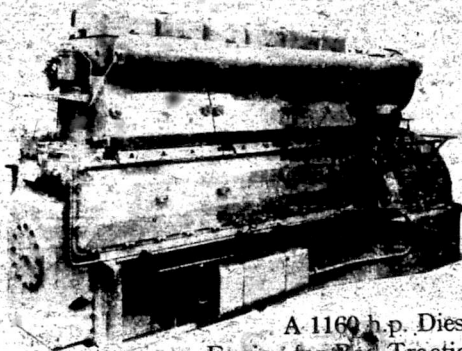


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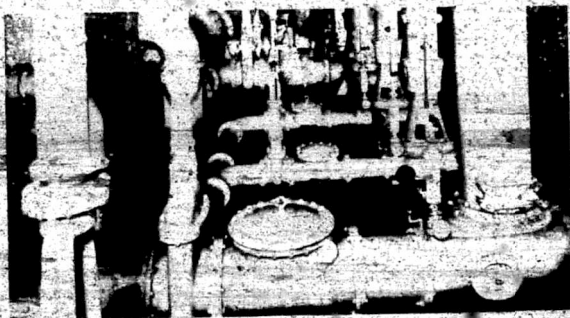
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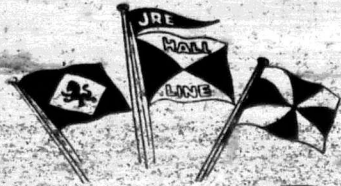
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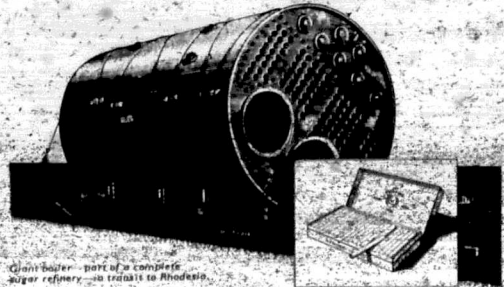
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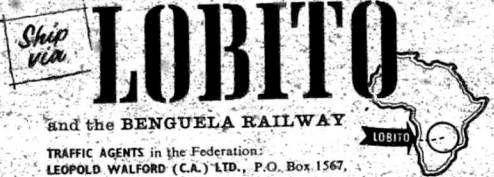


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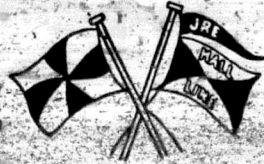
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE MACLEOD CLAQUE — which now includes all the Socialist politicians and commentators who think themselves authorities on Africa and the mass of pliant Conservative M.P.s. (who, if the policy had not been that of a Minister in an ostensibly Tory Government would have denounced it vigorously) — has lost no time in applauding the Secretary of State for the Colonies for freeing Dr. Banda from detention. The chorus of praise has stemmed from the assumption that peace and progress in Nyasaland are attainable only by early negotiations with Dr. Banda, for these blinkered simpletons could not even understand that the president of the Malawi Congress Party would be encouraged by his release to adhere more strongly than ever to the demands which he has repeated over the years. His earliest public statements should have taught these naïve theorists that Dr. Banda's ideas of negotiation are unchanged. "Give me all I want at once and that will do for a start" summarizes his attitude. Nobody but a politician would interpret that as evidence of willingness to negotiate or as justification for Mr. Macleod's gamble. We wrote last week that it was much too early to assume that his leap in the dark would end on sound ground. A few hours later Dr. Banda declared in London that he would not attend the constitutional discussions which Mr. Macleod has proposed for midsummer unless all the Nyasaland Africans still detained (among them some of the worst elements in the Old Congress) were meantime set free and permitted to take part in the talks.

No experienced Nyasaland administrator would advocate the present discharge from detention of some of these men, and quite

astutely, Dr. Banda has therefore promptly put Mr. Macleod in the position of either having to order what ought on security grounds not to be done or of being made to look foolish by a boycott of his conference by Nyasaland Africans. It is not difficult to foresee the decision in such circumstances of a Minister who knows much about political manoeuvring but nothing about Africans (and who is evidently little disposed to accept the advice of officials who have spent their lives in that study). Release of men who should still be under restraint in the public interest would, however, not help Mr. Macleod if, as is certain, Dr. Banda uses the next three months merely to repeat his demands for immediate independence for Nyasaland and its right to secede from the Federation. The levity of his approach is revealed by his suggestion that he should now become "interim Prime Minister", and in that capacity attend the October conference at which the five Governments will consider necessary amendments to the Federal Constitution. It has been quite clearly laid down that the purpose is not to end the Federation but to make such improvements in the machinery of its administration as the experience of the past seven years has shown to be desirable.

Knowing full well that that is the position and that Dr. Banda has consistently coupled political advance for Africans in Nyasaland (which nobody resists) with the unscrupling of the Federation (which would be a gross breach of faith, not least to the African beneficiaries in Nyasaland) the Secretary of State should have taken the elementary precaution of ascertaining himself that Dr. Banda is not at

Specialists in Appeasement

liberty, would be willing to join in deliberations about constitutional changes in the country of his birth without reference to Federal affairs. Though the authorities attached no conditions to his release, Dr. Banda has immediately made stipulations which make nonsense of that act from the political angle, which was the main concern of a Minister who has quickly become something of a specialist in the attempted appeasement of African extremists. The acts of appeasement ordered or sanctioned by him in Kenya since the beginning of this year have unquestionably aggravated an already grave situation. As window dressing for the Lan-

caster House Conference he cancelled the state of emergency when there was still widespread lawlessness in Kikuyuland; and, as was to be foreseen, there has since been further deterioration. Appeasement will similarly recoil on the law-abiding populations of other African territories in which it is attempted by a Minister in a desperate and dangerous hurry. It needs to be brought home to Mr. Macleod that the first duty of a Government is to govern fairly and firmly on behalf of the mass of the people, and that scurry and scuttle at the behest of a handful of agitators constitute betrayal of that fundamental obligation.

