. Born in 1882 in Uttroter, he went to Bulawayo in 1898 to join the British South Africa Company. He took dictation from Rhodes during his visits to Bulawayo. Menzies Smith issued the black-bordered invitations to Rhodes's lying-in-state in the Drill Hall and to his funeral in the Matopos.

MOTHER MARY LIQUARI SALMON, mother superior of the Convent of St. Albert's, Avondale, Southern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 75. Born in Ireland, she went to Rhodesia at the age of 18 and took her final vows as a Dominican sister in Salisbury a year later. She was formerly prioress of the convents in Bulawayo and at Emerald Hill, Salisbury.

MR. EDWARD REID MACKIE, who has died at the age of 73, was at one time assistant secretary of the Overseas League and then for several years in the civil service in Southern Rhodesia. After service in the S.A.F. war he went to India as a journalist and was the last editor of the *Chaitanya* in Calcutta.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club

Queen Mother to Attend Reception

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN MOTHER, who will soon revisit the Federation, primarily to perform the official opening of the Kariba hydro-electric station, will be the guest of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club in London at a reception at Goldsmiths' Hall on July 12.

Lord Dundee will be the guest of honour at a dinner on March 30, in place of Mr. John Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has had to withdraw his acceptance because of his sudden decision to visit the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

At the sixth annual general meeting of the club, held last week, the committee was re-elected *en bloc*. The members are Lord Robins (chairman), Sir Gordon Munro, and Messrs. P. F. Barrett, J. C. Budd, Julian Crossley, E. D. Hawksley, F. H. Keenlyside, Michael Payne, W. R. T. Pictou-Warlow, John H. Wallace, and R. E. Williams. The president is Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner in London for the Federation.

Lord Robins said that whereas total attendances at the three dinners in 1958 had been 630, the same number of functions in 1959 had attracted 966 members and guests.

Archbishop's Visit

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK'S visit to Nyasaland in connexion with the centenary of the work of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa will last from April 20 when he is due in Lilongwe by car from Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, until May 5. From Lilongwe he will fly to Fort Johnston, drive to Malindi and Mponda's, and next day fly to Zomba, lunch at Malosa, and attend a garden party in Blantyre. On the following afternoon he will go back to Zomba for a garden party, and the next day he will spend at Government House. Then he will fly to Kota Kota and later cross to Likoma Island in a vessel of Nyasaland Railways.

Dr. Banda's Visitor

MR. G. S. JONES, Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, has had a long meeting with Dr. Banda, the detained leader of the Nyasaland African National Congress. He spent three hours talking to Dr. Banda and his three principal lieutenants, Messrs. H. P. Chipembere, D. Chisiza, and Y. K. Chisiza in Gwelo prison. Mr. Jones said afterwards that his talk was in no way connected with the forthcoming visit to the Federation of Mr. Macleod, Colonial Secretary; he described it as a "familiarization" visit. Mr. Jones had seen Dr. Banda for two hours the previous day.

British and Commonwealth Appointment

MR. SYDNEY F. SMITH, B.Sc., has been appointed head of the public relations department of the British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd. following the resignation of Mr. H. C. C. Damant. Mr. Smith joined the staff of the Union-Castle Line in 1927, was transferred to the publicity department three years later, and in 1958 was appointed to the public relations department as organizer of special functions and assistant editor of the three year-books and guides published by the line.

African Public Service Conference

A CONFERENCE of senior officials from African territories, which ended at the Colonial Office last week, discussed the development of local civil services in Africa. Representatives attended from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Somaliland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Gambia. An observer also attended from the Central African Federation. Sir Hilton Poynton, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, presided.

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No other journal, for instance, has forcefully criticized the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies for preparing, and Mr. Blundell for accepting, a Constitution for Kenya which completely and disastrously disregards the Prime Minister's pledge that the criterion for political advancement in British East and Central Africa must be merit.

In the very month in which that undertaking was given H.M. Government offered Kenya a franchise system in which merit in any normal sense of the word is not the criterion. Yet all Kenya's delegates except the four representatives of the United Party agreed to this cynical breach of promise. For that rejection of principle and resort to political expediency and dangerous appeasement they have been attacked by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA — and, so far as we can discover, by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA alone.

Anyone who wants the real facts about East and Central Africa must read EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA regularly. If there is someone of your acquaintance who ought to do just that, you could subscribe for the paper to be sent to him or her week by week. Why not do it NOW? The truth does need to be much more widely known, and in this way you could help to spread it.

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Tragedy of Lancaster House Conference

Group Captain Briggs' Comments

"THE LANCASTER HOUSE CONFERENCE was a façade designed to give a democratic appearance to the unpalatable policy which H.M. Government sought to impose on Kenya," Group Captain Briggs, leader of the United Party, has written in the *East African Standard*.

He considered it a tragedy that the alternative and safe plan which his party proposed as a first step towards an elected Government in Kenya was not even considered, though Professor Mackenzie, the official constitutional adviser, agreed that it merited serious attention.

His article continued (in part):

"Unfortunately, in the opening stages of the conference the leader of the New Kenya Party faced with the choice of supporting the United Party or the African elected members, threw in his lot with the latter by conceding the principle of the common roll and the abolition of communal seats, except in so far as the latter might prove necessary for the representation of backward communities which did not qualify in sufficient numbers for registration on the common roll.

"The result is to be a Government which will be dominated by Africans, and what is worse, in which those who have openly sympathized with the leaders of Mau Mau and demanded the release of Kenyatta will have a position of commanding influence.

"Should these proposals be implemented, catastrophe is bound to follow, particularly as the White Paper contains no safeguards worthy of the name to ensure the survival of the minority communities.

"Those who will suffer most will be the Kikuyu loyalists to whom this country owes so much.

"The economic effects of Mr. Macleod's disastrous decisions are already becoming apparent. Long-term farm development has virtually ceased, funds are leaving Kenya on a substantial scale, and important interests are resisting withdrawals of deposits.

"The farming and commercial communities are afraid. They know what an African-controlled Government devoid of

economic sense could do—the imposition of a minimum wage the employer could not afford; high customs duties on essential articles at present exempt from duty for economic reasons; production taxes on crops of over a certain amount; a capital levy; and an attack on the structure of the county and municipal councils.

"The United Party repudiates the idea that Kenya Europeans and Asians should be the financial milch cow which is milked but not fed.

"In order to provide a tangible safeguard, the United Party proposed that H.M. Government should underwrite agricultural assets in Kenya, and asked for a fund of £20m for this purpose, to support assets worth approximately £100m. The leader of the New Kenya Party did not support financial provision of anything less than adequate scale.

"It cannot be supported that any future Government in this country on the Lancaster House model would finance European and Asian education at its present level from the proceeds of central taxation, even though the European and Asian communities contribute 80% of the Government's present revenue. The African elected members at the conference were strongly opposed to mono-racial schools.

Privately Financed Schools

"The solution lies in the Europeans and Asians financing their own schools and as a *quid pro quo* enjoying a decrease in taxation commensurate with what they now contribute to their education through general revenue.

"The United Party, representing European interests in Kenya, will not agree to the conference proposals. It challenges the European elected members of the New Kenya Party to join them in resigning their seats and going to the country for a mandate now. The next 18 months are vital, and what Kenya needs is a strong team of European elected members devoted to the cause which others have betrayed.

"The United Party intends to fight the new Constitution with every lawful weapon in its power, with a view to effecting changes necessary to the survival of Kenya's minority groups.

"It is our duty to unite the European community, which does not yet appreciate its full strength, and bring together all elements of the European and other minorities who are willing to work with us for a stable future based on co-operation between the races rather than domination by one.

"This united front will resist all extremism, be it of the African elected members or Mr. Blundell, in order that the central Government shall not fall into the hands of irresponsible and inexperienced people.

"We trust that the House of Commons will insist that H.M. Government's proposals shall be amended to make them compatible with the policy laid down by the Prime Minister so recently in the course of his speech in Cape Town, when he said:—

"Britain's aim in the African territories for which she is responsible is a society in which individual merit, and individual merit alone, is the criterion for man's advancement, whether political or economic."

"Kenya is facing the greatest crisis in her history. The future presents a challenge which can be met only by cool courage and determination in the pursuit of realistic and practical ideals. The war was not lost on the beaches of Dunkirk, nor was the battle for Kenya lost at Lancaster House.

"For my part, I say with Rupert Brooke: 'Now God be thanked Who has matched us with His hour'—and wakened us from sleeping."

New African Political Organization

Ex-Mau Mau Detainee Nominated Leader

THERE IS TO BE A LARGE MEETING of Kenya African political leaders in Kiambu on March 22 with the object of forming a Colony-wide organization under the leadership of the former Mau Mau detainee, James Gichuru, a Kikuyu teacher aged 46. Five of the present African elected members were taught by him at the Alliance High School—Messrs. Othman Odinga, Ronald Ngaha, James Muimi, Bernard Mate, and Jeremiah Nyagah.

Gichuru was the first president of the Kenya African Union, and was succeeded in that office in 1947 by Jomo Kenyatta.

Gichuru has told journalists that the new organization will probably be called the Kenya African National Union. When asked where Mboya fitted in, he merely replied: "Who knows?"

Mboya said in Nairobi at the week-end that he admired and respected Gichuru, and that his own intention was to abstain from political activities for a while in order to catch up with his trade, which he said he had abandoned. Gichuru, too, said that Kenya's best future would be if the independence struggle by our beloved leader, Jomo Kenyatta.

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Short Run for Macleod Conditions "Cannot Last Four Years" says Mr. Mboya

MR. TOM MBOYA again made it quite clear in Nairobi last week that, so far as he is concerned, the Macleod Constitution cannot be expected to last four years.

Lord Perth's statement in the Lords, he said, "confirms my statement that we are not committed to any specific period". As to Lord Perth's remark that there would be no changes until the new Constitution had worked out successfully, "I can only say that whatever changes are going to take place in Kenya do not depend entirely on what Lord Perth thinks. They must depend on the political climate in Kenya, and that in turn depends on what African people think. It is unrealistic to think that Kenya can be treated in isolation from the very rapid changes taking place in Africa".

Addressing the multi-racial United Kenya Club, Mr. Mboya also said that the new Constitution fell so far short of the immediate desires of the African people that it was necessary urgently to consider what further steps should be taken to ensure that changes in Kenya would keep pace with the aspirations of the people.

The African elected members had urged the Colonial Secretary to form a post-elections committee charged with the task of working out independence for Kenya. They believed that in that way they could to some extent arrest the "flow of political consciousness" among Africans, so that it would develop in a helpful and co-operative way.

"Europeans who might wish to block African aspirations and constitutional development would cause a great deal of trouble and do more harm to themselves than to Africans. Good will was not a one-way traffic: 'unless they are responsive to the wishes, aspirations, thoughts, and feelings of our people, they make it impossible for us to generate that atmosphere'."

Mr. Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group, commented: "If unwise demands are made for accelerated advance, even before the Constitution is properly established, this must lose the confidence of many members of all communities".

During the New Kenya Group's discussion in London with Mr. Macleod it had been made clear that Britain did not consider the new Constitution a temporary structure, and he did not expect the British Government to agree to rapid changes in the Constitution as a result of any demands that might be made until it had seen whether the responsibilities which the new Constitution brought had been properly carried out.

Masai United Front Party Formed

Formation Welcomed by United Party

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY, the Masai United Front, has been formed in Kenya. It has applied for registration as a political party. Its sponsors are two Masai living in Nairobi, Mr. David Lemomo and Mr. John Keen. They have issued a statement expressing anxiety about future recognition of Britain's treaty with the Masai. It refers to a statement by the president of the Nairobi African District Congress, Mr. C. M. G. Ardwins-Kodhek, that when *Uhuru* arrived, Masai-land should be "brought into the national pool" and that the Masai should "be forced to be free".

The Masai announcement comments: "Such a megalomaniacal interpretation of *uhuru* is totally unacceptable to the Masai. Furthermore, the British Government, under the terms of their two treaties with the Masai, had taken a great amount of land from us, ayowled for European settlement. If they now, together with the settlers, wish to abandon it under pressure, it is surely only a matter of national justice that they should return those lands, which comprise the greater part of the White Highlands, to their original owners."

The statement attacks *uhuru*, democracy, and the Kenyatta outlook, and states: "We deplore the philosophy of terror. The Masai United Front is neither against *uhuru* nor against democracy, but we are against their perversion and misrepresentation. The system of one man one vote could, it emphasizes, lead to dictatorship."

The United Party leader, Group Captain E. R. Briggs, said that his party welcomed a move which indicated the support that could be drawn from minority groups and tribes in Kenya. He had met Mr. Lemomo and Mr. Keen, whom he found intelligent and friendly, and had considerable standing in the Nairobi and Masai district. They were to have further discussions.

Lecturer Refused Resident's Permit

Oxford Dons' Protest to Prime Minister

OXFORD UNIVERSITY LEADERS telegraphed last week to Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, protesting against the refusal of his Government to renew the residence permit of Mr. Michael Faber, economics lecturer at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

More than 50 dons signed the telegram, which read: "Deeply disturbed by threat to academic freedom resulting from refusal to grant residence permit to Michael Faber. Beg you to use your influence to have this decision reversed."

The heads of houses who signed were Sir Maurice Bowra, warden of Wadham; Sir William Hayter, warden of New College; Mr. K. C. Wheare, rector of Exeter; the Very Rev. C. A. Simpson, dean of Christ Church; Mr. A. L. P. Norrington, president of Trinity; Mr. Alan Bullock, censor of St. Catherine's Society; and Mr. D. N. Chester, warden of Nuffield College.

The following professors signed the telegram: H. R. Trevor-Roper, C. A. Coulson, Sir Isaiah Berlin, A. J. Ayer, Sir Wilfrid de Gros Clark, A. Andrewes, E. L. Stahl, H. J. Habakkuk, H. L. A. Hart, Christopher Hawkes, I. A. Westrup, V. T. Harlow, B. Bleaney, and D. D. Woods.

Mr. Faber, who was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he took first class honours in politics, philosophy and economics, was a Ford Foundation fellow at Michigan University and later acted as correspondent in the Middle and Far East for a number of British and American newspapers, including the *Observer*.

He arrived in the Federation with his wife in 1956, holding a visitor's permit, which did not allow him to take up local employment. While staying near Umtali he nevertheless applied for a post advertised by the University College and was appointed; apparently the University College did not ensure that he had the required resident's permit to allow him to work, and the immigration authorities did not become aware of the situation for more than two years.

Immigrants' applications are a matter for the Immigrants Selection Board, which considered Mr. Faber's belated appeal and rejected it without reference to the Minister—the normal procedure. Representations were then made to Sir Malcolm Barrow, Minister of Home Affairs, who refused to intervene. Mr. Faber was allowed to remain in the federation on a temporary permit until December 19, which was extended to March 19. His second application for a resident's permit was rejected last month.

On Monday the University Teachers' Association made a last-minute appeal to the Federal Prime Minister, who declined to intervene because "there is reason to believe that Faber deliberately flouted the laws of the Federation".

Mr. Faber, his wife, and their four children must leave the Federation by Saturday.

New Political Party in Uganda

TWO POLITICAL GROUPS in Uganda have joined to form a new party, the Uganda People's Congress. They are the Uganda National Congress, led by Mr. A. M. Obote, and the Uganda People's Union, which was formed by a number of African elected members, mostly from the Western Province, after the last Legislative Council elections. They hope that the recently formed United Party, led by a number of Baganda lawyers and pledged to the maintenance of ancient traditions, will agree to join them.

The aims of the new party are to fight for immediate and complete independence, uphold the prestige of the hereditary rulers, promote Uganda's unity under a strong democratic Government, and create a welfare State.

Non-Africans may join if they renounce membership of racial associations.

At a Press conference one of the leaders of the new party said that if their efforts to win independence within a reasonable time failed they might set up a provisional Government.

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Parliament**Troop Movements in Nyasaland****Matter of Defence, Not Security**

TROOP MOVEMENTS IN NYASALAND were discussed at question time in the Commons last week. When Sir L. Ungoe-Thomas (Lab.) asked what arrangement had been made to draft troops into the Protectorate, Mr. I. Macleod replied that that was a matter falling within the Federal Government's sphere of responsibility.

SIR L. UNGOE-THOMAS: "But surely the Colonial Secretary is concerned? Were not troops drafted into Nyasaland during the emergency at the Governor's request? Is not the Minister aware which troops have been drafted into Nyasaland and for what purpose, or does he wash his hands of the whole thing and say that it is entirely a matter for Sir Roy Welensky as to what he does with troops in Nyasaland?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Not at all. Of course I am aware which troops have moved into Nyasaland. The 1st Bn. the Rhodesian African Rifles moved in. The Governor was fully informed. This is a defence matter, not essentially one of internal security."

SIR L. UNGOE-THOMAS: "Does the Colonial Secretary not agree that since these troops were used during the emergency, in the words of the Devlin Commission, 'to cow the population', it is most unsatisfactory that troops should be drafted there now, just when the Monckton Commission is going there?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I certainly agree that these matters must be done, as they are done in close consultation, but I do not accept the implications in the second part of the supplementary."

MR. TAPSELL (Cons.): "Will the Minister bear in mind that if an increase in the troops in Nyasaland is a necessary prerequisite to ending the emergency, some of us would very much welcome it?"

MR. J. STONEHOUSE (Lab.): "Is it not a fact that before troops can be sent into Nyasaland the Governor must make the request, as he is solely responsible for internal security? Was the Minister consulted before it was made?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The answer to the second part of the question is 'Yes'. But I have said that this is not a matter of internal security but a defence movement."

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE (Lab.): "Against whom?"

MR. THOMSON (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware of the general feeling in the country that it is a scandal that more than a year from the beginning of the emergency, with the Monckton Commission already in Central Africa and the Secretary of State about to visit Nyasaland, there has not been a general release of detainees, the release of Dr. Banda and an end of the emergency?"

MR. MACLEOD: "There was a very large release of detainees in January and February, amounting to about 50% of those held at the turn of the year. A considerably increased rate of release is continuing."

Emergency Regulations

MRS. CASTLE: "When the Monckton Commission is just starting its work on the whole future of Federation, it is unfortunate that the regulation which makes everyone who undermines public confidence in the Government of the Federation liable to 14 years' imprisonment or a fine of £1,000 or both should be in operation? Does not this make nonsense of the work of the Monckton Commission? Could not the Minister solve the whole thing by ending the so-called state of emergency which no longer exists?"

MR. MACLEOD: "This problem would end with the ending of the emergency. I shall discuss this matter with the Governor."

Constitutional Changes

MR. G. M. THOMSON asked what representations had been received by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia from the United National Independence Party regarding constitutional changes.

MR. MACLEOD: "The Governor has forwarded a petition on constitutional matters which he received from the United National Independence Party on February 22. I am still considering the terms of my reply."

MR. THOMSON: "When the Colonial Secretary goes to Central Africa will he give this matter very urgent consideration and in particular consider calling a constitutional conference, perhaps for the early summer, on a revised constitution for Northern Rhodesia so that a truly representative delegation attends the conference on the constitutional future of the Federation?"

MR. MACLEOD: "In relation to constitutional matters, I am more concerned on this visit with Nyasaland than with Northern Rhodesia. The Northern Rhodesian Constitution was brought into effect in March, 1959, and I have no present plans for altering it."

Wild Report

MRS. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked why the majority recommendation of the Wild Committee, that the Executive in Uganda should have responsible powers and be presided over by a Chief Minister was rejected, and why it had not been found possible to accept the recommendation for full adult franchise.

MR. MACLEOD: "The Governor has told the Legislative Council that there would be a further extension of the franchise. The extent to which it will be widened has not yet been decided. H.M. Government are of the view that, while the balance of the Executive should be altered to afford greater opportunities for the exercise of responsibility by non-official Ministers, it should continue to be presided over by and be advisory to the Governor, and that the appointment of a Chief Minister would be premature."

MRS. WHITE: "With regard to the franchise, have the Government been unduly influenced by the possibility of difficulties in Kenya, which is something which ought not to affect the situation in Uganda? As regards the possibility of having a Chief Minister and an executive council, does the Minister realize that it would have a very important stabilizing effect on the political parties in Uganda if they could have some real responsibilities?"

MR. MACLEOD: "To take the last point first, that is certainly most desirable, but this represents a very large step forward indeed by which there would be an elected majority in a Legislative Council and a majority of non-official Ministers in a Council of Ministers mainly drawn from the majority party in the Legislature. I do not think that anybody who knows the present state of politics in Uganda would believe that it is ripe for a Chief Minister régime at present. We are sympathetic to an extension of what is already a very wide franchise."

Martial Law Declared in Congo**Heavy Casualties After Tribal Clashes**

THE BELGIAN CONGO AUTHORITIES declared a state of "military occupation" in the Katanga Province on Monday after week-end clashes in Elisabethville between supporters of the Conakat Party and the Balubakat Party. Officially the death roll is given as 15, with about 100 wounded, but casualties are thought to be much higher. No Europeans have been involved.

Trouble started when it became known that Mr. Patrice Lumumba, leader of the Congolese National Movement, was to speak in Elisabethville, supporters of the Conakat Party attacking those of the Balubakat Party, which supports the C.N.M. in its desire for a Congo Republic. Poisoned spears and bows and arrows were used in the rioting, in which scores of houses were burnt out.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent telegraphed: "The inflammable situation has been created by the imminence of a national independence general election brought precipitately on primitive tribesmen. The smallest incident between rival groups can start a clash."

Congo shares fell heavily on the Brussels bourse on Monday. Union Minière, at 1,790 francs for a 10th part of a share, were at their lowest for many years; this year's price was frs. 2,730, and five years ago it was nearly frs. 7,000. Similar falls occurred in shares of companies with interests in the Lower Congo and Leopoldville regions.

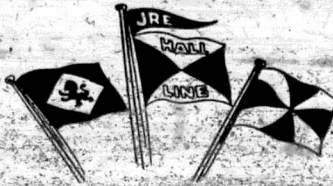
The Northern Rhodesian Government is concerned about the future of the road linking the Copperbelt with the territory's two northern provinces and running across the 40-mile Congo "pedicle". Without this road cars would have to make a 500-mile detour through swampy country. Provision for improvement of the road was included in a treaty drawn up last year with the Belgian Government. It envisaged joint expenditure of £1m. for upkeep and guaranteed unrestricted use of the road to Rhodesian traffic. Belgium has not yet ratified the treaty.

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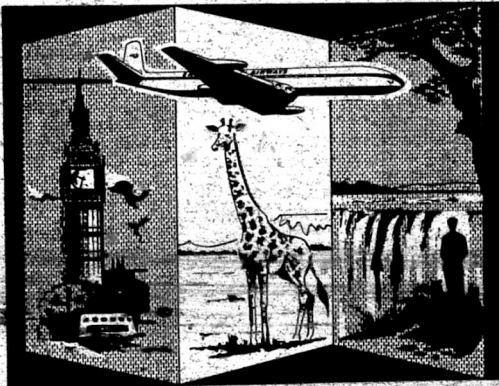
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Southworth Commission Inquiry

(Continued from page 682)

could get into the vehicle. Another demonstrator said to him: "We want Macmillan, because he has got Dr. Banda in there with him."

Asked to comment on the caption of a photograph which accused him of brutality, Mr. York denied the allegation. He would not have used toe-stamping or kneeling to control the crowd. Other officers might have had to employ those methods, but he did not see it. He thought the demonstrators were pleased with what they were doing and that it was not the presence of European police officers that caused the trouble. At the worst point of the trouble about 50 or 60 people actively demonstrated.

Assistant Superintendent B. J. Williams, a plain-clothes officer, said he had been instructed to take photographs for the Special Branch. While he was photographing demonstrators a banner was pushed in his face and then into his arms. He put it in his pocket. The inscription read: "Do away with Huggins, Roy, Robert, and Footman."

Mr. Williams remembered being addressed by Mr. Peregrine Worsthorpe, of *the Daily Telegraph*, who said: "This is unnecessary. Your people started this. They tore down the banners." He had replied that that was not the case. Commenting on a phrase in the *Daily Herald*, "Plain-clothes officer in frenzy seized banners; he started the whole thing", Mr. Williams denied he was in a frenzy; he did not regard himself as a guilty man for anything he had done that day.

Banners, bearing such slogans as "To hell with the Zomba Government" were displayed, he thought, mainly for the benefit of world Press. The demonstrators closely watched the Press and whenever a Press man came near their activity increased and they showed the banners more prominently.

Asked whether he had provoked the crowd by using the only time they had to see Mr. Macmillan to stick his camera in their faces, Mr. Williams replied that it had not occurred to him it was provocative. To the question whether demonstrators were arrested for their actions at the time or because he pointed them out as ringleaders he knew, witness said it was a combination of both factors. Arrests were not made merely because of prior knowledge of the political dispositions of the people concerned.

Great Pitch of Excitement

He was prepared to believe that one or two Press men who saw him holding up a banner and putting it away genuinely believed he had torn it down. He agreed that it would have been unwise to tear down banners without reason. At the beginning the crowd were "quite mellow"; but they worked themselves to a great pitch of excitement.

Mr. Davidson: "That agrees with what witnesses have said—that the crowd was quite hostile to your taking photographs." Mr. Williams: "I do not accept that."

When it was suggested that the taking of photographs had increased their fury, Mr. Williams replied that some of his photographs showed that a high percentage of the crowd, about 75%, were amused by his taking photographs.

Assistant Superintendent C. H. M. Limb, the Nyasaland police officer who was criticized by name in the British Press, told the commission that he had put his foot on that of an African while preventing her breaking through the police cordon, that he had poked a swagger-stick through a banner thrust in his face, and that, in the effort to get free when pulled into the crowd by his shirt, he had kicked an African on the shin. He thought those actions justified in the circum-

stances, and denied that he went berserk, deliberately stamped on the woman's foot, or hit African demonstrators wildly. In eight years of police service he had never used his knees to control crowds, and he had never given a rabbit-punch in his life.

Mr. Limb, aged 31, formerly a lieutenant in the British Army, joined the Colonial Police in 1952. He said he had served in many parts of Africa, had had considerable experience of riots, and had received commendations for the way in which he handled crowds during disturbances. He had served under African police officers, with whom his relations were cordial.

During the disturbance outside Ryalla Hotel a demonstrator had kicked him hard on the leg near the groin, and he had tapped the demonstrator on the shoulder. He considered such use of a swagger-stick justified. It had not caused the demonstrator pain. His hat was knocked off, and he retrieved it. At one stage his swagger-stick was grabbed, as he retrieved it the stick broke. Later it was pulled from his hand again and lost.

Branches Thrown

At the height of the demonstration branches of trees were thrown at the police from the rear of the crowd, and other demonstrators jumped up and down on a tree to brush the branches against the heads of the police. One man jumped into muddy water, scooped it on to some African police, and then lay down and rolled in the water, behaving like a maniac.

Mr. Limb denied that he had deliberately stamped on a woman's foot or looked to see if he could find a foot to stamp on. He certainly did not strike a shirtless African a very hard blow or blows on the body with a cane, or strike women demonstrators on the back and legs. He denied that he had lost his temper with the crowd, though he was annoyed with them at times.

Gross-examined by Mr. Leonard Thorne, he said he did not agree with a remark by Miss Sharpley that he had prodded Africans in the groin, where it hurt most.

Mr. Thorne: "They are all liars but not you."

Mr. Limb: "They misconstrued my actions."

When Mr. Thorne said that one British journalist had spoken of a vivid mental impression of an African being beaten across the bare stomach, Mr. Limb commented that vivid was the correct adjective. He had not smacked anyone across the stomach. When he tried to attract the attention of some demonstrators he tapped them with the swagger-stick; the tap was not hard in the circumstances, "with people nearly berserk."

He considered that his destruction of one banner was perfectly justified because it was pushed before his face and obstructed his view.

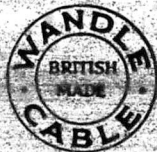
Inspector R. C. Smallshaw described the crowd as unruly, sometimes violent, and also hysterical. After several demonstrators had been arrested he was hit two or three times while in the cordon by branches thrown from the rear of the crowd.

Asked if Mr. Limb appeared to be more enthusiastic than the situation warranted, he replied that no more force was used than was necessary. He had torn down a banner thrust in his face by a small African boy.

"What other trade union leader would have thought it worthwhile in the early months of 1940 to summon a meeting of his union officers to talk to them about the importance of Africa?"—Mr. Alan Bullock, in his "Life and Times of Ernest Bevin", now being serialized in the *Daily Telegraph*.

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Gave His Life for His Pupil

Posthumous Award for English Schoolmaster

AN ENGLISH SCHOOLMASTER, aged 37, who was drowned in Tanganyika when attempting to rescue a pupil who had fallen into a river during the school outing, has been posthumously awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct. The master, Mr. Frank Allan Ranger, M.M., was at the time of his death principal of the Government Indian Secondary School in Lindi, Tanganyika.

On August 26 last he and two assistant teachers took a party of their pupils to Pangani Falls in the Tanga Province. During their picnic lunch a 16-year-old Indian boy, Lalit Kanabar, fell into the river while trying to fill a bottle with water. Hearing screams, Mr. Ranger ran to the spot and jumped into the river, which at that point was fast-flowing and deep. Another master, Mr. Puthiyapurayil M. Sahadevan, also jumped in. The undercurrent was so strong that he immediately went under.

When he surfaced he saw Mr. Ranger only two feet away, swimming with Lalit caught under his arm. The current pulled Mr. Sahadevan under again, and when he came to the surface once more the other two had disappeared. He climbed ashore and ran downstream to organize a search. Two African fishermen recovered Lalit's body from a reed-bed 150 yards away; the boy was taken ashore unconscious, but artificial respiration proved successful. Mr. Ranger's body was recovered two days later about three miles downstream.

Mr. Ranger, who leaves a widow, was born in Louth, Lincolnshire, and educated at Newmarket, Westgate, and Kidgate County Schools, Louth and Welholme Modern Secondary School, Grimsby, and the University of Sheffield. During the last war he served in the R.A.F., for much of the time with Army units. He gained the Military Medal during service in Greece. He first went to Tanganyika in 1951 as an education officer.

New African Townships

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has bought the Hatcliffe Estate, near Borrowdale, north-west of Salisbury, in order to develop an African township. The price paid was £205,000 for the 5,554 acres. The Minister of Local Government, Mr. R. M. Cleveland, has said that only some 1,000 acres towards the western boundary, well away from the present built-up area, will be used for African housing. A few days earlier Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, had told Parliament that the Government intended to build three new African townships within a radius of six miles of Salisbury. Bulawayo is also to have two new townships.

Biased Selection

PROTESTS BY LORD MONCKTON and some members of his commission have caused the Northern Rhodesian Government to withdraw a pamphlet published by the Federal Information Department explaining the work and the membership of the commission. The pamphlet emphasizes Mr. Macmillan's statement that the commission's function is not to destroy the Federation, but fails to record his other statement that "a solution should emerge acceptable to all races". The Northern Rhodesian Government's decision has not been followed by the other Governments in the Federation.

Pupils Expelled

TWO 219 pupils of the Fort Jameson Secondary and Trade School in Northern Rhodesia have been expelled after a demonstration against the Monckton Commission. They staged a sit-down strike when the commission was due to visit the school, refusing to attend morning assembly or put on their school uniforms; they told the school authorities that they would not cooperate unless school discipline was left to them and "political" visits to the school were stopped. All the students were given an ultimatum to report for school next morning or accept dismissal. They did not attend and were duly expelled. The commission's visit was cancelled.

Justice for All Races in Africa

Mr. R. A. Butler's Statement

OUR PRIME MINISTER and Government have created a vantage point from which we can influence events in Africa, said Mr. R. A. Butler, the Home Secretary, when speaking in Saffron Walden. He continued:

"When I speak of the juxtaposition of the European races and the people of the various lands with which we are dealing, I do not mean that in every case surrender of our rights and interests is essential if progress is to be assured.

"In some areas the whole of the development and security both of the indigenous race and of the European settlers has been assured by European enterprise and capital. In certain parts of Africa we find lands which before were inhabited solely by nomadic tribes. There is little here to resemble the problem of Indian constitutional reform on which I started my political career. The basis of policy cannot be uniform, just as our help must be given in proportion as it is needed. That we have a mission to perform I have no doubt—a mission to achieve justice for all the races concerned, not just for one or some."

European Rule Would Avoid Extremism

AT ITS INAUGURAL MEETING in Bulawayo the Southern Rhodesia Association, which already claims 1,000 members, called for European rule for the Colony, even if that involved secession from the Federation. A resolution stated that "the only way for Southern Rhodesia to avoid being passed over to African rule will be by seceding from the Federation, by achieving Dominion status, and taking whatever steps are necessary to ensure that European rule shall continue whilst the country is being developed."

The association has informed the Monckton Commission that it wishes to give oral evidence.

Mr. N. H. Wilson, a former M.P., said that the association did not object to an African having the vote, but that they were not yet ready for universal franchise. Only when they acquired the "qualifications of civilization" should Africans have the privilege of the vote. "In that sense we believe in partnership. But at present black African rule would lead to extremism."

"Slum" Warning

ANSWERING QUESTIONS after a speech on the emergent Commonwealth, Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in Luton on Monday that the people of Nyasaland could not expect full self-government within the Federation for several years. The Protectorate, he added, would become "the slum of Africa" if it did not continue to receive the economic benefits of federation, for its assets were few and the birth-rate as high as 3% annually. The country had only about a dozen African lawyers and one doctor, "and as for district officers you simply cannot find them". People talked glibly about self-government for Nyasaland, but the country could not be compared with the West African States. Self-Government would come eventually—when the African population had been properly trained.

"Examiner's" Future

MR. DAVID COLE has relinquished the editorship of the *Central African Examiner*, but remains managing director. Mr. I. Hess, acting editor for the past year, has been appointed editor. That there is no question of the journal closing down at this stage was made clear at a recent Press conference in Salisbury by the chairman, Sir Geoffrey Crowther, who emphasized, however, that his own control was temporary, and that the future of the paper would be determined by the measure of public support. "There has never been any secret that the *Examiner* runs at a deficit. I am prepared to ensure continuance of the paper for the time being in the hope that it will become clear that Rhodesia has enough country to support an independent journal of opinion."

Three More Asians Murdered in Kenya

POLICE WITH DOGS began a large-scale search in the White Highlands of Kenya at the week-end after an Asian woman and her two children had been slashed to death on the outskirts of Nyeri, 110 miles from Nairobi, in a style reminiscent of the Mau Mau murders.

The husband, Mr. Piarelal Melarambassan, a local tobacco salesman, told the police that his car was stopped by three Africans, who shattered the windscreen with a bush-knife and demanded money. They then slashed him on the arm and attacked his wife and children. A third child was badly mutilated, but is expected to live.

Sir Patrick Renison, the Governor, publicly expressed his horror at the murders and sent the family an expression of his sympathy. He assured the public that the police were doing all they could to catch the killers speedily, and appealed to them to aid the forces of law and order in this task.

Dr. O. P. Madhoo, president of the Nyeri Indian Association, said: "The Indian community here is deeply shocked. The local association will make very strong representations to the Government about the attack. I doubt if robbery was the motive. The woman still had all her jewellery on her when she was brought to hospital. My opinion is that the attack was political."

Some 250 miles away at Endebess, near the Uganda border, three Africans with bush-knives broke into the farmhouse of a European, Mr. P. Hermon, on Saturday night. They fled after a struggle. Mr. Hermon was cut across the forehead.

Asian leaders have since asked the Governor to grant facilities for young Asians to have police training. Mr. Ibrahim Nathoo, Minister of Works, said that the Government was sympathetic to the proposal.

There was a further attack on Monday night near Machakos, 40 miles from Nairobi, in which Mr. and Mrs. Mausaraji Rama were cut about the head and face by two Africans.

After a demand by Asian leaders that African leaders should denounce such violence, several African politicians issued a strong condemnation, including Mr. Tom Mboya, who described Friday's murders as a "horrifying and disgusting state of affairs". The Africans responsible could not truly be interested in the cause of Kenya. "I consider it the duty of all Africans, not only to condemn the murders, but to come out positively in the aim to stop completely any such incidents in the future."

"All Africans should be happy that the state of emergency has ended, but they should not be over-drunk about it. The intention is that the freedom we now have should be used constructively in the interests of our country."

On Monday three Kikuyu women incited a crowd of about 1,000 Africans at Thomson's Falls by telling them that Kenyatta, the former Mau Mau leader, would return soon. Police were called to disperse the crowd, and the women, who frequently burst into Mau Mau songs, were arrested.

Square Deal

A GROUP of "loyalist Rhodesian settlers" have sent a telegram to Mr. Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, suggesting that a commission, similar to the present Blantyre inquiry, should investigate incidents in Trafalgar Square when a boycott campaign of South African goods was launched. The telegram reads: "Disgusted to learn of ugly scenes in Trafalgar Square. In view of reported police violence in tearing down banners, etc., suggest immediate commission of inquiry be convened, the members to consist of Rhodesians". A spokesman for the group said: "We thought this was a chance to get our own back."

U.N. Mission

A FOUR-MAN UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION is to tour Tanganyika from April 1 to 22. After five days in Dar es Salaam the team will divide into two touring parties in order to ensure the widest coverage. The mission will join up again in Dar es Salaam for the last five days of its visit. The members are Mr. Mason Sears (United States), Mr. Omar Loutfi (United Arab Republic), Mr. Miguel Solano Lopez (Paraguay), and Mr. Paul Edmonds (New Zealand).

News Items in Brief

Three East African films were shown last night at the Institute of Transport.

A regional African service for Nyasaland has just been started by the Federal Broadcasting Corporation.

The sound film taken by the Oxford University expedition to Socotra is to be shown to the Royal Geographical Society on May 16.

The London Sisal Association will hold its annual luncheon on March 24. The president is Mr. A. M. Landauer and the chairman Mr. J. P. H. Plumb.

Editors of 40 small town newspapers in the United States and some commentators for television and radio stations are due in East Africa this week for a few days.

The American research vessel Vema has confirmed that the deep rift running down the centre of the Atlantic Ocean and a similar rift in the Indian Ocean join south of the African continent.

The free baggage allowance for passengers of all classes in British India ships has now been standardized at 40 cubic feet for adults and 20 cubic feet for fare-paying children under 12 years of age.

All the African representative members in the Uganda Legislative Council walked out last week when their amendment seeking implementation of the Uganda Constitutional Committee's majority recommendations was defeated by 33 votes to 36.

Eighteen Africans, six of them women, last week appeared in court in Nakuru, Kenya, charged with rioting after an incident at an African location when police were stoned by a crowd of about 2,000 while attempting to arrest a man armed with a knife.

There are 18,588 Colonial students in Britain and the Irish Republic at present, compared with just over 4,000 a decade ago. About one-third of the students are nurses. The next most popular subject is law. The number of students from East and Central Africa is 2,713.