Notes By The Way

Airport Apron Strings

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE in this country must have seen Dr. Banda's television appearance last week with Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, the young Liberal M.P., and part of the Press conference which followed—a most unusual arrangement. But there was much about Dr. Banda's visit that was unusual. To the undisguised disgust of the large number of reporters and radio and television representatives at London Airport and the dismay of his banner-waving African supporters (who had banners proclaiming him "Uncrowned King of Nyasaland") Dr. Banda refused to say a word on his arrival. His lips were sealed by contract. I understand that five months ago Associated Rediffusion, jogged by the keen Mr. Thorpe, wrote to Dr. Banda in Gwelo prison offering to pay a fee (undisclosed), his hotel bills, and the £387 first-class return ticket to Central Africa on condition that he kept silent until he had appeared before their television cameras in London. That did not prevent him from speaking in Nyasaland and in Dar es Salaam, but Mr. Thorpe was waiting for him on the apron at Rome to caution him against saying a syllable at London Airport, where, sandwiched between four television men, the slight figure in a black homburg was hustled into a car—of course, with Mr. and Mrs. Fenner Brockway.

Nettled and Evasive

HAVING BEEN THUS BROUGHT to the studio, Dr. Banda gave Associated Rediffusion its money's worth. A producer fears a dull, dragging interview. It was anything but that. Dr. Banda lacks charm, has not a TV personality, and must have created an unfavourable impression upon the public at large—most of whom would in any event have forgotten him by the end of the next programme. But he was in turn buoyant, good-humoured, demagogic, vehement, and annoyed, and at times he hammered the table and jabbed an emphasizing finger. He was clearly nettled by questions on the readiness of Nyasaland for independence and the political immaturity of its people, and evasive on the economic viability of the country if shorn from the Federation—which are the very subjects about which he should always be pressed. In the main, however, the questions put to him were sympathetic. When the Press conference ended the producer beamed with pleasure, and Dr. Banda's second, briefer term of discussion had ended.

Budget Blow at Overseas Investment

SO FAR AS I AM AWARE, no member of the House of Commons and no commentator in any newspaper has drawn attention to the damage which must be done to overseas investment by the Government's decision to raise the tax on company profits from 10% to 12½%, which means that, with income tax at 7s. 9d. in the pound, rather more than half the taxable profits of every company in the United Kingdom is taken by the Exchequer. Taxable profits, as every businessman knows, are always rated for Inland Revenue purposes at well above net profits in the ordinary commercial sense, for they do not allow for necessary reserves and other provisions without which a business could not continue to operate efficiently. The official estimate is that the additional 2½% will bring in about £65m. annually. A chartered accountant friend whose business is primarily with companies operating in Colonial territories tells me that the higher impost will in practice mulct commerce and industry of about £100m. For some years United Kingdom investments in new enterprises overseas have been running at about £200m., and the Prime Minister and some of his senior colleagues have repeatedly said that that was not enough. Yet if they are now to take a substantially larger amount in taxation from the financial and industrial groups which have found that £200m., how can they expect the level to be maintained, let alone raised?

Why Be Surprised?

MANY CONSERVATIVES in and out of the House of Commons are condemning the budget as Socialist. Even if that generalization were accurate, it would be difficult to understand why they should be surprised. Have they not had a completely "Socialist" policy in African affairs since Mr. Macleod was transferred to the Colonial Office?—and without a word of public protest from even one of their number. If any of them doubts the answer to that question, he might ask himself if the result of the Lancaster House Conference in Kenya could have been worse if Mr. Callaghan had presided as Secretary of State for the Colonies. I can think of nothing which that left-wing Socialist would have been likely to do which Mr. Macleod did not do. Indeed, there are quite a number of M.P.s, and not all of them Socialists, who are convinced that Mr. Callaghan would have been less willing than Mr. Macleod to appease the African extremists. What a judgement on an apparently Party Minister!

Dr. Banda Says "No Talks Unless All Detainees Are Released"

"I Would Act As Prime Minister of Nyasaland Until October"

DR. BANDA said on Independent Television last Thursday evening that his sole aim was to achieve self-government for Nyasaland and secession from the Federation.

He foresaw possible links with Northern Rhodesia, the Congo, the East African territories, Portuguese East Africa, and Basutoland, but on no account would Nyasaland have anything to do with Southern Rhodesia. "Let them join with South Africa if they want to," he said.

Questioned about constitutional talks, Dr. Banda said he thought they might take place in June.

[Mr. Blackwood, the U.F.P. leader in Nyasaland, has suggested July in order to avoid clashing with the Nyasaland budget session]. Dr. Banda said that, whatever the date, he would not participate, unless the remaining detainees—about 140—were released, and free to take part.

Talk About Secession

That was also the condition of his appearance before the Monckton Commission. He had been asked to give evidence several times by Mr. Macleod during the past few days, "but I am not going to: I won't speak to the commission until all my men have been released from prison; if that happens, then I'll tell the commission what I have to say—I'll talk about secession".

Interviewed by Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, Liberal M.P. for North Devon, he said that he had been treated very well in prison, where he had spent much of the time "teaching my boys constitutional history". On his release he found the mood of the Nyasas "20 times better than it had been, with opposition to the Federation much stronger, and loyalty to me much stronger". If it had not been for Mr. Macleod, whom he described several times as a "Christian gentleman", he would have still been in prison. "Sir Roy Welensky wanted me to stay in prison for two years, I would not negotiate anything with Sir Roy", whom he described as "a bully", but he bore him no ill-will.

Dr. Banda gave three reasons why Nyasaland should secede from the Federation: "First, because the Europeans wanted federation to prevent us from becoming independent on our own; secondly, it was imposed on us against our wishes; thirdly, because of the treatment fellow Africans have been given in Southern Rhodesia since it became self-governing in 1923. There is no difference in policy in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa".

How would Nyasaland manage for money if it left the Federation? The budget, Dr. Banda replied, had been balanced in 1952, and Nyasaland could stand on its own feet economically.

Was there a risk of violence? "None whatever". European settlers had nothing to fear. "They have been my friends and neighbours for 50 years. I do not want them to go away". So far as the British people were concerned, he thanked them for their attitude "when I and some of my people were arrested and some were killed".

Economic Problems

In the subsequent Press conference (part of which was televised) Dr. Banda was closely questioned. He refused explicit answers to questions on constitutional and economic matters except to say on the former that "I can tell my plans only to Mr. Macleod," and on the latter that he hoped to raise money in the United States, "although I won't allow it until I get control".

He appreciated the extent of Nyasaland's dependence on its migrant labour and would strive to find alternative employment at home. But I am not a dictator. I would not prevent anyone having access to land work.

On the position of expatriate civil servants under an African Government, he said: "I have already put out orders and two-thirds of the Civil servants are prepared to stay. I would offer them contracts".

Was Nyasaland ready for self-government, and did her people understand the responsibility of the franchise and democratic forms of government? "How can you tell when a country is ready? It's like saying to your son: 'I want you to be a first class tennis player, but don't touch a racket until you get to Wimbledon'. Many of his people might not be literate, but they knew what they wanted."

Asked whether, considering his long absence from Nyasaland, he fully understood the country's problems, Dr. Banda retorted: "Ask the people who sent for me."

He bore no resentment against the British Government for his imprisonment. They and the Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage ("he is a very good man") were behind him now.

"Howling For My Blood"

"Mr. Macleod understands our case. Linnox-Boyd would not have released me when Welensky and the Southern Rhodesian settlers were howling for my blood. If I had not got out while Macleod was on his visit there would have been violence. The people were determined to get me out". He added that Nyasaland would stay quiet and peaceful if he was allowed to control his own people.

Nyasaland wanted self-government now, and he had come to put his case to the British people. Only if his lieutenants were released would he be prepared to negotiate at the coming constitutional talks, and agree to act as Prime Minister for an interim period until the Federal Constitution Review in October. "I want an African Government to speak for Nyasaland at the autumn talks".

In seeking independence was he not deserting Africans in Southern Rhodesia? He replied that if two heads were in the lion's mouth it was better that one should try to get out if it had the chance. "The one that gets out could then leap on the lion's back", he added.

Discussing immediate plans, he said that, unless invited, he would not see any Ministers during this visit, but he would meet Opposition leaders.

Dr. Banda had received a great send-off when he flew from Nyasaland to Dar es Salaam on his way to London. Thousands of Africans lined the road between Limbe and Blantyre, and a convoy of cars, lorries, trucks, and bicycles, stretching over a mile and a half, followed him to the airport.

There, in a speech from the back of a lorry, he said that if it had been left to the British Government he would have been freed much sooner; but Salisbury had not wanted him out because Rhodesians said there would be trouble. He urged the crowd to behave like "ladies and gentlemen". Mr. Macleod had done something very good for Africa, and "if you do as I tell you, he will be able to help us, because I trust him".

In a Dar es Salaam statement Dr. Banda dwelt on African unity. "We are all one people. The boundary between Nyasaland and Tanganyika is artificial, not God-made. It was made by the Germans and British, not by us. For us it is a bridge, not a boundary".

Asked if that meant a possible federation of Nyasaland and Tanganyika, he said: "You will hear from me later about that".

Mr. Julius Nyerere, the Tanganyika leader, had a short private talk at the airport with Dr. Banda. They walked across the runway with their arms linked while Africans sang nationalist songs.

Statements Worth Noting

"The trade boycott in Buganda and the attitude of some of the African nationalist politicians have made non-African businessmen in Uganda afraid to put their money into the expansion of their businesses or the establishment of new enterprises." Mr. J. M. Payne, president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

"Is it beyond the bounds of possibility that the Privy Council, whose duty it is to advise the Queen, might know something about Africa and advise Her Majesty wisely when an Order in Council containing the new Constitution for Kenya is laid before it?" Mr. O. R. Arnold, of Kisumu.

"The present fashion is to believe that if people are not to be ruled by a white man, they must be ruled by a black man." Mr. O. R. Arnold, Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Air Commodore Howard-Williams Denounces Macleod Plan

Blundell Party Accused of Nepotism and Scheming for Seats*

THE LANCASTER HOUSE CONFERENCE FAILED because of the intransigence of our African friends, and despite the versatility of Mr. Blundell on his political trapeze.

No agreement which meant anything emerged because: (a) our African friends wanted to grab the European land (which is only 5% of Kenya, but from which we pull 80% of the revenue); (b) education was not even discussed; and (c) some 80% of the European voters, as represented by the Briggs group and myself, were not even remotely satisfied.

Agreed that Mr. Blundell won over the House of Commons and the Prime Minister. He should now surely be asked to find how he stands with his own people here. Otherwise he could be in danger of misleading H.M. Government.

The Speaker of our House, Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, an old settler of impeccable reputation, has just thrown up his job (worth £3,000 a year) in protest. Responsible men do not lightly abandon their heritage.

There is talk among the Masai tribe, one of the more warlike, of supporting the Briggs group, saying they will not be ruled by the Kikuyu or the Luo.

Oddly enough, their antecedents were Europeans, as witness the accepted authority C. G. Seligmann in "Races of Africa" (page 142): "The incoming Hamites were pastoral Europeans — arriving wave after wave". Their coming to East Africa dates "as far back as the pluvial period", he says, which gives them title at least 150,000 years back. They are alleged to ask for a tribal solution. As all Kenya belongs to them, if indeed it belongs to anyone, there lies a problem.

The Masai have been here for a known 5,000 years, and possibly for some 200,000 years. The Bantu have been in Kenya a mere 400 years — and would not have been allowed to become so numerous but for the protection offered them by H.M. Government. We have a treaty with the Masai: what is to happen to that?