According to the vernacular newspapers, a meeting of the Uganda Farmers' Company convened by Dr. E. B. Kalibbala, their adviser, resolved to terminate the appointment of the managing director, Mr. D. Kizito, who later called another and less well-attended meeting which resolved to remove Dr. Kalibbala.

A full conference of delegates of the Kenya Convention of Associations is to be held in Nairobi on March 29 to discuss the political situation, the creation of a land stabilization fund, and protection of minority interests before and after independence. A private meeting last week was attended by the chairmen of 28 constituency and district associations.

A four-day course for business executives on the economic background to development in East and Central Africa is to be held at the School of Oriental and Africa Studies in London from April 5 to 8. The speakers will include Lord Howick (formerly Sir Evelyn Baring), Mr. A. Creech Jones, Mr. Blundell, Professor Kenneth Kirkwood, Professor W. J. M. Mackenzie, Professor Jean Stengers, and Dr. Roland Oliver.

"Britain's Sickness"—Mrs. B. Castle

SPEAKING TO MORE than 500 students at Manchester University, Mrs. Barbara Castle said recently that Britain's task in the world today should be to inculcate by every means in its power a profound respect for the individual. But we still kept Dr. Banda, the Nyasaland African leader in detention though he had been exonerated of all crimes by an independent commission headed by one of the most eminent judges in Britain.

Mrs. Castle said this was a measure of the failure of every one in the United Kingdom. "We were still talking of our determination to impose on the African people of Central Africa a system of government they did not want—presumably we were getting ready to impose it by force. Mrs. Castle added: "These were symbols of the wider sickness from which Britain was suffering—the same kind of sickness from which Germany and France were suffering too."

Earlier Mrs. Castle had said that Britain was in no position to criticize the Germans for having failed "to purge themselves of Nazi ideas" considering that a British Government had committed barbarism against Egypt, professed an interest in the welfare of the Arab people, and failed to take any steps for the crimes of Arafat.

Commercial News**Sir Nutcombe Hume on the C.D.C.**

SIR NUTCOMBE HUME, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, and the only member of the original board still serving, said when he spoke to the Royal Commonwealth Society in London last Thursday that the corporation had started with lots of money (£100m) and no brains, that it had undertaken some rank bad projects, including the dissipation of £800,000 on an egg scheme in Gambia, and that some Colonial Governments had managed to pass on to it a number of not very good propositions.

Because competent men are more attracted by private enterprise, it had been difficult to recruit a really good management team, and consequently the management had been inexperienced and in some degree incompetent at the start, but the C.D.C. had lived down its early disrepute and now possessed a "precious organization" and great good will. Indeed, the corporation was near to being a "howling success".

His colleagues on the board served from a sense of duty and pleasure, certainly not for financial reasons, and half a dozen of the top men on the staff could get more highly paid appointments if they were not wedded to the work.

There had been deserved and undeserved disrespect in the early days, and some people still said to him, "Groundnuts to you", not knowing that the Overseas Food Corporation, not the C.D.C., had been responsible for that fiasco.

The corporation launched in 1948, had the good fortune in 1950 to attract Lord Reihl as chairman; his tremendous capacity for organization, amazing energy, and great ability had transformed an amorphous mass into good shape and laid the foundations for present success.

At the beginning of this year there were 88 active projects, and in 22 cases the corporation was the sole investor. Those solo projects included some of the best, but the aim was to bring in partners; it was highly important to have local finance and local human associations. Men of director calibre and others capable of taking top management responsibility were increasingly needed. Success depended upon installing the right management—a basic truth which was insufficiently realized by people without understanding of the profit motive. The whole difference between success and failure lay with management.

H.M. Government's decision that the corporation should not invest in former colonial territories which had emerged into independence had created a major problem, one which distorted the original C.D.C. plan. Last year about £134m. had been invested, and it was unlikely that activity on that scale could be continued in a Colonial Empire which was shrinking so rapidly.

One possibility was that the organization built up by the C.D.C. under six regional controllers overseas might be utilized by the International Bank, the International Finance Corporation, or similar bodies with large sums of public money but without the right human structure for wise investment and local control. At the invitation of Mr. Eugene Black, he (the speaker) would revisit Washington in a fortnight with three of the senior staff from London and all six regional controllers in order to discuss the matter in detail.

Relations were excellent with the Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation, which had about £40m. and a splendid board of directors under Lord Godber. Some people thought that the two corporations would eventually come together, "but I am not now making a take-over bid".

Saying that it had been quite wrong to start the C.D.C. off on the course of speculating with borrowed money, Sir Nutcombe commented: "I should not put my overdraft on to-day's 2.30 race!"

International Development Loans

THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION BILL, the text of which has just been published, provides that H.M. Government shall subscribe £46,840,000 to the International Development Association, an agency for the provision of loans to under-developed countries. Great Britain is the first State to introduce such legislative action, though colonial territories and other parts of the Commonwealth will be eligible for I.D.A. loans.

Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co.

THE UNIVERSAL ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. which has a subsidiary in East Africa, reports a consolidated profit before charging taxation of £533,265, compared with £335,237 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £219,465 (£183,304), leaving a group net profit of £313,800 (£151,933).

General reserve receives £200,000, the interim of 4½d. per ordinary share absorbed £23,887, and the recommended final of 1s. 1½d. will require £71,663. The carry-forward is £188,838 (£151,933).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £100,000 in 5½% cumulative preference shares of £1 and £520,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. Revenue reserves and surplus stand at £721,879, 6½% convertible unsecured loan stock 1979-82 at £260,000, and the amount set aside for future taxation at £88,000. Fixed assets are £649,940, interests in subsidiaries is £176,759, and current assets £863,180 (including £30,793 in cash).

The directors are Mr. F. W. R. Douglas (chairman), Mr. Desmond Kirkness (managing), Major-General Sir John Sinclair, and Messrs. P. Talbot-Smith, W. F. Davenport, M. B. Henderson, R. A. W. Caine, and E. S. Gray (secretary).

The Uganda Co. Report

THE UGANDA CO., LTD., reports a consolidated group profit of £444,001 for the year ended August 31, compared with £386,658 in the previous year. Depreciation, debenture interest (subsidiaries), and remuneration of parent company directors, absorb £153,791 (£117,624), leaving a net profit of £290,210 (£269,034). Taxation amounted to £103,672 (£88,865), leaving a balance available for appropriation of £186,538 (£180,169).

The interim dividend of 4%, less tax, absorbed £58,439, and the recommended final payment of 6%, less tax, £87,657. The carry-forward is £430,924 (£392,376).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £2,385,235 in 10s. shares. Capital reserves are £393,574 and revenue reserves and unappropriated earnings £84,088. Current liabilities stand at £444,514, fixed assets at £64,523, trade investment at £20,105, shares in subsidiary company at nominal value at £2,937,701, and current assets at £131,426 (including £130,244 in cash).

The directors are Messrs. J. F. Eccles (chairman), D. A. J. Buxton, C. J. Holland-Martin, M.P., S. Bolster, E. H. Morland, and Earl De La Warr.

National and Grindlay's Report

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LTD., reports a net consolidated profit of £351,349 for the year ended December 31, compared with £355,589 in the previous year, after providing for taxation and transfer to staff pension funds and to contingencies reserves.

The first interim dividend of 6½%, after tax absorbed £30,993, and the second interim of 6½% £130,994. The balance of profit unappropriated was £301,488 (£351,349).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £3,421,875 in 15s. shares. Reserve funds, including share premium account stands at £3m., and profit and loss account at £283,366. Current liabilities and provisions stand at £156,200, current assets at £158,068,591 (including £18,966,475 in cash, on hand, at call, and short notice at bankers), interest in subsidiary company amounts to £1,000,524, and fixed assets are £3,214,847.

The directors are Mr. J. K. Michie (chairman), Mr. E. J. Mackenzie Hay and Sir Toby Low (deputy chairman), Lord Colgrain, Lord Twining, Sir H. G. Cooper and Messrs. T. T. K. Allan, N. W. Chisholm, W. G. Lely, R. Mann, A. M. McGregor, and E. H. Owen.

S.A.G.I.T.

MR. H. N. SPORBORG, a managing director of Hambros Bank, has become chairman of the South African and General Investment and Trust Co., Ltd., known in the market as "Sagitt", in succession to the late H. Russick Marshall. The company which has large interests in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and operates the general insurance business of nearly 100 companies in Southern Africa.

Commercial Brevities

The British Central Africa Co., Ltd. is raising its distribution by 5% to 30% for the year to September 30 last, with an unchanged final of 15% and a bonus of 10% against 5% in the previous year. Net profit for the year, after payment of U.K. tax of £25,657 (£35,709), increased from £53,876 to £84,791. The surplus before tax provisions and allocation to reserves was £131,578 (£98,640).

The Federal Government has obtained a £2m. loan from the World Bank for the Southern Rhodesian Government's African land husbandry programme. The loan, expected to cover at least a 10-year period, is to be guaranteed by H.M. Government, since the Federal Government is not a subscriber to the World Bank.

The Rhodesian Institute of Management, a development from the Rhodesian Association of Management, has an interim council consisting of Sir Thomas Chegwidden and Messrs. B. C. Warren, S. W. Burn, E. V. H. Corbishley, D. A. Etheredge, H. R. Finn, H. A. Krikler, L. E. A. Slater, J. R. Sorrie, and G. Sient.

Ferguson Shiers (Rhodesia) (Pvt.), Ltd., a subsidiary of a company with headquarters in Manchester, have begun production in Umfali, Southern Rhodesia, of plastic-backed tufted carpets. The factory has cost about £100,000. Mr. G. C. B. Watts is the executive director in charge.

The cost of the new Bulawayo factory of the Metal Box Company of Central Africa, Ltd., which has a large factory in Salisbury, is expected to be above £200,000. It is being built on a 14-acre plot. The managing director of the Central African Company is Mr. V. B. Stork.

The Schlesinger Organization has bought the 27,000 sq. ft. site of Radio, Ltd., in the centre of Salisbury for £475,000. It will erect an office block, costing between £500,000 and £750,000, for the African Life Assurance Society.

African farmers in Tanganyika produced last year coffee worth £5m, cotton worth £7m, cashew nuts worth £1m, and other agricultural produce worth about another £10m.

Wickman Machine Tools (Pty.), Ltd., the Rhodesian subsidiary of Wickman, Ltd., of Coventry, and D. Drury and Co., Ltd., are now merged as Drury Wickman, Ltd.

African clerks employed by Barclays Bank D.C.O. on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia are reported by the managers to be proving themselves very satisfactory.

A delegation from the World Bank began official talks in Khartoum last week on the Sudan's application for bank finance for major development projects.

A British trade mission headed by Mr. H. G. Nelson arrived in Addis Ababa recently to discuss trade with Ethiopia.

Biscuits made in Nairobi are now being flown daily to Rhodesia, where they compete with the local product.

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Union Miniere Dividend

IN VIEW OF THE SATISFACTORY RESULTS for 1959, Union Minière du Haut-Katanga will pay a second interim dividend of 600 francs tax free per share. The total dividend for 1959 will be decided by the general meeting on May 25. Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., hold about 14% of the issued shares.

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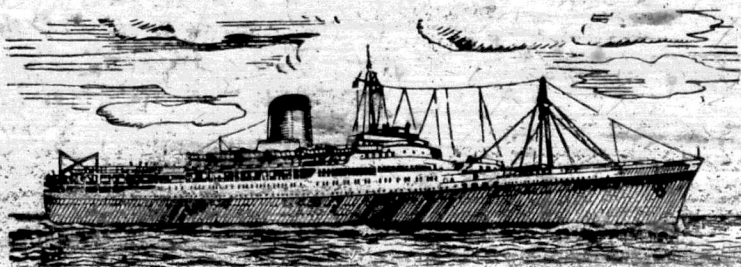
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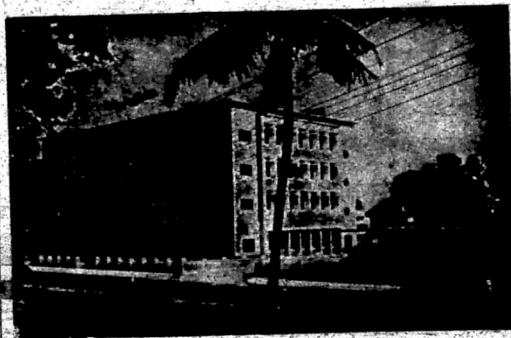
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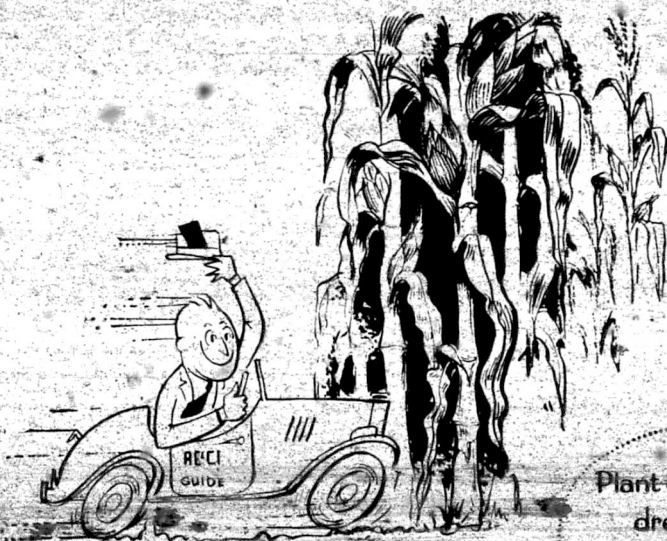
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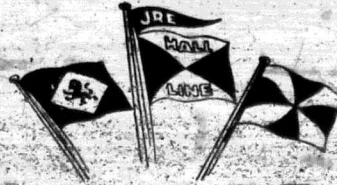
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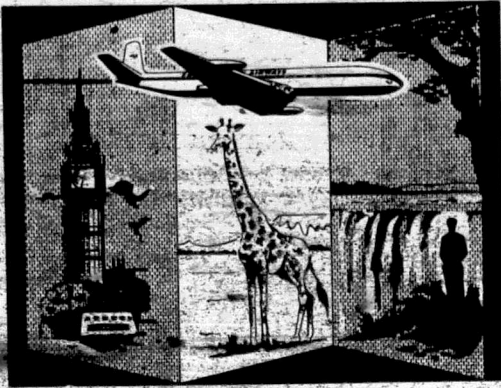
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1960

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PRIME MINISTER'S PRECEPT,

reported on another page, that "nothing must be done to destroy the security and rights of Europeans in the Federation, to whom the Africans owe everything" would read less cynically to those in and

interested in East and Central Africa if it had not just been flagrantly disregarded by the Government of which he is the head in its *Diktat* in respect (or, rather, disrespect) of European security and rights in Kenya. Not content with risking a one-sentence invitation to the informed to compare his words with his deeds, Mr. Macmillan proceeded to declare that "the picture that we have of a multi-racial society is not to transfer domination from one race to another but to develop on fair terms a sense of true partnership". Nobody except a pachydermatous politician will pretend that the new Macblundell Constitution for Kenya has given either the Europeans or the mass of Africans in that Colony any such sense. The Prime Minister's words were specifically addressed to the Federation, doubtless because his emissary was due to fly to Salisbury a few days later, but Mr. Macleod will not find Sir Roy Welensky, Sir Edgar Whitehead, or anyone else ready to judge H.M. Government by its catch-words; having seen how the verbal assurances of Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod were set at naught over Kenya, Rhodesians will beware of similar victimization.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and this journal alone, emphasized during the Lancaster House Conference that the African elected members showed no sense of partnership with the other communities. No Sense of Partnership. Secretary of State and the Blundell group recklessly disregarded. Only the very toughest or the prisoners of an *idée fixe* would have failed to

heed the omens; but Mr. Macleod, knowing nothing about Africa, was both stubborn and gullible, and Mr. Blundell, who miscalculated everything except his power to repress the misgivings of his team, was equally gullible, and the more culpable because he at least knows something—but obviously not enough—about African modes of thought and action. The first danger signal was the demand of the African elected delegates for the exclusion from the conference of Lord Howick, who as Sir Evelyn Baring had been Governor of Kenya for the past seven years, knew all the delegates intimately, and was therefore incomparably the best judge of their probable manoeuvres. The Secretary of State most unwisely submitted to that impertinent interference with his arrangements, thereby depriving himself of any official adviser with real knowledge of Africans. Having won that point so easily, the Ngala-Mboya group pressed for the admission as a special "adviser" of Mbiyu Koinange, a Kikuyu whom the Government of Kenya still describes as one of those primarily responsible for the Mau Mau rebellion; and when the Secretary of State appeased them by reversing his own ruling, they emphasized their contempt by allowing Koinange to enter their committee room, once only. Were such deliberate acts of humiliation of the Minister and the conference indications of any "sense of true partnership"?

Yet Mr. Macleod, Mr. Blundell, and their dupes went steadily (or, to be accurate unsteadily) ahead with their preparations for surrender to extremism, and as a final tool of feigned triumph among the disaster which they had contrived, announced

Governor's Joy Has Quickly Cloyed

delightedly that three of the African elected members would accept portfolios in the Government, without warning the intricate web of the new Constitution.

ately Mr. Mboya declared publicly in London, and the next day in Nairobi—as he and other African-delegates had said repeatedly during the conference—that what the public had been led to regard as a settlement was nothing of the kind, that the changes would not last anything like four years (the normal life of a legislature), and that all the African elected members would now press for independence. The Governor, who described himself at the end of the conference as “a very happy man”, would, we then predicted, quickly find that his joy would cloy. That happened last week when his offer to the Africans of three Ministries was, to his astonishment, rejected; and to add insult to injury, they announced their decision to the Press before taking the normally courteous course of informing Sir Patrick Renison. Having sold the pass in London and found its defeatism deeply resented in Kenya, the New Kenya Group, anxious to distract attention from its folly and weakness, thereupon declared that it would reconsider its attitude to what was done at Lancaster House if the African elected members did not change their minds. Are Mr. Blundell and his associates so naive as to imagine that that would achieve anything? It is to be hoped that the Africans may have second thoughts, in order that some of them may acquire some knowledge of the work of government; but if they did decide to take office, it would be for their own purposes, and after having demonstrated their disdain for the Minister, the Governor, and Mr. Blundell. Instead of genuine co-operation, there would be a facing-both-ways posture, with some taking portfolios and others assiduously working for their declared objective of racial domination.

Having cleared the way for them by agreeing to the grant of the vote to anyone who can read and write any language, as any schoolboy can soon do, the Blundell coterie

Vital Argument Thrown Away.

have no power of effective protest. Whatever “agonizing reappraisal” they may undertake, it will not restrain the African extremists, Mr. Macleod, or Mr. Macmillan, who, having used the Blundell group with consummate ease, will not job backwards. On the contrary, should the need arise the two United Kingdom politicians will divert criticism from themselves by emphasizing that the Blundell team endorsed the plan, which they can therefore describe as an Anglo-Kenya plan. Since the people on the spot should have been the best judges of its calamitous nature, the New Kenya Group delegation is no more than blameworthy than anyone else. In these

columns (and nowhere else) it was urged to stand on the Prime Minister's assertion to the South African Parliament that individual merit must be the criterion for political advancement in African territories. Those words, spoken during the Lancaster House gathering, should have been used to prevent the Secretary of State from imposing terms which made nonsense of the Prime Minister's pledge; but the Blundell group became an accessory of a tough but misguided Secretary of State, instead of using against him a most timely and weighty argument provided by his own leader. Had that vital point been seized upon, it would assuredly have aroused the attention of the United Kingdom Press, which allowed it to pass without notice because it was so treated by Mr. Blundell. Mr. Macmillan was prudent enough to omit the phrase from his speech last week.