Mr. Ngala, who led the African elected members at the conference, has recently said that the Africans claim the 10-mile coastal strip too. But the Arabs have been there for over 1,000 years and the Europeans (Portuguese) for 500 years — this apart from considerations of our treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar. Here is the way to prod an ever-open sore.

Freehold and Leasehold Titles

Mr. Ngala also says that the White Highlands are "in dispute" and that therefore the European shall have no right to such lands when the Africans get power. But we have been given freehold and leasehold titles by the Crown. What does Her Majesty say to the use of her name in this regard? This could indeed be something over which she might be persuaded to refuse to accept the counsel of her advisers.

The Chief Secretary to the Government conceded to me in Legislative Council that "merit and ability, experience and integrity" would remain the criteria of all Government appointments. How then can an African Minister be yet accepted?

If our African friends co-operate and come into Government which I doubt, for how long will they remain? They want *Uhuru* which means in practice not freedom but licence. Hitherto they have given no sign of responsibility. They will always huddle. They want Kenyatta released. That means Mau Mau and then God alone can help Kenya, because the hundreds of thousands of African loyalists will be sold down the river and heads will roll. They want Mr. Musa Amalemba out of government, and they will probably try to get Mr. Ngala in some responsible position.

These altogether charming characteristics are the result of a long history of oppression and of a long period of being ruled by a few Europeans. They are the result of a long period of being ruled by a few Europeans. They are the result of a long period of being ruled by a few Europeans.

he would open one of them; finding it was bad, he went to his friend, who told him that the sardines were not for eating, but for trading. It may be found that neither Mboya, Kioko, nor Odiga will go into Government; they prefer to trade outside, and have said so.

Mboya has said that the alleged "agreement" will last only a short time. Within three years we have had three plans here to kill all plans — the Lyttelton Plan; the Lennox Boyd Plan; and now the Macleod Plan. Are we to have others within the year because of African waywardness? The Lennox-Boyd Plan was devised to last 10 years. There was nothing wrong with the Lennox-Boyd Plan save that our African friends would not co-operate; any more than they will now.

As but one instance of the coming tragedy, 14 members of two old settler families, with 45 years of residence behind them are putting up their land for sale and leaving as soon as possible. Significantly, our African friends have already opened their mouths so wide as to drive over £1m. a week out of the Colony and completely lose the confidence of the City of London. The stock market here has fallen.

American money is on the way in, but not to these values; and somehow that does not ring right for Britain. We accept the whole matter as having been engineered by America. They have ever sustained the more revolting issues and our African friends, who proceed to the U.S.A. the moment they become of any importance; Mr. Ngala has been invited for an eight-week sojourn, and will probably be doctored there, as were Dr. Kioko and Dr. Mboya.

New Kenya Party Accused

America — where in some States they do not give the vote to Negroes; where there is not a single black senator; where a mere 18 coloured (not straight Negro) in the House of Representatives represent 18m. Negroes; and where lynch law reigns. The American passion for democracy in Africa is just nonsense. As a matter of interest, our African friends were advised at the London conference by a distinguished American lawyer and did not approve a Bill of Rights.

Europeans are prevented from getting together around a table and speaking with one voice by the New Kenya Group, which does not represent the people of Kenya, as any election would unquestionably demonstrate.

I accuse the New Kenya Party of nepotism. During the London conference some of them feathered their own nests to get back into the House at all costs. Witness not only the special or national seats which are now designed to be decided solely by an almost all-black Legislative Council — the one feature of narrow election to which almost everyone objected, preferring a wider-ranged electoral college. Witness also the method of selection of the 10 European seats which require the direct connivance of Europeans in an all-black role before its time and before they are trained to rule.

This system can but lead to an all-black dictatorship and ultimately to an all-black selection of the Governor and of the Attorney-General, as in Ghana.

The very thesis of Parliamentary government lies in a healthy Opposition. The operative word is *lies*. Is it in fact a completely bogus set-up expressly designed against an Opposition? Not one of these 12 nepotist national seats could possibly represent his own community, any more than could any of the tentative 10. Chicago at its worst could not be worse. This is not politics; this is downright knavery, and will be recognized as such by honest men.

At the conference Mr. Musa Amalemba was threatened by the murder of his wife and family, Mr. Nathoo by what had already happened to the Asian community, and Mr. Blundell by what would happen to all of us. What hope is there where such weakness is abroad, where such thoughts are rampant, where such abject fears rule? Is Government scared to do its duty and govern?

Nothing phoney ever succeeds. The Macleod Plan just will not work — wherefore all is not yet lost in Kenya, say I, ever an optimist.

Next year I shall leave the political scene in Kenya, as the Home Government leaves away our heritage, in my view needlessly, as in Egypt, the Sudan, Iraq, Ghana, Nigeria, and now in Kenya, bogusly on the model of the Mother of Parliaments, but actually in favour of complete dictatorship, which disposes of all opposition.

The very penultimate refusal on behalf of my constituents on the sanity of the White Highlands and on the education of our children, over both of which the conference failed

to reach any agreement, is a clear indication of the complete failure of the Macleod Plan.

Letters to the Editor**P.M.'s Definition of Partnership****Mr. J. H. Wallace's Reference**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Your report of my remarks when presiding at the recent dinner of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club must give the impression to your readers—no doubt unwittingly and due to the necessity for brevity—that I cast doubts on the sincerity of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

This I did not do; on the contrary, the words I used addressing Lord Dundee, Minister without Portfolio, who was the guest of honour, were: "We are heartened by the words of your leader, the Prime Minister, when he described the policy of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom in relation to those multi-racial territories for which H.M. Government has responsibility in Africa as being 'to create a society which respects the rights of individuals; a society in which men are given the opportunity to grow to their full stature, and that must include the opportunity to have an increasing share in political power and responsibility; a society in which individual merit and individual merit alone is the criterion for man's advancement whether political or economic'."

I added: "It seems to me that that is a good definition of partnership, which is the basis of the Federation's policy."

Yours faithfully,

J. H. WALLACE,

London, S.W.1.

Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia.

Governor's Actions Unconstitutional**Political Manoeuvres in Kenya**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The tragedy-comedy at Government House is over at last—after surely a record run for such performances. The main items were apparently demands by the Africans for the release of Kenyatta and other detainees and supplications by the Governor for some of these same Africans to become Ministers of the Crown.

The whole affair is contemptible and dangerous to loyalists, but I wish to draw attention to another aspect. The Constitution of Kenya lays down (in Part III, §12 (1)) that "the Governor shall consult the Council of Ministers . . . unless he did so—and before each surrender—I submit that his action has been unconstitutional.

Again, the introduction of a "caretaker Government" amounts to the suspension of the present Constitution. The new Council of Ministers is to consist (according to Mr. Mboya) of five officials, seven non-officials, and three African "watchdogs" and one "assistant watchdog": no doubt the watchdogs will be fully co-operative with those they suspect of burglary. Has any Governor (or even a Secretary of State) the power to overrule an Order-in-Council made by Her Majesty the Queen?

Kitale,
Kenya.

Yours faithfully,

O. R. ARNELL.

The Sudanese Government recently asked Soviet Russia if 147 accredited senior diplomats were necessary in their embassy in Khartoum—more than the British, French, and American embassies combined.
Mr. Kenneth Armitage

Points from Letters**Intolerable**

"THE B.B.C. CONDUCTED INTERVIEW the other evening, though ostensibly addressed to the question of the boycott of South African goods, was during the 10 minutes for which I watched—until I switched off in disgust—mainly an unscrupulous attack on the Central African Federation by Mr. Woodrow Wyatt, M.P., and his respondents. This kind of calculated subversion of one Commonwealth Government by the publicly-owned broadcasting corporation of another Government is intolerable. I agree with you that the Socialist leaders and their men have done more harm to the United Kingdom and the Colonies than any of our external enemies."

Terrorism in Kikuyuland

"A LOYAL KIKUYU who has been with us for six years has just come back from two weeks' leave in the reserve. He tells me that terror has been inspired in loyal Africans by what happened at the Lancaster House Conference, and that ex-Mau Mau detainees are going round the countryside noting the names of Mau Mau adherents, who are promised land which is to be taken from African loyalists as soon as there is an African-dominated Government. They also declare that land consolidation is to come to an end. Some chiefs have committed suicide to escape what they expect from Mau Mau adherents, and all loyalists fear that the Europeans will leave and that they will be left defenceless. The African politicians seem almost united in declaring their Mau Mau allegiance and that Kenyatta and his close associates will be released."

Madness

"A NEWSPAPER REPORT from Brussels which I have just read suggests that the Belgian Government must be mad to be stampeded into self-government this year for a vast colony which has scarcely an African of any administrative or political competence whatever. Is H.M. Government less mad in its rashness in Kenya? One of the worst features is the complete absence of criticism except by you. Agreeing with every word you have written in condemnation, I have written short letters to some of the leading newspapers and asked several friends interested in Kenya to do the same. Not one of the letters has been published. Why has Fleet Street joined in the conspiracy of silence with which you have quite rightly charged the Conservative Party? How can we be expected to trust politicians or the newspapers if almost all criticism is suppressed on so important an issue?"

Destroyed Confidence

"YOU HAVE REPORTED MR. NYERERE, leader of the Tanganyika African National Union and of the Opposition in the Legislature, as pleading for the confidence of British investors. Yet not many weeks ago he said in the Legislative Council: 'We are the bosses, and the sooner we become the bosses the better for the people on the other side of the House'. Does he imagine that that sort of talk creates confidence? Does he not know that he is reported to the outside world? Even if his 'we' means the non-official members of all races, not merely the African members, it is still highly damaging, for I doubt if a single representative in Tanganyika of large-scale investment of any kind believes that a Government formed from the present elected members, African, European, and Asian, would be competent to do as well as the present administration. There is all the difference between Mr. Nyerere's confidence and the lack of confidence of the outside world."

Conflicting Views in Nyasaland

Mr. Macleod Hints at Difficult Conference

THE NYASALAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE would take place in London in June or July, Mr. Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, said before leaving Salisbury last week.

He made it clear at a Press conference that there were wide differences between the viewpoints put to him, and that it would be necessary for all concerned to come to the conference with a determination to make it succeed. He had visited Nyasaland without definite or detailed proposals of his own, but after the discussions he had had he felt they could now usefully carry forward that consideration of Nyasaland's constitutional position which was interrupted by the disturbances a year ago.

Dr. Banda and Mr. Kenneth Kaunda might be invited to attend the review of the Federal Constitution in London in the autumn.

Questioned about the possibility of Britain handing over responsibility for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the Federal authorities, Mr. Macleod said that H.M. Government would not withdraw its protection unless we are satisfied that it is the wish of the people.

Asked whether he thought Nyasaland Africans would be satisfied with anything less than Dr. Banda's demand for self-government and secession, the Minister said he hoped to see constitutional advance in Nyasaland. He added that there was no secret clause or agreement between himself and Dr. Banda.

As he passed through Salisbury on his way back from Nyasaland Mr. Macleod saw Sir Roy Welensky for 90 minutes.

When he arrived in Nairobi, en route for Mauritius Mr. Macleod cancelled a Press conference which has been arranged.

As the Colonial Secretary drove from the airport there were shouts from a group of Masai who had intended to present him with a petition seeking an assurance that Britain would honour a treaty signed with the tribe in 1940.

At the airport he told a reporter that the question of Kenyatta's future was a matter for the Governor.

Mr. Macleod arrived in Mauritius on Sunday and was met at the airport by the Governor, Sir Colville Deverell. The Colonial Secretary inspected the damage caused by two recent cyclones.

Sir Edgar Whitehead's Plea

Federation Seen As a "Healthy Buffer"

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told a political meeting last week that it was imperative to keep the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland intact as a healthy buffer between the white nationalism of South Africa and advancing black nationalism. War was inevitable if the two nationalisms met on a common frontier.