Europeans in Kenya are being assured that there would have been a far less satisfactory outcome from the London conference but for the influence of the New Kenya Group upon

How Many Nails In the Coffin?

H.M. Government. Will Mr. Blundell define the threats to the Colony which his group is supposed to have averted? He is unlikely to accept such a challenge because his answer would do his case more harm than good. Yet the delusive notion that real gains were won is persuading meetings in Kenya to record gratitude to delegates who, to quote one such resolution, “so staunchly resisted the extreme intentions of H.M. Government to sacrifice the Europeans on the altar of democracy”. The fact is that Mr. Blundell and his colleagues participated in precisely that oblation. They opposed universal suffrage (which not even the Secretary of State suggested), but they meekly agreed to the next worst thing, the enfranchisement of anyone with a few years' schooling, with the consequence that no European, Asian, and Arab candidate who is not acceptable to the African political organizers (who are all extremists) will have any chance of success at the polls. By consenting to that fantastic arrangement the Blundell group sacrificed the Europeans on the altar of democracy, if not on that of “undiluted democracy”. Having conspired with Mr. Macleod to inflict mortal wounds upon Kenya, they are now thanked for asking that the number of nails driven into the coffin should be reduced, as if that were of benefit to the corpse.

Parts of the truth are being revealed even by New Kenya Group delegates. On Monday Mr. F. W. G. Bompas admitted that "a perilous political and economic situation has developed" — thus flatly

Top Secret Revealed.

contradicting Mr. Macleod and Mr. Blundell—and Mrs. Shaw has stated in letters to Kenya newspapers that the New Kenya Group delegates were received by the Prime Minister just before Mr. Macleod tabled his final proposals. Her colleagues may not thank her for that disclosure, for the event was intended to be treated as top secret. Indeed, when delegates of the group were questioned about such a meeting by London journalists they denied that it had taken place. Now Mrs. Shaw says that it was "a great inspiration to us all, for not only did the Prime Minister pay tribute to Mr. Blundell as a great leader, but to our imagination and courage". So almost as soon as he had sanctioned breach of his Cape Town pledge in the Macblundell Constitution Mr. Macmillan was soothing the political neophytes of the Blundell school (to use Colonel Ewart Grogan's phrase) with more equally valueless words. Has it still not occurred to them that the summons was their recompense for having actively acquiesced in what the late

Speaker of the Kenya Legislative Council has called the *coup de grâce* for Kenya?

* * *

Group Captain Briggs and his friends had the greater honour of being refused access—because they had invited the Prime Minister to reconcile his "criterion of merit" speech with a plan for Kenya in which merit in any normal sense of the word plays no part. Mr. Macmillan was not disposed to discuss such a matter, for he knows that he is immune from criticism by the tamest collection of Conservative M.P.s in living memory. Not one of them has uttered a word of even mildly adverse comment. Some who pretend an interest in British Africa have replied to our private remonstrances: "Politics are politics, and we cannot criticize the Prime Minister and Secretary of State". Such is the temperature of Conservatism in the Lower House; but in the Upper Chamber Lord Salisbury and other peers will protest strongly next week. It is greatly to be hoped that the Press of the United Kingdom will allow the public to learn that men of real knowledge and real principles abominate the Macblundell breach of trust.

Notes By The Way

Sharp Increase in Sisal Costs

COSTS OF PRODUCTION of sisal in Tanganyika must be expected to rise by at least £10 per ton on the well-run estates, and by more on the less efficient plantations, as a result of the wage agreement reported on another page; I am assured by an exceptionally experienced friend of many years' residence in the Territory that that estimate is conservative and based on the optimistic assumption that output will rise by something like the 30% promised by the trade union leaders. If they can in fact persuade their members to carry out that part of the bargain they will deserve the most cordial thanks of the industry and the admiration of all beholders; but I shall be greatly surprised if the duty of expressing that admiration devolves upon EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Has the output risen so sharply in any primary industry anywhere in Africa, whatever the monetary inducement?

Challenge to Trade Union

THERE HAVE been numerous examples of output falling with higher wages, because the money which many workers found adequate for their needs was obtained from less work; and they preferred more leisure to higher earnings. The arrangement for a 45-hour week will counter that tendency, of course, but whether that provision and the understanding about rationalization will make African trade unionists prepared to face considerable redundancy remains to be seen. It is premature, I am sure, to assume that all will be love and harmony henceforth, even though the employers have made very generous concessions so far as I recall, more generous than those made at any time in any other

East or Central African industry as a result of negotiations which produced unanimity. Their act of faith deserves to be required by serious and persistent endeavours on the part of the workers and those who organize them. The challenge is now with the trade union.

Folly Repented

ANOTHER TERRITORY, this time Kenya, is to abolish the rule which permits civil servants to retire on pension at the age of 45. When that astonishing, unnecessary and damaging concession was made some years ago, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was the only publication to criticize it immediately and persistently, on the ground that it would induce some of the ablest officials to forsake the Colonial Service and begin new careers in business, with the inevitable result that the quality of the public service, already lower than it had been before the last war, would fall again. For a long time the Governments in East or Central Africa were constrained by the Colonial Office to disregard the many representations made both privately and publicly from those who recognized the harm done by the new arrangement (except to the beneficiaries from this folly). In recent years, however, several Governments have insisted on ridding themselves of the 45-year rule. According to a public statement by Mr. W. F. Coultis, Acting Governor of Kenya, that Colony has been able to free itself of the incubus only after "protracted correspondence with the Colonial Office. Why? Was the C.O. really in loss of face or did a few blundering high officials still not recognize what has been done in Africa?"

Prime Minister says "Protect Rights of Europeans"

"Africans in the Federation Owe Everything to Europeans"

THE PRIME MINISTER spoke of his African tour when he addressed the Commonwealth and Empire Industries Association in London last week.

When referring to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Mr. Macmillan emphasized that "nothing must be done to destroy the security and rights of Europeans, to whom the Africans owe everything."

He said, *inter alia*:

"Africa is striding forward into the centre of world affairs. For many centuries Africa was the dark continent. It lay inert. All this has been changed by the spirit of nationalism which is now sweeping over the African continent. It was our deliberate decision, made a generation ago, to lead these peoples along the road of political advance. This policy was both enlightened and correct, and has certainly been successful.

"Today India, Pakistan, and Ceylon stand among our closest friends. Their association in the Commonwealth with the United Kingdom and other members in North America, Africa, and Australasia has brought to the Commonwealth an immense accession of strength. A great deal of the value of the Commonwealth today and of the weight that it carries in international affairs derives from the fact that it is assisted by the advice and animated by the comradeship of these new members. There are more British businessmen in India than there were 20 years ago. That demonstrates the lasting truth that our prosperity can grow only from the prosperity of our friends. If we help the under-developed countries in the Commonwealth we shall also help ourselves.

"There is a lesson to be drawn from our experience in Asia which we have constantly in mind in considering the growth of nationalism in Africa. Countries which were content to play no special part on the world stage are stirring as though from sleep and rising to a greater consciousness of their own individuality. We welcome this development; and we have done much to further it. First Ghana, next Nigeria. Both are proud to add to their sovereign independence the advantages and privileges of membership of the Commonwealth.

Unsurpassed Development

"For the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1960 will be a significant year. The extraordinary development that has taken place since 1953, when the three territories were united in a federal bond with the blessings and good will of this country, has not been surpassed anywhere in the world. Salisbury, which scarcely 70 years ago was merely a stretch of open veld, achieved a rate of building faster than any other city in the world.

"All three territories, stimulated by the evident opportunities offered by federation, have taken great strides since 1953. This is most conspicuous in Nyasaland, a territory poor by nature. The welfare of the people in Nyasaland has been enormously advanced by the material benefits derived from federation. Even the critics of federation admit that.

"A year of change must inevitably be a year of uncertainty. It is natural therefore that public opinion and business opinion in the Federation should be affected by anxieties as well as hopes. I did what I could to dispel them. I think the preparations for the constitutional review were placed in their proper perspective by the statement in my Salisbury speech of January 19 that the function of the Monckton Commission was not to destroy the Federation—far from it—but to advise how it could best go forward.

"I was glad to visit Northern Rhodesia and see something of the Copperbelt and of its great industries. I also met representatives of all the political parties. All gave me a lucid and straightforward account of the way they thought the constitutional development of the territory should proceed. I was encouraged by the good sense and moderation of all those I spoke to. A growing feeling was manifest that all should identify themselves with the well-being and progress of the country as a whole. I came away with a feeling of confidence in the future of Northern Rhodesia.

"What a beautiful country Nyasaland is! It is sad that because of the clashes last year, the state of emergency still has to persist. We are doing our best to do away with it as soon as we can.

"People responsible for public order in any territory of the Federation have to make an agonizing choice between the demands of justice and right and, on the other hand, the security of the inhabitants. It is comforting to find that people in detention without trial are not always in times of emergency such as the last war, but that it is always against the grain. Not only will the state of emergency be

lifted as soon as circumstances permit, but it is our determined intention that Nyasaland shall go forward as rapidly as possible along that path of constitutional development on which other African territories have preceded her.

"It would be foolish to conceal from ourselves the political problems which confront the Federation. Here, unlike Ghana and Nigeria, we do not have homogeneous populations. We have large numbers of our fellow-countrymen who have made their homes there for two and even three generations. They have no other homes. They have led the economic progress and been the pioneers. The Africans owe everything to them.

"While therefore it is right and proper that Africans should share more and more in the life of different territories, yet nothing must be done to destroy the security and rights of Europeans. The picture that we have of a multi-racial society is not to transfer domination from one race to another but to develop on fair terms a sense of true partnership. This will require restraint from all over there and from all of us here. These problems will not be solved by slogans but by patient, intelligent, and imaginative treatment.

Monumental Enterprise

"The Federation since it came into being in 1953 has raised loans in London amounting to no less than £40m. Other important sources of investment capital have been the funds supplied by H.M. Government through the Colonial Development Corporation and our subscriptions to the World Bank. One has only to look at the mighty Kariba Dam, that monument of vision and enterprise in the heart of Africa, to realize to what excellent purposes this money is being put in developing African resources.

"Almost 11% of our national product is going out this year to assist development overseas; and few nations, if any, have a better record. We help with finance, with the expertise which accompanies it, and with our very considerable educational and technical training programmes.

"We cannot give aid abroad unless we are prepared to that extent to limit the growth of our consumption at home. You can't lend unless you have a surplus to lend from. This is no appeal for austerity. Our national output is growing fast, and we can give aid still have a rising living standard. But the cost of the aid still has to be met out of our product; and it demands rising exports to provide a margin of foreign exchange for investment and assistance overseas.

"I would like the country to take the decision consciously and deliberately to go on doing all it can to help the Commonwealth and Empire. It is an investment in the future, an investment in human lives and happiness, and above all an investment in peace."

[Editorial comment appears in Matters of Moment.]

Royal Rug

THE QUEEN HAS ACCEPTED a lamba rug from the people of Kenya as a gift for her baby son. It was taken to Buckingham Palace on Friday by Mr. W. F. Courts, Chief Secretary of Kenya, and Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister of Agriculture. The rug, measuring 8 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 3 inches, was made from nine matching skins selected out of 300 by a European farmer's wife who specializes in this work. The colour is described as "off-blond", the wool of the garridale does not bleach white in Kenya because of peculiarities in the soil of the Highlands. The light honey colour, however, gives the rug an unusual richness and warmth.

No Bases for Germany

MR. WATKINSON, the Defence Minister, has corrected his statement in Nairobi that German troops might use Kenya as a training base. When he reached Aden next day he told a journalist that he had no views on the question of training facilities for Germany in East Africa. But to another question he replied: "The bases in British Colonies are bases for our own purposes to maintain our position as a world power in preserving peace. The implications being that such bases are not to be shared with other members of NATO Germany included."

Letters Which Other Papers Have Refused to Publish

London Press Inhospitable to Sharp Criticism of Macblindellism

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has received numerous complaints in recent weeks from readers who had sent letters critical of the "Macblindell" Constitution for Kenya to leading London newspapers which refused to publish them.

The editor of this journal has had that experience (as often in the past when commenting sharply on some politician). *The Times* has declined to publish the following letter from Mr. Joelson.

"The president of the Kenya Students' Association writes in your columns that the Macleod Constitution for Kenya 'cannot possibly be described as a betrayal of the loyalists' moderate cause'. I so describe it.

"As soon as news reached Kenya that the advocates of *Uhuru* had been victorious at the Lancaster House Conference — and that, not surprisingly, is the African interpretation — Kikuyu who had been detained during and after the Mau Mau rebellion began touring the tribal reserves for the special purpose, as they said, of making lists of the names of loyalists. That could imply one thing only; retribution.

Recrudescence of Mau Mau Incidents

"Reports of such activities have reached me from a number of wholly reliable sources; and although there has been no public confirmation by the Government of Kenya, the Chief Secretary to that Government, Mr. Coultas, has spoken openly of 'the disturbing recrudescence of Mau Mau incidents'. Several Kikuyu chiefs who were loyalist leaders in the civil war started by Mau Mau have died suddenly in recent weeks; suicide through fear was probably the cause in some cases, but in others murder is alleged by Kikuyu who, quite understandably, are afraid to offer evidence to the authorities.

"It is not surprising that in the statement which followed his resignation of the office of Speaker in Kenya Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck mentioned 'the blow struck [at the Lancaster House Conference] at the interests of a very large portion of the African population, who in times of great stress and danger pinned their faith to the reliability and integrity of the British people', adding that 'that faith has been utterly disregarded by H.M. Government'. There can surely be no doubt that that is the view of the African loyalists.

"As to the cause of the moderates, it has been blown sky-high by the public statements of the leading African delegates, who have said repeatedly that they accepted the Macleod Constitution, not even as an evolutionary stage for so short a period as four years, but as a springboard from which to make another immediate and long jump forward. Their view, to use a phrase popular with some of them before they left London, is that 'this Constitution will be out of date before it is introduced'.

"Yet a Secretary of State entirely without experience of Africans submitted to their obduracy on point after point, and, according to Lord Perth's statement in the House of Lords a few days ago, neglected the elementary precaution of specifying the minimum period of validity of the new arrangements. And this is called a 'settlement' — except when it is described as a 'triumph'. I am one of those who deem it an astonishingly naive, ill-considered, and deplorable attempt to appease extremists who had shown over a long period that they were unappeasable. One of the worst features is that the Macleod plan completely disregards the pledge of the Prime Minister in his Cape Town speech that individual merit must be the criterion for political advancement in African territories under United Kingdom control.

Double-Think

The Daily Telegraph did not publish a letter from Mr. Joelson reading:

"Commander Fox Pitt writes that the European settlers in Kenya 'cannot be allowed to provoke another Mau Mau revolt by their inability to adapt their outlook to the changing circumstances'. The implication that Mau Mau was provoked in that way is untenable and tendentious and should not go uncorrected.

"That indescribably bestial outbreak was the direct result of anti-European and Government and anti-Christian propaganda over a period of years by a small group of politically-minded Kikuyu who were determined to seize power for themselves. It is proved by the fact that these terrorists gassed killed hundreds of their own tribesmen who resisted Mau Mau dictatorship, compared with fewer than ten thousand European victims of their savagery.

"If, as your correspondent alleges, the cause of Mau Mau was the failure of the European community to deal fairly

with Africans, why did tribes other than Kikuyu, who had been similarly in close contact with European farmers for decades, refuse to join in the rebellion? Surely their abstention, despite a great deal of pressure, proves that Mau Mau was not just a natural reaction to a maladjusted situation, but a terrorist movement deliberately designed to intimidate one tribe. Had the conspirators succeeded, they would, of course, have extended their operations — which in Kikuyaland developed into whole-scale civil war.

"Double-think being now the common coin of political discussion, some of your readers may have accepted the astonishing assertion that the European community of Kenya 'are not being betrayed or sacrificed; they are being passed over because they stand in the way of strong social and economic processes to which they are opposed'. That is a distinction without a difference, as Commander Fox-Pitt would recognize if he were a settler whose all had been sunk in a farm with the direct encouragement of successive Governments in the United Kingdom and Kenya.

"He is strong on principles. Will he, or anyone else, attempt to reconcile the tragic folly perpetrated at Lancaster House with the Prime Minister's own prescription for political advancement in Kenya? — that it should depend upon merit. How little merit was considered is clear from the fact that the vote is now to be given to anyone who can read and write any language, for that enfranchises anyone with the minimum of education. Mr. Macmillan's Cape Town speech certainly gave no indication that that was his idea of 'merit'."

Brazen Breach of Professed Principles

Time and Tide preferred not to publish this letter: —

"It is astonishing to read in *Time and Tide* — one of the few publications in this country to show consistent understanding of East and Central African problems — that 'the outcome of the Kenya Constitutional Conference has been a great deal more satisfactory than was thought possible when it was convened'. I suggest that the policy of appeasement of African extremists by a Conservative Secretary of State has produced a result which could scarcely have been worse if the Lancaster House gathering had been under the chairmanship of a Socialist Minister.

"When Mr. Macmillan addressed the South African Parliament he declared that the criterion for political advancement in African territories under United Kingdom control must be merit. That pledge was deliberately disregarded by his own Secretary of State in his new constitutional plan for Kenya, but it was nevertheless approved by the Cabinet.

"In modern times there can have been no more brazen breach of professed principle by a British Prime Minister and all his senior colleagues. If political standards were not so deplorably low there would surely have been some resignations and public protests at this cynicism. There has been scarcely a murmur of dissent. Only one of all the daily papers which I saw even reported Group Captain Briggs's accusation that the Prime Minister had broken his own undertaking. I know of only one editorial reference and condemnation — in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

"The new plan for Kenya does not pass any conceivable test of merit. Indeed, it grants the vote to anyone who can read and write his own language — as any schoolboy can soon do. It is preposterous to pretend that this implies merit in the sense of the word as used by the Prime Minister during his African tour.

"This unprincipled treatment of Kenya will certainly not encourage Rhodesians to trust the United Kingdom Ministers with whom their representatives will soon discuss the whole future of the Federation. Almost all responsible opinion in Rhodesia — as in Kenya — will interpret this Macleod Constitution as a betrayal of civilized standards, of the true interests of the mass of Africans, of those moderate Africans who have actively co-operated with the Government (often at the risk of their lives), and of the Prime Minister's vaunted criterion of merit.

"Many of the very best men in this country, those who ought to be the rulers of an independent Uganda, are afraid of politics because they think that it means nothing but shouting 'Independence now' and they doubt whether Uganda is ready for independence. But independence is coming and we ought to be ready to face the new responsibilities. The Hon. P. B. Welbourn, writing in *New Day*, Uganda.

Government Must Break Faith with Europeans or with Africans

Socialist Spokesman on the Dilemma in the Federation

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Mr. JAMES CALLAGHAN (Lab.) said that the Belgian Government's tremendous decision to free the Belgian Congo would have immense reaction throughout Africa and affect the Monckton Commission's work.

When VISCOUNT HUNCHINGBROOKE interposed, Mr. CALLAGHAN snapped: "The noble lord and his supporters are like chocolate soldiers. They think they have hard centres — until the Tory whips appear. Then they find that the filling is marzipan."

The Socialist spokesman continued (in part):

"An agreement which we welcome has been come to on the question of Kenya's future. We believe that that is fraught with hope.

The Monckton Commission's terms of reference have been outpaced by events. What might have been arguable in July is no longer worth while, unless the commission is ready to take a much wider view of its task.

The Government's attitude is that none of the three territories of the Federation may secede. The Prime Minister also seems clear, from his speech in Lagos, that the territories may not go forward to full independence until all three, and the peoples of all three, are ready so to do.

"All of us can understand that the people in Southern Rhodesia especially, who were very close to Dominion status, feel that they have been robbed by this curb, because there is little doubt, I suppose, that the Constitution which is now being reviewed might mean that they would be unable to get full Dominion status. From what the Prime Minister has said they must wait for Dominion status until the two northern territories express an opinion that their people are ready to go ahead with them to full Dominion status.

"So far from their being anxious to go forward with Southern Rhodesia, a majority of the people — not a majority of the votes, but of the people — wish to break up the Federation. How do we explain what Sir Edgar Whitehead said in connexion with the Monckton Commission? His views are that in certain circumstances Southern Rhodesia will have to reconsider her position in the Federation.

There To Stay

"How is it possible because the Federation is there to stay — for one territory to state conditions on which it is willing to remain in? If it is possible for Southern Rhodesia to do that, it must be possible for Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to do the same. Either all must remain in or all be free to contract out.

"Whatever the view of the Prime Minister, the Federal Prime Minister would not have agreed to this commission going to Africa had he thought it free to consider the break-up of the Federation or any alternative form of association. Some of the newer members of the commission advocate precisely this. Mr. Wellington Chirwa, from Nyasaland, declared on January 25, after conferring with the Colonial Secretary, that the answer to the Federation was to break up the better it would be. Equally Lord Shawcross, another nominee of the Government, the Federation Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia both protested about his remark in a B.B.C. television programme that he would not hesitate to recommend abolition of the Federation if he was convinced that that was the wish of the majority of Africans.

"The Commission could have done a really good job had it been allowed to consider the possibility of other forms of association between the territories. The Government's policy in Kenya, Somaliland, and other territories in Africa is to ensure that the Africans themselves are free to take over the Government as soon as they can. On the whole, I think that is right, although fraught with dangers, dangers which we ought to face. Indeed, we cannot avoid them.

"In the Rhodesias we are in a different position. Sir Edgar Whitehead and most of the Europeans in the Federation have made clear — certainly in Southern Rhodesia — that if Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland secure African Governments on the lines of the Governments of other territories they will secede from the Federation.

"What is H.M. Government to do? Here is their dilemma. They have got themselves into a position where either they will have to break faith with the Africans to whom they have pledged themselves or break faith with the Europeans who believe, rightly or wrongly, that the Federation was set up to protect them against events of this kind of happening. The difficulty goes back to the decision in 1951 to establish the Federation against the will of the Africans.

"In Africa the Government's policy shows signs of lapsing into sanity. We are glad that should be so. But I beg the Government not to allow this lapse to be overtaken by Sir Roy Welensky's difficulties with the Europeans in Central Africa. The economic problems of Central Africa, particularly of Nyasaland, and the educational problems need a solution, but attention is diverted from them and focussed on this political issue the whole time, because the Government still insist on sticking to it.

"I would most dearly love to see a federation or association between these territories in which black and white were living together freely and harmoniously, because they believed that it was in the interest of all the people in the territories that they should do so.

"If we are to achieve that end, as I should love to see it achieved for the sake of the Africans and of the Europeans, we cannot go on as the Monckton Commission has been charged to do, with the present policy of saying: 'We shall ignore the overwhelming weight of African opinion about the form of association, or whether there should be any association at all.'

Bound By Electorate

"It may seem strange, coming from me, but I believe that there are certain elements in the Federal Government, from which I would not exclude the Federal Prime Minister, who genuinely would like to see a partnership. I think it possible that he would, but he is at the mercy of many of his own supporters and unable to move in the direction in which he would like to move.

"H.M. Government ought to give a lead by saying to the Monckton Commission: 'You are free to consider any form of association you think appropriate in the circumstances. You are free to make any recommendations about whether it is possible to hold these territories together or not. We give you responsibility to review the whole situation.'

Mr. HUMPHRY BERKELEY (Cons.) said in a maiden speech:

"Those who have visited Africa must be conscious of the intense pre-occupation of the African with symbols and words. We see it with the obsession over the word 'federation'. That word has done a great deal to destroy the confidence of the ordinary African.

"Because they attach importance to symbols and because Africans in the northern territories see Salisbury as the Federal capital, they tend to think that federation and partnership mean what happens in Salisbury at present. There are racial practices in Salisbury which are not tolerated in the northern territories and which we would not tolerate in a civilized society. Many of these practices will go. Many have gone since I was in Salisbury less than a year ago; but so long as they exist — and they are much more than pinpricks — the African people will not attach any reality to the word 'partnership'.

Political Chimeras

"In Nyasaland what is needed is a rapid and imaginative political advance. It is a chimera to assume that one could negotiate with anybody in the last resort other than Dr. Banda. On the final day each territory must be given the opportunity to decide whether to remain inside the Federation or contract out. But I cannot see why that decision must be taken now or brought within the terms of reference of the Monckton Commission. If Nyasaland were set along the road to responsible self-government tomorrow it might take six or seven years before complete independence were reached. Is it not more sensible to say to the people of Nyasaland and their leaders: 'We propose to give you an imaginative advance, to set you along the road towards internal self-government. Do not bother about federation now. The time to decide about that is when we are about to withdraw from your territory as the protecting Power. Let us see, in the next six or seven years whether we can work out an acceptable scheme of association between the territories.'

"When they talk glibly about the Federation, certain members opposite tend to ignore the fact that if the Federation were broken up tomorrow, and if Southern Rhodesia felt it necessary to join the Union, we should be handling over the 2½ million Africans of Southern Rhodesia to the policies of apartheid. We should bear that in mind as it hangs upon our eardrums to go to achieve a quick and easy solution. We should not think of these problems and their less serious way than they have been treated. The Prime Minister's speeches in Lagos and Cape Town and the remarks of

achievement of the Colonial Secretary over the Kenya Conference, show that tremendous strides have been made over the last three or four months and that, given good will and lack of partisan behaviour and hasty words, the road is clear for the kind of co-operation which will solve these difficulties".

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab.) said, *inter alia*—
 "The hon. member for Lancaster expressed the hope that we should have a bipartisan approach to the problem of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. We on this side of the House who have taken a particular interest in this subject have done so without any party political axe to grind. I re-emphasize what was said today by my hon. friend Mr. Callaghan—we are interested just as much in the future of Europeans as in the future of the Africans.

"It has been suggested that the reason for continuing the Federation is to ensure that we continue to have some influence over the position of 2 1/2 m. Africans living in Southern Rhodesia. We should have that power and influence even if the Federation completely collapsed, because Southern Rhodesia continues to be a Colony. If the Federation were to break up completely, it would be beyond the powers of Southern Rhodesia to go into the Union of South Africa, even if the Union would accept her, unless approval was given by the Government of this country.

Voluntary Association

"I am not opposed to federation, and have never said that it should be broken up. I believe that if federation in Central Africa is to succeed it must be a voluntary association between free peoples.

"One thing which Africans are trying to learn from the mistakes of Europeans is that they do not want the Balkanization of their continent. If we help them to establish the proper conditions for federation, I am confident that they will accept federation between Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia if it means that it is a free association of these peoples and is not imposed on them.

"Virtually all power in Central Africa today is in the hands of the white minority, less than 3% of the population. The people of the two northern Protectorates know that the main political power in the Federation is in Southern Rhodesia; and it is in Southern Rhodesia that the most vicious racial laws have been applied.

"The Monckton Commission is a way out of the Tories' dilemma. They are trying to adjust their sails to the winds of change. They have brought in Lord Monckton to help them in the job. Unfortunately, they have given him an almost impossible assignment. He is a very able and distinguished man, and is carrying out this assignment with incredible success when one considers the burdens which the policies of the Government have put on him. However, the constitution of the commission was the result of a most unhealthy compromise. It was packed from the start with a great many pro-federationists appointed by the Governments directly concerned. Even at this late stage we ask the Government to amend the terms of reference to allow the secession of Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia to be recommended. To some extent Lord Monckton has extended the terms of reference by saying that he is prepared to hear evidence from all sides, even that in favour of the secession of Nyasaland from the Federation.

"We ask the Government to tell us how long the emergency is to continue in Nyasaland. Is the Colonial Secretary to allow the Federal Prime Minister to dictate the terms on which our own Protectorate is run?"

Thrashed Out in Commons

MR. PETER TAPSELL (Cons.), who has lived and worked in East Africa, and spent the recent Parliamentary recess visiting the Federation, said in a maiden speech—

"I would have preferred to see the Monckton Commission able to recommend within its terms of reference the break-up of the Federation if it thought that inevitable and unavoidable. I nevertheless have never been in any doubt that the present terms of reference are adequate for the commission to play a tremendously important role. Whatever the commission may report, there will have to be held the 1960 talks and afterwards the whole matter will have to be thrashed out in this House.

"What is most needed in Central Africa is reassurance. Roosevelt said of the United States in the 1930s that they had nothing to fear but fear itself. When I was in Central Africa I felt that that was true there too, for there is a great fear both by Africans and by Europeans.

"The Federation has very great advantages—economic and political—and if we could make a success of it would be the best possible thing for that part of the world. The economic advantages are generally severely challenged. One has only to read the Jack Keppel or Nyasaland to see the arguments for the state that country would be in if it did not federate with the Federation. Southern Rhodesia, too, gains great economic

benefits. The symbol of the economic value and success of federation is the Kariba Dam, for not one of the three Governments acting alone could have raised the very large sums of money needed to finance it. Only federation made that possible.

"The political advantages of federation are very great. We must all surely wish to avoid a political polarization between a black nationalist north and a white nationalist south. Whatever criticisms one may have of some of the racial practices of the Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, they are very loyal to Britain and the British connexion. But if the Federation should break up, the emotional shock might well drive them politically into the camp of South Africa, if not actually into the Union itself. In that sort of situation the reserve powers would not be worth the paper on which they are written.

"The fact that Southern Rhodesia has been a member of the Federation has had a tremendously liberalizing effect upon the Government's policies. I did not meet a single African in Southern Rhodesia who wished to see the Federation break up. The best elements, the most far-seeing and liberal-minded elements, among the Europeans support federation. Only the reactionaries, European and African, are against it.

"If it broke down, the Zambezi would become the frontier of the two Africas, black and white, and it would be an armed frontier. The consequences for the future of peace in that part of the world would be serious indeed. How much better it would be if we could create a multi-racial partnership.

"African opinion in the two northern Protectorates is overwhelmingly opposed to the idea of federation, and there is growing European hostility to the idea in Southern Rhodesia. The Africans fear that federation is a device for perpetuating European political domination. The Europeans fear that it is a means whereby they will all too quickly be subjected to incompetent government. I believe that the commission may be able to make recommendations which will help the Government to meet both these fears.

"I found the degree of racial discrimination in Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia extremely disturbing. I do not believe that it is defensible, for instance, that a leading member of the Asian community to whom I talked—a civilized man by any standards and, indeed, a rich man—should be unable when driving from Salisbury to Lusaka to be served with tea at any hotel on the road. I do not believe that it is defensible that there are no Africans on the footplates of the railway engines of Northern Rhodesia, because of the opposition of the European unions, while there are African engine-drivers throughout the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika.

Foolish and Immoral

"That sort of discrimination is politically foolish and morally wrong. It can best be overcome through the existence of the Federation; if it is done away, any hope of progress in Southern Rhodesia will come to an end at once. The removal of these discriminatory practices is even more important than any political or economic advances.

"Southern Rhodesia is moving in the right direction fairly quickly. In the three weeks I was in Southern Rhodesia two hotels became multi-racial, and I met many people of all classes and outlooks who recognized that, in the changing conditions of Africa, this kind of discrimination could not continue.

"About 80% of all Africans in Southern Rhodesia receive primary education, a higher proportion than is to be found anywhere else in Africa. The expectation of life of an African at birth in Southern Rhodesia is 48 years, compared with only 40 years in Nyasaland. This is an example of the great role for the benefit of Africans which Europeans have been playing.

"I believe that if federation is to be saved it is necessary to have a considerable reduction in the federal powers and corresponding increase in the territorial powers. Such federal powers as those governing prisons, hospitals, and European education could revert to the territories, leaving the Federal Government little more than foreign affairs, defence, customs, and the post office. Such a change might help to restore confidence among Africans in Nyasaland.

"Rapid constitutional advance is necessary in Nyasaland. I do not believe that this can usefully be achieved unless Dr. Banda can be persuaded to be associated with it. Rightly or wrongly, he is regarded as the one messianic figure, and it is an illusion to imagine that he will be able to do what he will emerge to replace him. He should be given responsibility. Then we will see whether he is of the calibre to fulfil it, and incidentally, so with his African supporters.

"It would help to win support for federation if the federal capital were moved from Salisbury. It is difficult to see how, with the federal capital in Salisbury, it is possible for federal Ministers and federal civil servants not to be unduly influenced by Southern Rhodesian considerations. If there were a neutral federal capital, persons in positions of responsibility would be able to see the wider picture and to help

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Governor Rebukes M.L.Cs.

Africans' Disclosures to Press

THE AFRICAN ELECTED MEMBERS were last week rebuked by the Governor of Kenya, for telling the Press of their discussion to refuse his offer of three ministries before informing him. Their decision had been wholly unexpected in Government circles.

The official rebuke, made in a letter from Mr. Griffith-Jones, the Acting Chief Secretary, to Mr. Ngala, leader of the African elected members, said that the Governor had been "most surprised" at newspaper and radio reports that they were not willing to accept ministerial office before they had given the Governor an answer on what was a confidential matter. The Governor's proposals had been made to Mr. Ngala, Mr. Mboya, and Mr. Masinda Muliro during a visit to Government House, and they had been asked not to make them known except to their colleagues. The letter continued:

"I should be grateful to receive an early explanation from you as to whether the statement attributed to you represents the considered decision of yourself and your colleagues, and whether it was intended as a reply to His Excellency's proposals, which, in accordance with normal convention and courtesy in such matters, he would have expected to receive personally before any communication was made to the Press."

The African members immediately sought an interview with the Governor in order to apologize. They issued no statement, afterwards, but Mr. Mboya described the meeting as "very friendly".

Mr. Odinga's Stand

The Africans' statement that they would not accept portfolios under the Lennox-Boyd Constitution was issued after a meeting lasting all day. Mr. Oginga Odinga is said to have led the attack on those who favoured participation.

It was rumoured that Mr. Mboya had been offered the Ministry of Labour, Mr. Ngala the Ministry of Education, and Dr. Kiiano the Fisheries portfolio.

Whereas the Secretary of State and the Governor indicated at the close of the Lancaster House conference that the Africans would favourably consider participation in the present Government, Mr. Ngala said last week that he had made it clear to the Minister in London that his group expected the executive part of the new Constitution, under which there will be four African Ministers, to be put into operation immediately.

Mr. Havelock said that the New Kenya Group might reconsider its agreement to the Lancaster House proposals if the African members persisted in refusing to accept the offer of Ministries. He hoped that they would make an early and favourable decision. Their apparent intention to take portfolios had been a major factor in persuading his group to agree to Mr. Macleod's plan.

Mr. R. S. Alexander, of the same group, telegraphed the Colonial Secretary urging him to declare that he would tell anyone who sought to destroy the new Constitution before it began to work that they would have to think again. He told reporters that Mr. Macleod had promised him that if necessary he would give such a warning in Parliament at a very early date.

Nyasaland Tea Growers Not Despondent

RHODESIAN NEWSPAPERS having given currency to reports that the European farming community in Nyasaland is in urgent need of financial and other assistance from the federal or territorial Governments, the Nyasaland Tea Association, which represents the great bulk of capital investment in agriculture in the Protectorate, has publicly dissociated itself from such representations. The directors of the association "state categorically that the members of this association are not in a state of despair, are not thinking in terms of negotiating for Government compensation, and have no intention of getting out." The 600,000 acres of European land holdings are an overwhelming proportion of the property of companies and individuals engaged in tea growing,

Working With Administration

A.E.M.'s Turn Over New Leaf?

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, said Saturday that the African elected members had told him that "from now on they are going to try and work with the administration instead of working against it."

He assured a gathering of Kikuyu chiefs in the Fort Hall district that although in the past the best way to become a nationalist leader had been to abuse chiefs and headmen and the Government generally, the African checked members now realized that the chiefs and administrative officers would be needed.

"But these people are politicians, and are a bit frightened in public speeches of saying they love us too much. They are afraid that other politicians will come up still carrying out the old abusive ideas and that they will be more popular with the crowd."

The Governor ascribed this change of heart to the London Conference and the Prime Minister's "wind of change" speech, which had at last convinced the African politicians that Kenya was at last on the right road to independence.

"I think they had been a bit frightened that Britain might be tricking them and was planning some sort of South African arrangement whereby the Europeans would always be in power and they would never be the real leaders."

After expressing admiration for the Kikuyu loyalists who helped to fight Mau Mau, the Governor said the Central Province would not remain split forever into people who had helped the Government and those who had not. All should be looking to what they could do to lead the country to really sound independence.

"You can't use the same strong-arm methods as were used so effectively during the emergency. We have not got all the powers we had, but you still have to do things for the good of the country which are unpopular with the people. Now you have to do it more by character and strong persuasion than by force." It was his wish to help the chiefs reassert their authority and be a real opposition to evil forces in Kenya.

"We are going through a particularly difficult security position at the moment. Removal of movement controls at the end of the emergency means that toughs and thugs are moving between Nairobi and the Kikuyu districts. If work could be found for more people, there would be less toughness and thuggery."

Nyasaland an "Imperial Slum"

"Stagnated" for 70 Years Under Whitehall

NYASALAND HAD NEARLY STAGNATED for 70 years under British rule and was best described as an "Imperial slum," Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, said in Salisbury last week at a dinner for delegates to the International Wrought Non-Ferrous Metals Council.

Nyasaland had not been wanted in the Federation by Lord Malvern or himself, but was forced on them by H.M. Government. It was now "right and proper" that the Protectorate should be under the federal system of government.

It was not surprising that the Federation had not solved Nyasaland's economic problems within seven years, for the subsistence level of income for over two million people was about £16 a head a year, according to the recent Jack report.

Given the chance, the Federation would be able to provide its peoples with a much better life and standard of living than any territory could do individually. There was no substitute for the economic development of the African peoples.

He had often been asked by visiting tourists for his views on the independence being granted in adjacent African territories. He returned the question by asking them: "What is freedom and independence given to ex-colonial territories in Africa? Is it freedom to start butchering each other? Independence to starve? I have had no reply to this."

He had great admiration for British diplomacy; it was only now that he fully realized the reasons for British insistence on Nyasaland joining the Federation.

The people who had dominated the central district were the dominant class who had benefited from the system of the past. The majority of the population were poor and poverty.

PERSONALIA

THE AGA KHAN is visiting Burma.

MR. MICHAEL DUNFORD has arrived in London from Nairobi.

MR. J. FLETCHER-COOKE flew back to Dar es Salaam from London a few days ago.

MR. HAROLD SORBY has arrived back in London after a long visit to the Union and the Federation.

M. CLAUDE CHEYSSON, secretary general of C.C.T.A., arrived in London on Sunday for a 10-day visit.

SIR ELDRED HITCHCOCK'S collection of Islamic pottery, sold at auction in London, realized approximately £11,000.

MR. PATRICK McDONAGH will not be back in London from his visit to South Africa and the Federation until Easter.

MR. A. K. CHESTERTON, who has been visiting South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia, is due back in London in a few days.

LORD DELAMERE has arrived in London from Kenya with MR. PETER MARRIAN, president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union.