Southern Rhodesia must have faith in the Federation and not leave Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to be swamped by black nationalism. If Southern Rhodesia abandoned her associates and seceded from the Federation, the inevitable consequence would be black nationalist Governments in the northern territories.

A pass system was, he said, essential in Southern Rhodesia, because more than 300,000 Africans—over half the labour force—came from outside the Colony's boundaries. The difference between the South African pass laws for Africans and those of Southern Rhodesia was in the manner of their enforcement, while the South African police made intensive pass-checking drives occasionally, the Southern Rhodesian police asked to see and African's pass only if he was acting suspiciously or breaking the law.

Success in Africa will depend on performance and example on the spot: One cannot help wishing that more of the wise and courageous people who give enlightened advice from the safe distance of 6,000 miles from the problems would come and live and work in Africa to help in the attempt to create a new society based on equitable treatment for all colours and still recognizing the special position of the white.

Colonel W. H. L. Gordon, writing from Blanda to *The Times*.

Poverty and Disorder the Alternative To Substantial British Aid to Africa

DISENGAGEMENT from her responsibilities in Africa will cost Great Britain substantial sums, Miss Margery Perham has written in a letter to the *Times*. She said, *inter alia*:

Events in East and Central Africa foreshadow rapid advances there towards majority rule, which the crisis in South Africa may well accelerate.

The States created by Britain in East Africa enclose peoples even less ready than those of West Africa to become nations. Their isolation longer, their populations scantier, their resources poorer, their education and political experience less advanced, their tribal and ethnic divisions more unbridged. For these very reasons external enterprise plays a far larger part.

Take Kenya, the nodal region. The very recent structure of civilization might collapse if left inadequately supported during the coming transition. Much more than the sum now under discussion will be needed, not to finance a settler exodus but for the general land settlement and development which could retain confidence and achieve a marriage between European and African agriculture, so long at odds. Immigrant enterprise in Tanganyika and Uganda might also need temporary support.

The external element could thus be sustained through the remaining years of British control and so allow the new African Ministers time to appreciate its contribution and practise responsible, inter-racial co-operation. During this period, since African needs are almost illimitable, international aid and private investment from all friendly Powers should be vigorously attracted.

East Africa's staff shortage being far greater, our Overseas Service requires much more support than that given in West Africa or the Sudan. In the past few weeks I have seen our agents, from Governors downwards, attempting the almost impossible task of achieving, with the sanction of force all but forbidden, the orderly canalization of the tumultuous flood of African political assertion—and this, at a time when their own careers are threatened with extinction or continuance under changed and obscure conditions and uncertain tenure.

Since wrangling on this issue poisons the delicate period of transition, Britain should supply the compensation and inducement pay which new African Governments may be unable or unwilling to provide. We have not only here a debt of honour but a solid interest in generating viable African States and willing members of the Commonwealth.

These purposes make two demands. One is a much better articulation in Whitehall between the Colonial and Commonwealth phases. The other is money.

Britain cannot cheaply disengage herself from the large obligations she undertook so confidently some 60 years ago. The Labour and Liberal parties especially, who have built up political pressure for African self-government, should now teach their followers to accept the obligations and sacrifices demanded by the resultant situation. Otherwise the way to nationhood in East and Central Africa, especially for the minority groups, European, Asian, Arab, and even African, may be along a *via dolorosa* of poverty and disorder.

Ethiopia's Suspicions

SOMALIA has been accused of neo-imperialist designs on the Horn of Africa in a leading article in the official Ethiopian newspaper. Reporting that the Somalia Legislative Assembly had addressed a letter to the President of Italy asking for Italian help in arranging a plebiscite under the auspices of the United Nations on the future of the Horn of Africa, the *Ethiopian Herald* described that action as an attempt to establish a greater Somaliland under the flag of a State yet to become independent. Ethiopia was stated to "feel no compulsion to covet lands which are not hers", but she would "positively defend those territories which she has".

The astonishing achievement of land consolidation in the Central Province of Kenya is one of the most remarkable of the Colonial Service in any part of the Commonwealth. Sir Patrick Ransom, Governor of Kenya.

Parliament**Socialist M.Ps. Extenuate Mau Mau
Two Plead for Release of Jomo Kenyatta**

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, having told the House of Commons last week that though there was no evidence of increased Mau Mau activity in Kenya, there was increased lawlessness connected with revival of the Kenyatta cult.

MR. STONEHOUSE (Lab.) said: "Does not the Minister agree that there is no purpose whatever in raking over the embers of the past and that it is much more fruitful to concentrate on building up the new democratic future of Kenya and releasing all the political detainees?"

MR. ALPORT: "That is a different question, but we hope that the result of the Lancaster House Conference will be the beginning of a new era of peace and progress for Kenya."

MR. SWINGLER (Lab.): "Now that Africans have joined the Kenya Government, would it not be possible to take steps to end the system of arbitrary detention, to give detainees against whom charges cannot be proved in the courts the judicial right of come forward to prove to the review commission that they have not been connected with Mau Mau?"

Intimidation of Witnesses

MR. ALPORT: "I do not think that the problem has changed since the recommendations of Mr. Fairn and his colleagues were made. The difficulties that arise concerning the intimidation of witnesses are perhaps no less great at present than they were when the recommendations were made."

MR. P. WILLIAMS (Cons.): "Will my hon. friend assure the House that nothing will be done to endanger the lives or property of people known as loyal Africans?"

MR. ALPORT: "The position of those who were of assistance to the Government during the emergency is extremely important. When considering the cases of individuals who are detained or restricted, their attitude to rehabilitation and the security situation is borne in mind."

MR. S. SILVERMAN (Lab.): "What is now the reason for continued detention of Jomo Kenyatta? Is he not a very old and sick man? Has he not long ago served the sentence which was inflicted upon him by a court? Is there any reasonable explanation for keeping this man in his present situation?"

MR. ALPORT: "If the hon. gentleman wishes an answer to that question, he should table it."