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD and LADY PATRICIA LENNOX-BOYD have arrived back in London from their holiday to the South Pacific.

LORD MONCKTON, chairman of the commission bearing his name, and of the Midland Bank, flew to London last week on a brief business visit.

MR. J. N. HOGG, deputy chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been appointed Sheriff for the County of London for 1960.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE will today speak on Rhodesia and Nyasaland at a course at Dunford College, Midhurst, arranged by Oversea Service.

MR. J. F. FRIGOUT has been elected chairman and MR. I. G. IMRAY vice-chairman of the Nyasaland branch of the Royal Air Force Association.

MR. J. HAMILTON has been given charge of the amalgamated European and African personnel departments of the Roan Antelope mine, Northern Rhodesia.

The senior police officer in the Seychelles, MR. R. A. P. H. DUTTON, has resigned. His successor is MR. P. H. NEALON, lately Assistant Commissioner in Sierra Leone.

DR. PICKERING, of the Tropical Products Institute, is visiting Seychelles to advise on marketing and processing problems, especially in connexion with essential oils and spices.

SIR CECIL WEBB, chairman of International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd., a company with a subsidiary in Rhodesia, has been elected chairman of the export panel of the British Standards Institution.

When THE REV. RAYMOND NICHOLS, lately chaplain for the Mount Kenya area of Kenya, returns to East Africa after leave in this country, he will become director of religious education to the Diocese of Mombasa.

One of the three members of the Fiji commission of inquiry whose report has just been published was MR. T. Y. WATSON, a former Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Uganda. The chairman was SIR ALAN BURNS, who has visited East Africa.

MR. PHILIP MASON, director of the Institute of Race Relations, is to give this year's Burge Memorial Lecture in Church House, Westminster, at 6 p.m. on March 31. His subject will be "Race in Africa: Considered against the Background of History and World Opinion".

A well-known French lepidopterist, M. HENRI LEROUX, is on his second scientific mission to Seychelles. He has already collected 160 unidentified forms of species of butterflies and moths. His specimens are to be divided between the British Museum and the French Museum.

MR. HARRY GRENFELL has returned from his visit to the Federation.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL will arrive in this country on holiday in a few days.

MR. R. M. VEEVERS-CARTER is due in Seychelles shortly to take up duty as Fisheries Department Officer.

SIR ERNEST VASEY, Finance Minister of Tanganyika, has returned to London for a brief visit on Government business.

LORD ATTON has joined the board of the Discount Company of Rhodesia. He is a member of the Rhodesian board of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM SLIM has been elected a non-executive director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., a group with Central and East African interests.

MR. A. J. DON SMALL, chairman and managing director of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., is in England for several weeks.

MR. R. E. STONE has been appointed Resident in Buganda, succeeding MR. C. A. L. RICHARDS, who becomes Minister of Local Government. Except for the war, Mr. Stone has been in Uganda since he joined the Colonial service in 1937.

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, the Colonial Secretary, will inspect cyclone damage in Mauritius at the end of his forthcoming visit to the Federation, flying to Mauritius from Nairobi on April 9 and leaving the island on April 12 for London. He will be accompanied by his private secretary, MR. J. T. A. HOWARD-DRAKE.

MR. C. M. SIMPSON, superintendent of East African branches of National and Grindlays Bank, will sail from Mombasa in the KENYA at the end of this month and is due in England on retirement on April 19. He has been in East Africa since 1925. A few days ago he was the recipient from the staff of all races of an engraved silver salver bearing a map of East Africa.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, gave a dinner party last week for members of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Committee, whose chairman, MR. JACK THOMSON, was the guest of honour. He will leave London in a few days to live in Lusaka as resident director of the Rhodesian Selection group of companies.

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, and chairman of the Tanganyika Elected Members' Organization, was the guest of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association at a reception in Westminster Hall last week and afterwards at dinner in the House of Commons. He flew back to Dar es Salaam at the beginning of this week.

SIR GEOFFREY CROWTHER, who has been a member of the board of the Central African Examiner, Ltd., since its inception, has taken over the chairmanship from MR. A. B. MACLAREN, who has resigned. MR. N. R. BERTRAM has been elected a director and deputy chairman. The managing director is MR. DAVID COO. Sir Geoffrey Crowther is deputy chairman of the company owning the *Economic*.

MR. T. W. TYRRELL (chairman) and Messrs. I. S. EDMIE, R. J. HILLARD, W. RODGERS, E. J. HOLLISTER, and J. T. SIMPSON are members of a sub-committee of the Association for the Promotion of Industries in East Africa which has been appointed to give evidence to the commission which is to examine East African fiscal policy from the standpoint of economic coordination, a common market, and a customs union.

MR. CECIL F. SPEARPOINT, African personnel manager at the Roan Antelope mine, Northern Rhodesia, has retired after 33 years' service with the company. While previously living in Southern Rhodesia he had played Association football for the Colony and later he represented Northern Rhodesia in Carab Cup matches. For seven years he was the manager of Commercial Bank of East Africa. He was universally known as "Spear".

Obituary

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR FREDERICK BOWHILL, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 79, commanded the Royal Naval Air Service unit in East Africa between August 1916 and March 1918, and from the latter part of 1919 to the middle of 1920 was chief of staff and second-in-command in the operations against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland. During the first two years of the last war he was A.O.C.-in-C., Coastal Command, and then A.O.C.-in-C., Transport Command.

EX-CHIEF GEORGE JOSEPH MUMJAMA, who has died in Butere, Kenya, was first appointed an assistant chief in 1885, as assistant to his brother Mumica, the powerful Nyanza chief of the latter part of the 19th century. Mr. Mumjama, who became a full chief in 1902, continued at his work until 1935. In 1950 he became president of the African Appeal Court at Kakamega, from which post he retired only two years ago. He is said to have been born in 1862.

MR. CHARLES ARTHUR HOOPER, C.M.G., who has died in the South of France, was appointed a puisne judge in Kenya in 1954. He had previously served in Iraq, Trans-Jordan, Mauritius, the Gold Coast, and Cyrenaica.

SIR EDWARD CROWE, K.L.M.G., who has died in Cairo at the age of 82, was vice-president of the board of governors of the Imperial Institute (now the Commonwealth Institute) from 1928 to 1937.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN ALEXANDER MANIFOLD, C.B., D.S.O., M.D., who has died at the age of 74, served in the R.A.M.C. in East Africa in the 1914-18 war.

DR. J. C. BROOM, O.B.E., who has died at the age of 57, was chief bacteriologist to the Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine.

SIR LINDSEY SMITH, J.P., who has died in his 90th year, was president of H.M. Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa in 1904-9.

MR. W. E. JENNINGS-BRAMLEY, M.B.E., M.C., who has died in Italy at the age of 83, lived for half a century in Egypt and the Sudan.

Sir P. Wynn-Harris' Appointment

SIR PERCY WYNN-HARRIS is to be Administrator of the Northern Cameroons when this region is constitutionally separated from the Federation of Nigeria on October 1 next in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution of December last. Sir Percy served in the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya for many years and was Chief Native Commissioner and Member for African Affairs from 1947 to 1949, when he was appointed Governor of the Gambia. He retired from that post in 1958, and last year was a member of the Devlin commission of inquiry into disturbances in Nyasaland.

Sixteen to One

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER IN KENYA, who strongly approves our severe criticism of what we have called the "Macblundell" Constitution for that country, has instructed us to send the air mail edition of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to 16 of his friends, who ought, he considers, to see the paper regularly. Many subscribers pay for copies to be sent regularly to one or two other people. Sixteen is an easy result. Ought YOU to have it sent to someone?

YOU CAN HELP TO MAKE THE TRUTH KNOWN

It was never so necessary to make the truth about East and Central Africa widely known.

The policy of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is to discover and publish the truth on all major matters concerning the territories which it serves. It has often been the only publication anywhere to focus attention on an important public issue.

No other journal, for instance, has forcefully criticized the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies for preparing, and Mr. Blundell for accepting, a Constitution for Kenya which completely and disastrously disregards the Prime Minister's pledge that the criterion for political advancement in British East and Central Africa must be merit.

In the very month in which that undertaking was given H.M. Government offered Kenya a franchise system in which merit in any normal sense of the word is not the criterion. Yet all Kenya's delegates except the four representatives of the United Party agreed to this cynical breach of promise. For that rejection of principle and resort to political expediency and dangerous appeasement they have been attacked by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA — and, so far as we can discover, by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA alone.

Anyone who wants the real facts about East and Central Africa must read EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA regularly. If there is someone of your acquaintance who ought to do just that, you could subscribe for the paper to be sent to him or her week by week. Why not do it NOW? The truth does need to be much more widely known, and in this way you could help to spread it.

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Southworth Inquiry Ends

Report Expected About Mid-April

THE SOUTHWORTH COMMISSION'S INQUIRY into the disturbances in Blantyre during Mr. Macmillan's visit has ended after hearing 80 witnesses in 22 days.

The last witness was Mr. Orton Chirwa, the barrister president of the Malawi Congress Party, who said that he had instructed the members to boycott the Prime Minister's visit. Some members of the Youth League and the Women's Association had however demonstrated outside the hotel. He was upset, but considered the congress no more to blame than the Church would be if individual Christians did wrong.

He agreed that he had telegraphed the Secretary of State asking for an independent inquiry and promised the assistance of congress. When asked how he had kept that promise, he replied that commissions were a waste of time and were therefore boycotted by congress, but on this occasion he had asked his supporters to give evidence.

Mr. John Robert, an African fish-seller, who said he belonged to no political organization, had previously been rebuked by the commissioner for signalling to other witnesses.

Mr. Better Currie Mansford-Mussah, an African salesman, said that he had felt ashamed of the demonstrators. He had seen full-scale riots in many countries, and in Japan had seen workers beaten to death by police during industrial riots. He thought that the Blantyre incident was patiently dealt with by the Nyasaland police. "There was no such things as a riot outside the hotel."

Two days earlier Mr. Albert Bristow, a missionary of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, said that he had witnessed no brutality by the police. He saw one officer with a fair moustache walk along the cordon pushing back demonstrators with a swagger-stick, using a sideways motion below the waist. He thought some Africans had not come forward to give evidence for fear of possible reprisals.

The Solicitor-General: "Assuming they came forward and described all sorts of brutalities, I should have thought that would have found favour with other Africans. Assuming they came forward and said there had been no brutality, they might not have been in favour."

Mr. Bristow: "Yes. Had they come forward and given evidence in favour of the police, that is where they would be afraid."

Like Schoolchildren

The demonstrators acted like a crowd of school children, and the police behaved rather like teachers keeping them in order.

Assistant Superintendent R. C. Harper, said he saw no unnecessary force used by the police. Members of the crowd used their heads and shoulders to attack the African police cordon. He saw a journalist, he thought Mr. Bishop of the *Times*, walking up and down the cordon peering between legs as though refereeing a football match.

The attitude of the demonstrators towards the police was hostile, but the attitude of the police towards the demonstrators was passive. He was in favour of more action against the demonstrators but he had been restricted by his superior officer.

Inspector Martin Andrews felt that he had been justified in hitting an African woman across the buttocks with a swagger-stick when she grabbed him round the waist. When kicked by a man demonstrator and pulled into the crowd, he kicked the man in order to get free. His wristwatch was torn off and Africans near by shouted at him. He heard the words "filthy European" and "bastard".

Inspector D. S. Tricker considered the police acted extremely leniently and bent over backwards not to cause any trouble. When an African rolled in a mud puddle and hurled himself at him and struck him on the cheek, he took no action. "I have never seen such kid-glove handling of an affair in my 12 years as a policeman," he said.

Inspector R. E. Mountford, formerly of Notting Hill, London, said he thought that at least 35 European officers would have been required to deal with a similar incident in Britain. If 10 London policemen had been confronted with an incident similar to that outside Sydenham Hotel they would have been baffled. He was sure that more people would have been hurt if the occurrence had taken place in Notting Hill.

Then 10 further police officers, all former members of police forces in Britain, and with previous experience of riots and crowd handling, gave evidence that no unnecessary force had been used.

When Assistant Commissioner Long was recalled he said that he could not make anything out of African behaviour during the incident because his mind was preoccupied at the present stage of their training. African constables would not have been able to control the situation. He said that in any case, the handling of European mobs, but not the initiated Nyasa constable, had shown himself unable to con-

trol an unruly crowd at a football match. This also applied to European recruits. The point was they had not the experience.

The Commissioner said that that situation was probably not appreciated by people visiting the country from overseas. It seemed to him that in the circumstances, any large-scale disturbance would be extremely difficult to contain barring the use of considerable force. Mr. Long agreed.

Mr. Ranking Magumbi, a member of the Malawi Congress Party, said four Africans were bleeding from the mouth during the disturbances; he thought the blood came from their mouths because the police beat them on the heads with sticks.

Saying the commission had heard more than 60 witnesses, none of whom had said anything about anyone being injured in the extent of bleeding from the mouth, the Solicitor-General told the witness: "You are deliberately lying when you say that." He suggested he had been put up to it by the congress which had prepared his statement. Magumbi replied: "What I have said is what I said."

Mr. Justice Southworth's report is expected to be ready by mid-April. It will be sent to the Governor, who will forward it to the Colonial Secretary, before it is made public.

Excluding the fees paid privately to lawyers by newspapers and other interested parties the costs of the hearing are about £5,000.

The estimated costs to the London *Daily Mail*, one of the newspapers mainly interested in the proceedings are put at about £3,000.

Boycott Makes Little Difference

Progress of Monckton Commission

THE BOYCOTT BY AFRICAN NATIONALISTS had made little if any difference to the commission's obtaining the views of all races and parties, said Lord Monckton at a Press conference in Lusaka last week before flying to London on a brief business visit. Evidence had been given by a branch leader of the African National Congress and by a member of the United Independence Party, and the commission could not have heard more different views in the time available.

If Dr. Banda wished to give evidence—and he would be pleased if that were so—arrangements could be made for him to be heard. If necessary Lord Monckton would see Dr. Banda and any other detained Africans in prison.

Asked whether the commission would consider the review of territorial Constitutions, which were bound up with the Federal Constitution, Lord Monckton replied: "The commission is aware of the connexion between the two, and though it is the latter which we are required to look into, we shall look into the other also."

Lord Shawcross, another commissioner, arrived at London Airport last week on a stretcher. He is suffering from a slipped disc. He was met by Lady Shawcross and Lord Home, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations. An ambulance took him to the London Clinic.

The disc trouble became acute about three weeks ago; it may have been aggravated by travelling over bumpy roads. Lord Shawcross became completely immobilized, and doctors decided that he should return for treatment. He hoped to go back to the commission with the "least possible delay." Meanwhile he was receiving statements made to the commission. A great deal of evidence was coming forward, and he was far more optimistic now about the possibility of some solution being found.

Federation and the Katanga

THE DIRECTORS of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga have denied responsibility for initiating proposals for a closer association between the Federation and the Katanga Province when the Congo becomes independent in June. The Union Minière concession still has 30 years to run.

As reported last week, Sir Roy Welensky has stated that approaches had been made by "certain circles" from Katanga. That announcement drew an immediate protest from the Belgian Government, representations being made both in Salisbury and London. Newspapers in Elisabethville have since attacked the Federal Prime Minister and accused commercial and mining interests in Belgium and the Congo of treachery.

Katanga, the most prosperous of Congo provinces, has a population of about 200,000, including some 20,000 Europeans. It is a richly endowed area, with abundant supplies of copper and the same number of diamonds.

Criticism of British Policy at Last

Delivering Africa to Teddy Boy Dictatorship

AT LONG LAST some United Kingdom newspapers are publishing criticisms of British policy in Kenya. Previously, and for a period of weeks, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had been the only critic.

The *Daily Telegraph* has now said in a leading article

"Mr. Macmillan has spoken brave-sounding and necessary words about the rights of the Europeans in Africa and about Britain's determination to defend them. The Africans, he declared on Tuesday, owe everything to them. While, therefore, it is right and proper that Africans should share more and more in the life of different territories, yet nothing must be done to destroy the security and rights of Europeans. Again, on television last night he gave warning that the wind of change must not become 'a howling tempest'.

"This old-fashioned declaration of orthodox British policy is thoroughly refreshing. But how seriously can it be taken? Many settlers in Kenya will find it adding verbal insult to what they believe to be the practical injury done to European interests in the Macleod Constitution. What they are looking for is not generalized expression of British admiration or vague reassurances of British protection, but some concrete evidence that the winds of change are not blowing pell-mell through Westminster as well as through Africa. A couple of tough-sounding sentences will not suffice.

"An opportunity exists for precisely such a demonstration in connexion with the duration of the new Constitution. Since returning from the Lancaster House conference Mr. Mboya has been talking as if the agreement reached at the conference was merely a momentary phase which would give way almost at once to all-African Government. Clearly the impression he has been seeking to give is that the Europeans are on a slippery slope.

"This provocative and aggressive attitude is further underlined by the high-handed manner in which the African elected members have refused to accept the Governor's offer of ministerial posts on the Executive Council. It is difficult to interpret this gesture as anything other than an attempt by the African leaders to demonstrate their contempt for European authority.

Heady Wine

"It may well be that the leaders themselves cannot afford to deny their followers this kind of heady wine. Indeed, rumours of Mau Mau oaths, followed by *paiga* attacks on Asian citizens, suggest a dangerous undercurrent of extremism behind the scenes. But this makes it more necessary, rather than less, for the British Government to demonstrate its determination to act as well as speak with firmness.

"It should therefore be stated categorically that the Macleod Constitution represents an advance which there is no intention of accelerating until experience of African co-operation over a considerable period of time makes this justifiable in practice as well as just in theory. Such a clear declaration of British intent might well cause trouble, even violence. But since Mr. Macmillan must be sincere in stating that nothing must be done to destroy European security, then the risk of having to use force must be squarely faced.

"In no other colonial territory in the world can the risk be so confidently faced, since the experience of the emergency has left Kenya fortunately well-equipped with the means to maintain order. It is imperative that Britain should make it clear that the winds of change have not blown away our own self-confidence."

Three days earlier the *Daily Express* had written under the heading "The Great Betrayal in Africa"

"The Government under the leadership of Mr. Harold Macmillan, hastens to hand over British territories in Africa to African politicians. Colonial policy is governed by the principle: how quickly can we get out?"

"What motive can there be? The motive of pleasing the Americans? Absurd! For while Britain is apparently handing over control to the Africans, in truth she is surrendering control to the Russians.

"By giving so-called self-government to African populations, Britain will have allowed those populations to sink back into ignorance, squalor, and tyranny, and she will have handed the continent of Africa to the Russians. These white men, martyrs look for Britain's encouragement, but they feel that they look in vain.

"Sir Roy Welensky is spoken of in Britain as if he were a wicked despot determined to hold Nyasaland against her will. The truth is that Nyasaland became part of the Federation on the insistence of successive British Governments.

"The Kenya story is the worst of all. Under a new Constitution the British Government is thrusting Mr. Mboya towards power. Yet Mboya openly boasts that he will tear up the Constitution in less than four years and grab the White Highlands from the British, who turned them from useless scrub into fruitful soil. 'Mboya cries: 'One man, one vote'. What he really means, like Nkrumah, is 'One man, all power'.

"Under the mad belief that she is handing over freedom to her citizens, Britain is delivering Africa to dictatorship by swollen-headed teddy boys."

Bell-Boy

MR. GEORGE TURTON, of Chepstow, an engineer and company director, has presented to the King George V Memorial Museum, Dar es Salaam, the ship's bell of the collier NEWBRIDGE, which was used as a blockship in East Africa in the 1914-18 war. Mr. Turton, then a 17-year-old ordinary seaman, was among the party from H.M.S. CHATHAM which manned the NEWBRIDGE and sank her in the Rufiji entrance to trap the German battle-cruiser KOENIGSBERG. He removed the ship's bell as a souvenir before the vessel was abandoned. Mr. Turton's recent visit to Dar es Salaam was his first since 1914.

Archaeological Rescue Work

U.N.E.S.C.O. last week launched an international appeal for archaeological work in the Nile Valley, since the excavation and preservation effort which ought to be carried out in Upper Egypt and Sudan before the Aswan Dam submerges Nubian monuments and relics is far beyond the resources of the Egyptians and Sudan Governments. King Gustav of Sweden is president of a committee of patrons for the new scheme. The Duke of Devonshire is the United Kingdom representative.

TOBACCO
AT ITS BEST

SENIOR SERVICE
Satisfy

Nyasaland Coffee Growing Scheme

R.S.T. Group to Provide £90,000

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST group of companies has offered the Nyasaland Government £90,000 with which to start an all-African coffee growing scheme in the Northern Province.

In 1956 the group lent £1m. to that Government to be spent at its discretion on the capital cost of general African development. Over half was allocated to African education projects and grants in aid to primary, secondary, and teacher-training schools. The rest was devoted to African housing, communications, irrigation, land reclamation, and other schemes. The loan was to be interest-free for four years. R.S.T. will now extend the period for another two years, thus making £90,000 available. It will finance a 10-year scheme for the development of African coffee growing.

Some £20,500 will be spent on experimental work, £11,000 on supervision and advice, £20,000 on construction of pulperies, £15,000 on a new factory, and £20,500 on communications, leaving £3,500 for contingencies.

Several areas in the Northern Province are suitable for coffee growing, and production has risen from 8 tons of parchment coffee in 1954 to 93 tons last year. It is hoped that by 1970 the output will reach 700 tons, which at present prices would be worth about £250,000.

Mr. R. W. Kettlewell, Secretary for Natural Resources, has commented: "Only good-quality coffee can be assured of a market. It has been produced by Africans in the Northern Province, and with improved pulping and processing the value can be substantially raised. I am confident that the growers will take full advantage of this opportunity. All depends on them; they will have a big say in the use of the R.S.T. money, both through representation on a board to be set up to administer it and through their own co-operative societies which handle the crop."

African Education in Copperbelt

Copper Companies to Give £1.3m.

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST group of companies and the Anglo American Corporation are to make £1.3m. available towards the cost of additional facilities for African education on the Copperbelt.

By arrangement with the Northern Rhodesian Government, that sum will be devoted to the capital cost of providing six years of primary education for those African children on the Copperbelt reaching the age of eight for whom no places would otherwise be available. The plan also provides for further primary and secondary schooling for a proportion of the children and for the training of teachers.

The sum to be made available by the two groups over several years will be half in the form of low-interest loans and half in the form of donations. It will be additional to any expenditure on education on the Copperbelt already projected by the Government.

The Minister of African Education, Mr. G. M. Musumbwa, said in Lusaka last week that the Government had been doing all it could to provide adequate educational facilities for Copperbelt children, but lack of funds and shortage of staff had hampered its efforts. "With the financial assistance now given by the mining companies we should be able to remove both difficulties and provide six years of education for all children living in that area. By their action the companies have shown a remarkable sense of public duty and civic responsibility. It is most encouraging to see that heads of industry regard the education of Africans as of such importance."

Combatting Malaria

"MALARIA, which could be wiped off the face of the earth by 1970, has disappeared from regions where 300m. people were previously exposed to it. Eleven, and possibly 12, malaria-carrying mosquitoes have developed resistance or increased tolerance to one or other of the insecticides in use, but eradication is considered feasible by a combination of insecticide spraying, prophylaxis, and clinical treatment." — *Dr. Fraser Brückington*.

Settlers Feel Themselves Betrayed

Need to Restore Confidence in British Policy

MAJOR F. W. J. DAY, a United Party member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has written in the course of a letter to *The Times*:

"The European land unit amounts to only 54% of Kenya, yet from this fraction of land about 3,500 European farmers produce more than three-quarters of the country's total revenue and provide employment for over one-third of a million Africans.

All European farmers accept the view that the African must have an increasing stake in the economic development of Kenya. They are, however, most deeply concerned about their own security as farmers, in view of political trends, in spite of numerous categorical assurances and guarantees given them since 1963 and even as recently as 1954.

They feel that they are being betrayed and their future jeopardized. There now exists widespread anger and disgust, and unless something is done to restore confidence in British policy there may well be a large-scale withdrawal, which would be economically disastrous for the country.

The obligation to ensure that settlers can continue to live under reasonable conditions or to enable those who so desire to move elsewhere remains a moral responsibility of H.M. Government. This requirement can be met in full only by the immediate establishment of a land bank or corporation to stabilize land values and finance land transactions. Such an organization would provide the mechanism for the purchase of European farms and the settlement on those farms of suitable people of all races.

The scheme should be strictly phased over a period of years and the priority for disposal of farms should be in the order: (a) Settlement Board farms; (b) general mixed farms; (c) private plantations and ranches. The scheme should be substantially financed and operate over a period of years.

Only a scheme such as this could restore the confidence—at present almost non-existent—of the European farmer and at the same time give tangible proof to the other races that the Kenya Government policy of 'gradually reducing the land boundaries' is a reality and not a political gesture. It would at the same time provide Africans with the finance to purchase land on easy terms.

H.M. Government should authorize an immediate study of such a scheme in Kenya. Delay could well prove dangerous. A well-devised scheme, assisted by good will on all sides, could prove financially self-supporting over a period of years, while providing for the continued prosperity and economic progress of the country.

News Items in Brief

Two naval officers and a naval airman of H.M.S. CENTAUR were killed last week near Mombasa when their helicopter crashed into high-tension wires and plunged into a creek near the port area.

Following new outbreaks of inter-tribal violence in Ruanda-Urundi, 750 Watutsi tribesmen have crossed into western Uganda with about 550 cattle. Sir Charles Hartwell, Chief Secretary in Uganda, has said that they will be fed and housed at Government expense until their future is decided.

The Colonial Development Corporation is to lend £1,300,000 to the Mudi River Water Board towards the cost of the £2.3m. Bhanjyre-Lambe water supply scheme. The loan is to be repaid over 20 years. Of the total of £900,000 will come from C.D.C. funds and £100,000 from the Nyasaland Government. The £1m. contract for supplying the new pipeline, with a capacity of 5.5m. gallons a day, has been awarded to Stewarts & Lloyds (Rhodesia), Ltd. The piping will be made in Britain.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has dismissed a petition by Mubhar Singh Bansel, a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, for special leave of appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa of October, 1959, dismissing his appeal against conviction for manslaughter by the Supreme Court of Kenya in July, 1959. He had been sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment. The charge arose from the death of a woman following an operation by Bansel for removal of her pregnancy.

The International Wrought Non-Ferrous Metals Council met last week in Southern Rhodesia. Delegates from more than a dozen countries attended. Representatives came and took part in fact-finding missions to 18 countries in Western Europe and Africa.

Commons Colonial Debate

(Continued from page 705)

"A Bill of Rights could usefully be written into any new Federal Constitution; making racial discrimination positively illegal and also containing a protection against future expropriation of property. While in the short term the problem in these multi-racial communities is how to give the Africans the rights which we believe should belong to them as their education improves, in the long run the more difficult problem will be to protect the rights of the European minorities.

"It may be that nothing can save the Federation, that African and even European opinion has passed the point of no return in its opposition. But surely we all have an obligation to go on trying while there is still hope, because this Federation seems to me to be the most daring, the most difficult, and the most hopeful experiment taking place in Africa at present.

Mr. JOHN PEYTON (Cons.) said: "The last time I was in the Federation ordinary decent Europeans, many with very liberal sentiments, were anxious to see the progress of their country along lines which members in this House have constantly called for. How often have such people said to me: 'You are a British M.P. You have come out here to tell us how to handle our problems'. We could be a little more sparing in our advice to people who live so far away and who are on top of the most difficult problems facing the modern world.

"The hon. member for Cardiff South-East (Mr. Callaghan) again and again has wagged a lecturing finger. He has gone to the territories with which we are now concerned and wagged a finger at people—and some of his colleagues have done the same—until those who should now be turning a ready ear to useful advice from here are sick and tired of the sort of dictatorial advice which too often is based on lack of knowledge.

Not Ready

Mr. CHARLES FLETCHER-COOKE (Cons.) suggested that in Nyasaland there was not the condition for strong constitutional advance. No Africans accustomed to responsibility in the Government machine were to be found at low levels and there were practically no graduates and no people with a proper secondary education.

"Mr. Julius Nyerere, a neighbour, realizes that without European support and European settlement and capital he cannot have the schools, the health services, the universities, and all the things that go to make up a proper economy and a proper policy. Nyasaland leaders do not think that at all.

Mr. C. J. M. ALPORT, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that the Monckton Commission had already heard evidence from more witnesses than had been expected. The threat of an African boycott had had relatively little effect. The supplementary estimate for £40,000 would provide for the expenses of the commission to March 31.

Mr. G. M. THOMSON (Lab.) emphasized the Socialist view that before leaving for Nyasaland the Secretary of State should make two moves—and the emergency and provide a positive programme of constitutional advance.

Mr. JOHN DUGDALE (Lab.) said that except perhaps for Mr. Nehru, he had not seen anybody who has been imprisoned who had come out with less bitterness than Mr. Orton Chirwa.

"In Tanganyika we get calm and the leaders are free; in Nyasaland we have tension and the leaders are in prison. In Tanganyika we have racial equality, and in Nyasaland racial inequality. In Nyasaland we have a demand for a better franchise, and in Tanganyika the people are satisfied with the new franchise.

"The most important thing is to free Dr. Banda and the other leaders. I hope that the Minister will then call a con-

ference, something on the lines of the Kenya one, because it is vitally important to promote a better and more liberal Constitution for Nyasaland. I ask him to consider the possibility of a federation between Nyasaland and Tanganyika, which would be far better than the idea of a federation of Nyasaland with Northern and Southern Rhodesia."

Mr. DINGLE FOOT (Lab.) mentioned many contacts in the past year with the Nyasaland police, particularly last May when he appeared before the Devlin Commission. "Both then and when I was in Nyasaland a few weeks ago I and my colleagues received every possible courtesy and assistance from the law officers and all members of the Police Force.

"When the Minister goes to Nyasaland in a few days his task—and it may be very largely the task of Lord Monckton as well—will be to restore the faith of the Nyasa people in British rule and British integrity.

Mr. C. MOTT-RADCLIFFE (Cons.): "It does not necessarily follow that the views of hon. members are always better informed than those of the people on the spot who have the unenviable task of maintaining law and order, preserving security, and taking the extremely difficult decision whether in a given set of circumstances a state of emergency should be declared.

"The Devlin Report is for members opposite a ray of sunshine, about the only thing upon which they are agreed. But Mr. Justice Devlin and his colleagues fully vindicated the Governor for proclaiming a state of emergency.

"I wonder whether hon. members opposite would like to be in the position of officers in the colonial police forces serving in remote territories. They are out on a limb, faced with difficult decisions, knowing that if they take action too soon they are almost certain to be criticized in this House and that if they take action too late, and what might have been quite a small riot becomes a very big riot, they are equally certain to be criticized. It is perhaps time that a few more members of the Labour Party and the Liberal Party should say a word of encouragement to the colonial police forces and have the grace to admit that if they were in their shoes they would not have done the job nearly so well."

Mrs. EIRENE WHITE (Lab.): "If there is one country in the Commonwealth of which one can say that there are exceptional and special circumstances, Nyasaland is that country. The peculiarly difficult political situation there can be dealt with only on a political level, but it would greatly alleviate the political tension and make political advance at least easier if at the same time H.M. Government adopted a positive approach on the other matters.

"To point to a relative increase in expenditure on various services begs the question. When one starts from near zero, the fact that one is now spending perhaps four times as much as was being spent 10 years ago is of little consequence. The total Government expenditure on education is less than the cost of a mile of the M-1 road."

Kenya Success

Mr. A. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.): "May I congratulate the Colonial Secretary most cordially on the success he achieved in his plans for Kenya? He will have a much more difficult task in Central Africa, because in those territories the moderate Europeans are in a minority. The diehard Europeans are dominant.

"I ask if the proposal for an increase in the police force in Nyasaland followed the Minister's suggestion that Dr. Banda should be released. Was it the reaction of the Government to Nyasaland, supported by the Federal Government, to his proposal that Dr. Banda should be allowed to return to Nyasaland? Is it not the case that those Governments said to him that if Dr. Banda were returned to Nyasaland it would be necessary, in order to maintain order, to strengthen the security forces?"

"Was a stage reached where the Prime Minister of the Federation, in conjunction with the Governor of Nyasaland, urged that troops should be introduced if there was any proposal that Dr. Banda should be allowed to return?"

"There is one way in which the Minister could safely bring Dr. Banda back to Nyasaland and lift the emergency without the danger of violence: the release of Dr. Banda should be accompanied by a statement to the people of Nyasaland that there will be constitutional changes giving them a majority in their own Legislature and Executive before consideration is given to the future of the Federation to which they are opposed.

Sir GODFREY NICHOLSON (Cons.): "The first duty of any Government is the maintenance of law and order. If there is any risk attaching to the release of Dr. Banda—and it is quite clear that there is—the first thing is to see that there is no movement of unrest as a consequence. Therefore I welcome the movement of troops and the increase in the police.

"The hon. member for Eton and Slough urges the Minister to make the release of Dr. Banda coincide with a declaration that there will be an enlarged African majority in the Nyasa Legislative Council. I am sure that the Minister will be anxious to do this, but I am sure that the Government will not be able to do this until the situation in Nyasaland has improved. I am sure that the Minister will be anxious to do this, but I am sure that the Government will not be able to do this until the situation in Nyasaland has improved."

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try people are profoundly dissatisfied with the present state of affairs and regard it as purely temporary. We are confident that the Minister will come back with far-reaching proposals for constitutional advance."

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE (Lab.) considered that "the best safeguards against the resurgence of Mau Mau are the constitutional reforms which the Minister has been instrumental in introducing."

In his reply Mr. CALLAGHAN asked if the Colonial Secretary wanted to lift the state of emergency and was opposed by the Government.

"We were led to expect that Dr. Banda would be released before the Monckton Commission reached Africa. We were led to believe that he would be free to have consultations with his colleagues in order to give evidence to the commission. Why has this not taken place? Have the Government changed their minds, or are they yielding to pressure?"

"There is only one thing worse than my congratulating the Minister, and that is for Mr. Brockway and Mr. Hale to congratulate him. If we want him to do a good job—he has made a good start—we should be sparing in our praise. We can help him most against his own rebels, his lunatic fringe, by attacking him vigorously. That is why I have put venom into my attack on him tonight. He should have brought the emergency in Nyasaland to an end. I hope the Government will take over this part of our policy, as they have taken over other parts during the last six months. We bequeath them to the Government with open arms."

MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, mentioned his awareness that political and economic advance should go together.

"This poor, crowded country has benefited to the extent of about £3m. to £4m. a year from federation."

"One of the most encouraging things from this debate is that speakers on both sides of the House—with the exception of Mr. Dugdale—consider that in certain circumstances and with certain reservations federation could and would work well. It is good to have that said. It is my firm belief that that is so."

Will We Never Learn?

"Mr. G. M. Thomson asked 'Will we never learn the lessons of other African territories?' Many references have been made to Kenya, and that is the very lesson we learned there. Our experience there showed how essential it was to strengthen the administration, and a substantial part of the help we voted to Kenya during the years of the emergency was devoted to the improvement of the administrative machinery. As a result, a terrific impetus was given to African production. It was from the strengthening of the administration in Kenya that the Swynnerton Plan came. It would have been quite impossible to put into effect without that. The lesson that was true for Kenya is doubtless just as true for Nyasaland."

"After the expansion is planned there will be one policeman to every 850 people in Nyasaland. Tanganyika has a ratio of one to 1,820. Kenya a ratio of one to 510, and both Northern and Southern Rhodesia have less than the Nyasaland figure. British Guiana has one to 334. Jamaica one to 739, and Trinidad one to 391."

Turning to questions of security, he continued: "I do not wish to question the judgment of the man on the spot—in this case the Governor—knowing the security reports from Nyasaland. Not all of them are wholly reassuring. I studied them with great care. I do not question the judgment of the Governor that it would be a good thing to have troops near. No one can really sustain the argument—except on polemics in this House—that this could be interpreted as a threat or intimidation—or protection of for that matter—those who may appear or may not appear before the Monckton Commission."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "When will the emergency be brought to an end and when will Dr. Banda be released?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I have said more than once that I have no intention of dealing with personalities. Responsibility for that matter is for the Governor in relation to law and order, and not in relation to a vote, questions in this House, visits of the Monckton Commission, or any other consideration whatever."

"There is immediate scope for the establishment in Tanganyika of two or three large-scale textile units, a cement factory, a match factory, a large-scale soap factory, a leather tannery using local hides and local tanning extract, a clothing industry, and a maltings. Other industries which could enter mainly for export include sawmills, nut processing, starch and fertilizer manufacture, fish tanning and the processing of desiccated coconut." Mr. D. N. M. Beveson, Minister for Mines and Commerce in Tanganyika.

Higher Wages for Greater Output

Agreement in Tanganyika Sisal Industry

AFRICAN TRADE UNION LEADERS having offered increased output by the workers for higher wages, the Central Joint Council of the Tanganyika Sisal Industry, which represents employers and employees, has agreed to a new wage structure.

Mr. Mkello, general secretary of the Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers' Union, made the first offer of higher output, but it was accompanied by proposals for wage increases which the industry could not possibly stand. After long discussions, which were repeatedly on the verge of breakdown, agreement was reached. It provides for approximately a 30% increase in production for a 50% rise in wages.

All workers are now to be classified and graded in categories, and from April 1 skilled artisans will undergo trade tests.

The standard task of cutters is to be increased from 70 bundles of 30 leaves daily to 90 bundles, and employees in other categories will similarly have their tasks extended by about 30% within the agreed limit of a 45-hour week.

Men employed on the *kipane* (card) basis must complete 30 days' work within 42 consecutive days; those who fail in this respect will have two warnings, given in the presence of the estate consultative committee, but thereafter will be subject to dismissal without further warning.

Electricians, motor mechanics, and rope-makers in the top grades will be paid £30 monthly, and those in the lower grades £20, with annual increments of 25s. Typing, filing, and accounts clerks will be paid on the same basis.

Locomotive and tractor drivers with a minimum of 16 years' service will have a minimum rate of £22 10s. a month, and drivers of other vehicles £25; in their first year the rates will run from £6 to £7 10s. The minimum wage for a junior estate clerk will be £6, and for a head clerk £14, with £18 as the maximum. For bricklayers, carpenters, electrical wiremen, fitters, motor mechanics, plumbers, and other artisans the rates will vary from a minimum of £8 5s. to a maximum of £19.

All wages include the value of rations. For workers provided with food in kind according to a standard ration scale the employer will deduct 21s. There are to be no deductions in respect of rent.

The union agreed that these higher wages could be paid only if there were complete rationalization in labour matters, and it is recognized that that must involve the discharge of many men who have been seriously underemployed.

The African trade union leaders have now to persuade their members to work more regularly and harder in order to justify the new wage scales.