MR. WILLIAMS having referred to the entry of African elected members into the Government of Kenya, MR. ALPORT expressed pleasure that three Ministers and one Assistant Minister had accepted office in a caretaker Government to be formed for the period remaining until the Lancaster House Constitution comes into operation, adding that all the African constituency elected members had undertaken to support the Africans.

MR. WILLIAMS referred to criticism of Africans who had accepted portfolios but still continued to criticize the Government's policy, and added: "There must be collective Government responsibility. Will the Minister give an assurance that the present stage of constitutional advance will be sufficiently long for African and other Ministers to acclimatize themselves to new responsibilities?"

Difficult Problems

MR. ALPORT: "I should have thought that if there were any irregularities or unorthodoxy about the work of Ministers, that would be largely due to unfamiliarity with the difficult problems Ministers have to face in a parliamentary democracy. I am quite certain that these four African elected members will have very good opportunity with their colleagues of learning of the problems of responsibility in a parliamentary democracy during the period of the caretaker Government."

MR. R. A. BUTLER, Home Secretary, said that when the Governor decided to release Dr. Banda on April 1st no conditions were attached to his release. Whether there would be constitutional talks in London depended on discussions now taking place in Nyasaland.

MR. CALVERT: "Is there to be no expression of regret by the Government and their assessment of the situation by being so wrong over the last 18 months? Is not the Home Secretary aware that it was proclaimed from the beginning of

site, and by so-called responsible Ministers, that in the event of Dr. Banda's release there would be widespread unrest and violence? As the Government have been so wrong about this, are we not to know what has changed their assessment of the situation?"

MR. BUTLER: "The Government have throughout had to handle a delicate situation, and the fact that there has been no trouble is at once a tribute to the wisdom of the Government and to the sense of Dr. Banda in his published broadcast appealing that there should be no violence and appealing to his own people to give him a chance to lead them through peace and by having talks."

Asked by MR. F. M. BENNETT (Cons.) if recent threats in certain African quarters of unilateral abrogation of the 1895 treaty with Zanzibar were not deplorable and likely to increase insecurity and instability, MR. ALPORT replied: "It is most important that there should be security and tranquility in Kenya. H.M. Government will continue to discharge the responsibilities that we have to the Government of H.H. the Sultan under the Protectorate Agreement of 1895."

MR. G. THOMAS asked if a Seychellois would be appointed to the vacant post of Director of Agriculture in the Seychelles.

MR. ALPORT: "A local candidate, Mauritian by birth but long resident in Seychelles, has already been appointed Director of Agriculture in Seychelles. There, as elsewhere in the Colonial territories, it is always the practice to fill vacant posts with local candidates, if suitable local candidates are available."

MR. ALBU (Lab.) was told by Mr. Alport that the Copperbelt Technical Foundation in Northern Rhodesia could not expect Government financial help unless it were multi-racial.

MR. ALPORT said that the number of Africans in senior official posts in Kenya had increased by nearly 200 in the last four years. The problem was basically education, and the effort now being made to secure eight years of primary education for most African children should send on larger numbers to secondary and higher education, thus equipping them for higher posts.

A survey part of the "Flying Doctor Service of Africa" Organization was to visit Kenya and Tanganyika.

Nyasaland Constitutional Talks**All Opinions to be Represented**

ALL SHADES OF POLITICAL OPINION in Nyasaland are to be represented at constitutional talks in London in July. It had been thought in some quarters that Mr. Macleod's invitation to Dr. Banda was personal; but Mr. Michael Blackwood, leader of the Nyasaland division of the United Federal Party, said last week that the Colonial Secretary had invited representatives of all political parties and a number of national associations.

Mr. Blackwood added that Mr. Macleod was trying to lessen tension in Nyasaland in his talks with leaders of political and other organizations. In that he was doing very well. The U.F.P. had been very satisfied with the results of the talks and it appeared that Dr. Banda felt the same way.

Mr. Blackwood thought the London talks would be held towards the end of July, for the Nyasaland budget session was timed for the beginning of July, and it was unlikely that Mr. Macleod would ask representatives to fly to London before the session ended.

What Manner of Oath?

THE TERMS OF THE OATH SWORN before the Speaker by members of the Legislative Council of the Somaliland Protectorate is in these words: "I do solemnly affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, her heirs and successors, according to law. I do swear that I will observe an oath of secrecy: "I do swear that except with the authority of His Excellency the Governor I will not directly or indirectly reveal the business or proceedings of the Executive Council or the nature or contents of any document communicated to me as a member of the Council or any matter coming to my knowledge in my capacity as member of the Council, and that in all things I will be a true and faithful councillor to Her Majesty."

PERSONALIA

MR. GODFREY WINN is visiting Kenya for the London *Daily Express*.

MRS. S. M. RAMPLEY has just returned from England to Naivasha, Kenya.

MR. COLIN BLACK has been in London from Rhodesia for a few days.

MR. RONALD FRANCIS MEDLICOTT has joined the board of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

MR. P. G. E. FARWELL, a district officer in Northern Rhodesia, is in England on leave.

MRS. DOROTHY HUGHES, an elected member of the Kenya Legislature, is visiting the U.S.A.

MR. DISCLE FOOT, O.C., M.P., and MRS. FOOT gave a reception in London last Friday for Dr. Banda.

THE PRIME MINISTER addressed the Joint Commonwealth Societies in London last night on "Africa".

MR. E. HARFORD, Belgian Consul-General in the Federation, and MRS. HARFORD arrived in England.

SIR DONALD FORSYTH ANDERSON has joined the board of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

MR. H. W. YOXALL, chairman of Condé Nast Publications, Ltd., has returned to London from a visit to the Union and Rhodesia.

FIELD-MARSHAL EARL ALEXANDER OF TUNIS has been appointed Grand Master of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

SIR CHARLES and LADY BONSONBY arrived last Friday in the WINCHESTER CASTLE from their visit to East, Central, and South Africa.

DR. P. H. SEBUWUFU, a young Muganda, has been appointed an assistant lecturer in the Medical School of Makerere College, Uganda.