E.A. Airways Results

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION'S provisional results for 1959 show a record operating profit of £34,000, as against £6,334 in 1958. Traffic revenue reached a record £2,938,000, total revenue for the first time exceeded £3m. These figures represent an increase for traffic and total revenue of approximately 28% and 21% respectively. Passengers carried on scheduled services numbered 130,402, an all-time record, and an 11% increase over 1958. Cargo, at 2,270 tons, rose by 10.7%, and mail reached 537 tons, an increase of 12.1%.

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Commercial Brevities

Considerable feeling has been aroused by the decision of H.M. Government not to take a pavilion at the Central African Trade Fair at Bulawayo (May 10-21) and at sudden cancellation by the Government of Northern Rhodesia of its arrangements for a pavilion. The United Kingdom Cotton Board, which had been provisionally allocated a prominent position in the main hall, has also decided not to proceed.

During the year ended June 30 last the Northern Rhodesian Land and Agricultural Bank granted loans totalling £453,695 to 145 farmers, credit totalling £1,100,000 to three co-operative societies, and a £500,000 long-term loan to a fourth society. The chairman of the board is Mr. G. R. Burden, and his colleagues are Messrs. H. O. Bean, R. W. Dean, A. R. Kemp, A. E. Lewis, and C. C. Wienand.

Preliminary estimates of the Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco crop to be sold on the Salisbury auction floors this season put the output at a record 200m. lb. Last year 190m. lb. were sold for £274m., an average price of 34.44d. per lb. It was achieved from a planted acreage of 216,000, giving a yield of 886 lb. to the acre. If the present estimate is realized the yield per acre will have increased to 966 lb.

The Ford Motor Co., Ltd., which has large East and Central African interests, reports that group net income for 1959 rose from £13.3m. to £19.8m. after payment of tax exceeding £14m. (£13m.). The dividend has been raised by 5½% to 17½% and after appropriations the carry forward is rather more than £56m. (£31.5m.).

North Chartered Exploration Co. (1937) Ltd., reports a net profit after tax for 1959 at £20,034 (£10,294) and is paying a dividend of 16½% against 12½%. After transferring £28,000 (nil) to general reserve, the carry-forward is £4,092 (£3,318).

The Uganda Development Corporation has begun publication of a magazine called *Crane* (the crested crane being the emblem of Uganda). It is a well-illustrated and informative review of Uganda affairs. *Crane* will appear twice a year.

First class air fares between Europe and Africa will be raised from October by an amount not yet stated, but tourist fares will be reduced by up to 10%. Special round-trip excursion fares will be 16% below the present tourist fare.

The Government of Zanzibar has issued a 6½% stock, 1970-72, of £500,000. The proceeds of the loan are to assist rationalization of the clove industry and reorganization of the Clove Growers' Association.

The Association for the Promotion of Industries in East Africa and the Kenya Co-operative Federation of Agricultural Industries, Ltd., are henceforth to issue a joint monthly newsletter to their members.

The Uganda Electricity Board generated 19,517,233 units of electricity in February, compared with 17,207,375 units the same month last year. In addition 12,219,000 units were exported to Kenya.

The Commonwealth Economic Committee has begun publication of *Tropical Products Quarterly*, which will deal with coffee, cocoa, spices, vegetable oils, and oil seeds.

About 80 new brands of "instant" coffee are said to have appeared on the United Kingdom market since the beginning of last year.

National and Grindlays Bank have opened a branch at Matero, near Lusaka.

Experimental growing of robusta coffee is being officially encouraged in the Seychelles.

An appeal to the International Bank for a development loan is to be made by the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

The British South Africa Company

LORD ROBINS, president of the British South Africa Company, said at the annual meeting in London last Thursday that group investments in quoted securities which stood in the books at just over £28½m. had a market value of more than £40m. on March 9, and that there was an estimated appreciation of not less than £5m. in unquoted investments standing at just under £15½m. Investments in Canada had been and would be increased, and investments of the Rhodesia Railway Trust Ltd. were now worth rather more than £10½m. nearly half being in American and Canadian undertakings.

Southern Rhodesia was progressing remarkably from the agricultural standpoint. The products of European farming last year had a gross output valued at £52.8m., an increase of 16m. over 1958; crops had risen from £33.3m. to £37.5m. and livestock products from £10.2m. to about £12m. Of rather more than £39m. spent on farming operations £11½m. had gone in wages to African labourers, 14m. in fertilizers, and £3m. in fuel.

Mr. Harry Grenfell, a director, who has recently revisited the Federation, said that he had been immensely impressed by the changes of the last three years. Nothing was more striking than the signs of higher standards of living for Africans, who had better and modern housing, more schools, more bicycles, more wrist-watches, more and better clothes.

Accelerated industrial development could alone provide the right outlets for the young men coming from the schools and produce the wealth necessary to support social services and amenities. Fortunately the great Kariba hydro-electric scheme could provide all the necessary power and all the other basic elements were available for a great spring forward.

Political uncertainty was the only thing jeopardizing that advance, for outside capital was and would be required, and since capital was in short supply all over the world, it would be attracted to those parts of the world enjoying political stability.

"Give it 10 more years of stability and African standards of living will be doubled".

British Central Africa Report

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO., LTD., earned a consolidated profit on estates and plantations of £180,459 the year ended September 30, compared with £152,864 in the previous year. Dividends and interest (gross) added £11,770 (£11,583).

Depreciation absorbed £36,812 (£40,241) and taxation £46,787 (£44,764), leaving a net consolidated profit of £84,767 (£93,881). Contingency reserve received £20,000 (£22,000), the 5% interim, less tax, absorbed £9,157 and the final 15% together with the bonus of 10% less tax, £45,784. The carry-forward was £41,051 (£32,475).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £299,000 in 2s. shares. Capital reserve is £187,073; revenue reserves £308,749; and provisions £17,100. Current liabilities are £228,883; fixed assets £443,393; interest in subsidiary company £27,840; and current assets £552,472 (including £26,670 in cash).

The directors are Mr. Donald C. Brook (chairman), Mr. Vivian L. Oury (deputy chairman), Sir John Huggins, and Mr. Geoffrey S. Napier-Ford.



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To Head Tobacco Sales Drive

MR. R. C. MACFARLANE, senior under-secretary in the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has been appointed senior market promotion officer to the Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia. He represented the Southern Rhodesian Government at the 1949 conference in France of signatories of G.A.T.T. and later took part in the first trade negotiations under the aegis of that organization. In 1953 he was appointed Commissioner for the Federation in East Africa. On returning to Salisbury he went to the Ministry of External Affairs, switching to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry five years ago. Last year he led the Federal delegation at discussions with the European Common Market countries on tobacco import duties, and later at meetings of the G.A.T.T. signatories in Geneva and Tokyo. While in Japan he opened negotiations which resulted in the trade agreement recently concluded with the Federation.

"Health Spa" on Windsor Castle

THERE IS TO BE A "HEALTH SPA" on board the WINDSOR CASTLE when she makes her maiden voyage on August 18. The spa, which will be supervised by a highly qualified doctor, assisted by an expert physio-therapist, will contain a diagnostic unit with X-ray and electro-cardiograph and a treatment centre divided into hydrotherapy with four types of health bath and physiotherapy, which will include faradism, short-wave diathermy, and wax bath. It is felt that business men in particular will appreciate having the time and opportunity for a medical check-up on board and to obtain advice on health problems. The hydrotherapy unit will be of special value in treating stress diseases, such as high blood pressure, coronary heart trouble, and duodenal ulcer.

Oil-from-Coal Industry Not Practicable in Federation

THE WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., announces that exhaustive investigations spread over more than 2½ years it has come to the conclusion that the establishment of an oil-from-coal industry in the Federation is not at present, economically practicable. Two schemes were considered.

The investigators examined the Lubimbi coalfield, which had the special merit of containing large reserves of medium to low-grade coal which is eminently suitable for gas synthesis. But that proposition was rejected as financially and commercially unsound because it would have entailed the establishment of a new coal mine and a costly construction programme including housing, water supplies, and a power generation plant.

Attention was therefore given to the alternative of drawing supplies of coal from Wankie and siting the plant at Livingstone or Bulawayo, where the necessary amenities were available.

The exhaustive technical, financial, and economic investigations on that scheme were also discouraging. Although the capital requirements were lower than for the Lubimbi scheme, the interest and redemption of the capital were still heavy, and the total cost of production left no margin for distribution costs or any profit.

"Although a careful study has been made of the advantages that could flow from the establishment of this industry in the Federation, it is clear that it cannot be operated economically at present by private enterprise alone," says the company.

Messina Report

COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL, chairman of Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., which has large Rhodesian interests, stated at the annual general meeting last week that capital reserves and surplus now exceeded £8m., compared with an issued capital of £492,500. It had therefore been decided to raise the capital to £2½m. and issue four new shares for every stock unit. Last year's net profit was rather more than £1m., and group assets have risen in the past decade from £1.4m. to over £13m. Ore reserves have a copper content upwards of 100,000 long tons; 25 years ago they were 29,100. In that period annual profits have risen from about £4,000 to £400,000.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

| | UNDERTAKINGS | CONSUMERS | UNITS CONSUMED |
|------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1922 | 2 | 1,904 | 1,500,000 |
| 1938 | 11 | 11,093 | 21,500,000 |
| 1956 | 20 | 68,838 | 300,000,000 |
| 1957 | 20 | 83,483 | 324,000,000 |
| 1958 | 20 | 90,404 | 355,881,000 |

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Company Report**The Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd.**

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

A Decade of Rapid Expansion**Total Assets Now Exceed £13m.****Capitalization and Scrip Issue Proposals****Copper Market Dominated by Strikes in 1959****COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL ON NEAR AND LONG-TERM PROSPECTS**

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on March 16 in Johannesburg.

COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL, D.S.C., R.N. (Retd.), presided.

The chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you once again to the annual general meeting of your company, and on behalf of the board of directors to present for your approval their report and the audited accounts for the financial year ended September 30, 1959.

I propose—with your approval—to take these as read. (Agreed).

Conditions in the Copper Market

Before giving you my usual review of the year's operations, it may be of value if I recapitulate for you what has happened in the copper market since our last meeting, as it is mainly in that context that you should consider our results.

Viewing the past 12 months in retrospect, it is apparent that from beginning to end the copper market was entirely dominated by strikes. During the first half of the year consumers had to evaluate the threat of a possible shutdown in June of nearly the whole of the mining and refining industry in the United States, and in the second half they had to cope with the effects of this stoppage which actually began in August and has only just ended.

The market situation was further complicated in July by the announcement of cuts in production by two large producers, the view being held at that time that production was running well ahead of consumption, and that perhaps, after all, there would be no major crisis in the industry.

In the event, however, the United States steel industry was paralysed by a strike which began on July 15 and lasted until the beginning of January this year, and by the end of August there was a complete shutdown by the three main American copper producers.

As if this was not enough, there was also a stoppage of work at the Braden mine in Chile during nearly the whole of October, and in the same month a strike in the New York docks which lasted until the beginning of December.

It was inevitable that under these conditions there should be continual and at times considerable fluctuations in the price of copper, which made things difficult for consumers and producers alike throughout the year. One can only hope that, with the settlement of the various disputes, more stable conditions will obtain within the industry during the current year.

The Outlook

With the return of normal working in the steel industry there are indications that business activity in

the United States may reach a record level during 1960. If this proves to be the case, the near-term prospects are for a reasonably steady market in copper, particularly as the prolonged strikes of the past year have left supplies in the pipelines at low levels.

Once these have been restored to normal, one would expect the market to be influenced by the fact that at present world production is potentially running ahead of world consumption. However, as I said at our annual general meeting in 1957, with an increasing world population, the trend towards higher standards of living in all countries, and the consequent continual expansion of industry, I feel that this is likely to be a temporary state of affairs, and that the long-term outlook is favourable for a substantial increase in world consumption.

Applying all these thoughts to our own fortunes, I am confident that our results for the current year will be better than those presented to you today, and I continue to take an optimistic view of our long-term prospects.

The Year's Trading

Turning now to the year's trading, the final result was a net profit for the group of £1,077,240, to which must be added a profit of £457,213 derived from the sale of investments, making a total of £1,534,453.

Of this, the amount attributable to your company was £1,406,706, which includes £145,212 received as its share of the maiden dividend declared by Mangula. Dividends numbers 18 and 19 absorbed £756,500; the whole of the profit from the sale of investments was transferred to capital reserve; and the sum of £192,787 was placed to general reserve.

As a result of the substantial allocations to reserves made over the years and the addition of share premiums which accrued to the company on the exercise of the options in July last year, the balance sheet shows a strong position, with capital reserves and surplus amounting at over £8,000,000, as compared with the issued capital of £4,925,000.

Capital Proposals

As you will have seen from the special notice accompanying the report, your directors propose to capitalize £1,970,000 of the share premium account and issue a scrip bonus in the ratio of four new shares for every unit of stock held. You will be asked to vote on this proposal at the extraordinary meeting which will be held here immediately after this meeting.

I hope you will support the resolution when they are submitted, as, if passed, they will have the effect of bringing the issued capital more in line with the actual capital employed in the business, and should also result in a wider market in the stock units.

Issue by M.T.D. (Mangula), Ltd.

There is one other matter to which I should draw your attention before leaving the accounts and that is the recent issue of reserve capital by the board of

M.T.D. (Mangula), Limited. The purpose of the issue was to raise sufficient funds to repay your company the balance outstanding on loan account.

I am pleased to tell you that the issue, which was made last month at a price of 9s. 6d. per share, was fully subscribed, and as a result your company has been repaid in full, while Mangula is now free of all indebtedness.

Messina had already a substantial holding in Mangula, and as it subscribed for its full quota of the new issue, the result from the cash point of view will be a net influx of £360,000. This money will be nearly sufficient to meet the capital expense of bringing the Alaska mine into production, leaving the balance to be provided from the company's resources.

Looking back over the past ten years, it will be seen that total assets of the group (as it now is) have increased from £1,400,000 in 1950 to over £13,000,000 today, and that the expansion that has been brought about—rapid though it has been—has in no way been achieved at the expense of our financial position.

Operational Activities

From the financial I now turn to the operational activities of our group, and commend for your attention the summary of the general manager's report which is included as usual with the accounts. This contains full details of our operations, and I propose to confine my remarks today to what I consider were the most important features of the year's work.

Messina had a comparatively uneventful year, although it is pleasing to note that the ore reserves now stand at over 6,000,000 tons, with a copper content of more than 100,000 long tons. When I first became associated with the company 25 years ago, they stood at 1,218,000 tons, containing 29,100 long tons of copper.

It is of course true that our mining grade is a good deal lower than it was when the mine was first opened up, and that for many years we have been treating ore which in early days would have been discarded as waste. But the programme of plant modernization carried out over the past ten years, and the introduction of new methods, combined with increased production and close attention to costs, have enabled us to continue to produce copper on a competitive basis.

Reduction in Costs

In this connexion I may say that operating costs last year (including all overheads) were reduced to 31s. 11d. per long ton of ore produced. The equivalent figure per long ton of recoverable copper based on the smelter output, which is less than last year, is £124. On a short tonnage basis the comparative figures are 28s. 6d. and £111.

Mr. Spence, our resident manager, and his staff and employees deserve our congratulations and thanks for achieving the reduction in costs to which I have referred.

I am glad to be able to report to you once again that our labour supply—both European and African—remains satisfactory, and that the happy relations which we have always enjoyed with our employees continue to be a feature of our organization.

There is nothing of particular interest to tell you about Umkondo, where our programme for the removal of overburden, so as to make available by quarrying methods ore lying above the 100 ft. level, was continued throughout the year. This work should result in lower mining costs in the future.

Very Satisfactory Progress

From Umkondo I turn to Mangula, where progress may again be considered as very satisfactory. Despite the fact that the benefits of production at the increased rate of 3,000 tons of ore per day were only effective

during the last quarter of the company's year, profits improved from approximately £4,000 to nearly £400,000.

Operating costs were reduced from the previous year's figure of 27s. 8d. to 25s. 3d. per short ton of ore treated, and I confidently expect a further substantial reduction during the current year.

During the year development was continued in the Norah area, where we have already proved the existence of approximately 230,000 tons of ore of better than average grade, and to facilitate this programme a new prospect shaft is being sunk 2,000 feet north of the original Brian shaft.

About 13 miles to the south-east of the Molly section lies the Silverade prospect on which an appreciable amount of development was carried out some years ago. We are now reclaiming one of the old shafts with a view to carrying out a thorough investigation of the area. We are also actively engaged in geochemical and geophysical exploration of various other parts of our property, and I hope to be able to give you the results of this work when we meet again next year.

With its promulgation as a township in a recent *Government Gazette*, Mangula may be described as well and truly on the map, and now that it has settled down at its planned production rate of 3,000 tons per day, it will, I am sure, prove to be a valuable source of revenue to your company.

Alaska

Turning now to Alaska, you will be pleased to hear that the work of preparing the mine for production is proceeding according to plan, and that the construction of the new smelter is actually ahead of schedule. I have every reason to believe that both these projects will reach the operational stage by the end of the current financial year.

We have appointed Mr. C. H. Chandler, who managed Umkondo so efficiently for four and a half years, as resident manager of both the Alaska mine and the smelter, and I have no doubt he will be equally successful in this new appointment.

Sanyati

Finally I come to Sanyati, where, as you will have seen from the report, we are actively engaged in a programme of underground development from the Bradfield shaft. The main purpose of this development is to obtain accurate information as to the size and shape of ore-bodies already intersected by previous drilling. We need this information in order to determine the method of mining, and hence the most economic rate of production, as it is only after this has been established that detailed estimates can be prepared.

Comprehensive metallurgical tests have indicated that there should be no difficulty in treating the ore, although the precise method to be adopted has still to be decided. I hope to be able to give you results of this work present you with plans for the exploitation of this property.

This brings me to the end of my review, and it only remains for me to remind you that the results presented to you today could not have been achieved without the co-operation and loyal service of our staff and employees, wherever they may be serving. On behalf of the board, I wish to take this opportunity of thanking them all, and in particular, Mr. P. O'B. Frost, our general manager, who carries the responsibility for all our operations.

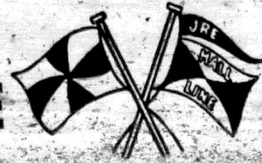
The directors' report and balance-sheet and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1959, were adopted.

The retiring director, Mr. R. P. Cranfell was re-elected, and the remuneration of the directors for the past year's work was fixed.

At the subsequent extraordinary general meeting the capitalization and scrip issue proposals were approved.

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

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| | | | |
|---|----------|----------------------------|------------|
| Vessel | S. Wales | Glasgow | Birkenhead |
| CITY OF PHILADELPHIA | | April 7 | April 16 |
| DIPLOMAT | May 7 | | May 17 |
| * Mosel Bay with or without transhipment. | | * For Lobito or Mauritius. | |

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

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| Vessel | S. Wales | Glasgow | Birkenhead |
| KING GEORGE | | | April 1 |
| SPEAKER | | April 25 | May 3 |
| * Beira cargo by special arrangement. | | | |

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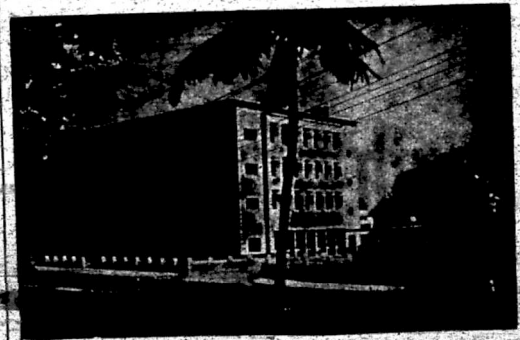
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