VISCOUNT LAMBTON, Conservative M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed, recently spent four days in Dar es Salaam before flying on to Nyasaland.

VISCOUNT MONCKTON, who is now in Rhodesia, has been elected deputy chairman of the London Clearing Bankers for the ensuing year.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, M.P., leader of the United Federal Party in Northern Rhodesia and Minister of Labour and Mines, is learning to fly.

MR. P. H. SMITH has succeeded Mr. J. A. SEYS as president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya. The deputy president is MR. J. A. R. KING.

MR. C. E. TILNEY, lately Minister of Finance in Tanganyika, who is retiring from the Colonial Service, and MRS. TILNEY have arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. J. H. MANNING and COLONEL W. B. ROGERS, respectively Kenya and Tanganyika Trade Representatives in Salisbury, recently spent a few days in Nyasaland.

PROFESSOR KENNETH ROBINSON is about to leave London on a Carnegie Corporation travel grant for a three months' visit to East, Central, and Southern Africa.

LORD CHANDOS, chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., has been elected president of the Locomotive and Allied Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain.

LORD SHAWCROSS, who left the Monckton Commission in Central Africa to fly to London for an operation for a slipped disc, will shortly leave the London Clinic.

THE REV. PHILIP BERRY, who for the past eight years has been on the staff of the Sheffield Industrial Mission, is to join Mindula (Ecumenical) Foundation in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, with special responsibility for industrial relations and the training of lay leaders. He is a keen cricketer.

MR. JACK THOMSON will leave London next week for Northern Rhodesia to become resident director of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies.

MR. E. C. JUDD, chairman of the United Africa Company of Nigeria, has returned to the United Kingdom to join the board of the parent United Africa Co., Ltd.

MR. W. G. LEEY has retired from the board of National and Grindlay's Bank, Ltd., to which LORD TWINING, a former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has been elected.

MR. COSTAS CALDIS, chairman of the Copperbelt Hellenic Community, has been awarded the Cross of St. Marco, one of the highest lay honours of the Greek Orthodox Church.

MR. DONALD BATH, lecturer in crop and grassland husbandry at the Egerton College of Agriculture, Njoro, is to act as agricultural consultant to the Kenya Farmers' Association.

DR. RAMSAY, Archbishop of York, leaves Great Britain this week to tour East and Central Africa in connexion with the centenary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY presided yesterday at an address given at the School of Oriental and African Studies by MR. E. K. HAWKINS on "Road and Rail Transport in East and Central Africa".

After leave in Europe Mr. J. Wolff has resumed duty as P.C. of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya. During his absence MR. G. C. M. DOWSON was Acting Provincial Commissioner.

MR. JOHN WYNDHAM, one of the private secretaries of the Prime Minister, whom he accompanied on his recent visit to West, Central, and South Africa, has been appointed Sheriff for Sussex.

LORD SINCLAIR OF CLEEVE, president of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., who has paid several visits to Central Africa, has been appointed chairman of the Bristol Waterworks Co., Ltd.

MR. NORMAN GARRETT, who has been appointed executive officer to the Dairy Board of Kenya, has been in the Colony for the past eight years. He began farming on the North Kinangop in 1957.

MR. J. NEIL CLOTHIER, a former Assistant Director of Conservation and Extension in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, has been appointed manager in Northern Rhodesia for Fisons Fertilizers, Ltd.

MR. J. H. LASCELLES, for the past seven years vice-president in Rhodesia of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, has arrived in London to take up duty as resident director in the United Kingdom.

MR. F. B. CHEMBE, an Independent African Federal M.P. for Northern Rhodesia, has joined the Central Africa Party, saying that he considers its policy the one most acceptable to African nationalist leaders.

MR. JAMES ORR, private secretary to the DUKE OF EDINBURGH was appointed an officer of the Legion d'Honneur on the occasion of General de Gaulle's visit to London. MR. ORR was for some years in the Kenya Police.

MR. O. S. NAYLOR, London agent of Rhodesia Railways, and MRS. NAYLOR are outward-bound in the EDINBURGH CASTLE for the Rhodesias. They will return to London early in July. Mr. Naylor last visited Rhodesia in 1939.

Visitors to London from the Federation include MR. & MRS. W. P. ELLISON, MR. G. W. G. HARRIDGE, MR. E. P. VERNALL, MR. & MRS. E. T. WILMOT, MR. & MRS. P. B. MCGOWAN, MR. R. R. STOKES, MR. V. M. EWING, and MR. G. L. SCOTT.

MR. G. HOPKINSON, for several years secretary of the Rio Tinto companies in Southern Africa, has been appointed a director of Rio Tinto Management Services (Central Africa) (Pvt.) Ltd., a chartered accountancy firm. Mr. Hopkinson left Yorkshire for Rhodesia in 1957.

Obituary

Mr. C. J. Holland-Martin, M.P.

Close Connexions With East and Central Africa

MR. CHRISTOPHER HOLLAND-MARTIN, M.P., who has died suddenly when he seemed to be recovering from the serious heart trouble which had struck him down while visiting Rhodesia, had for many years taken a close interest in East and Central African affairs.

Of a retiring nature, he did not attract the limelight in business or politics. Though a frequent visitor to East and Central Africa, he seldom spoke about the territories in the House of Commons, but his back-bench colleagues often sought his guidance, for they respected his knowledge and trusted his judgment, objectivity, and imperturbability.

Born in 1910, a son of the late R. M. Holland-Martin, who was deputy chairman of Martins Bank and chairman of the Southern Railway, he was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. In 1939 he was commissioned in the Royal Fusiliers (T.A.), but was later invalided out of the Army. He was A.D.C. and Military Secretary to the Governor-General of New Zealand from 1942 to 1944.

When Sir Philip Mitchell became Governor of Kenya in 1945, he took Holland-Martin with him as private secretary, but he soon returned to England to engage in business and politics. He was elected joint honorary treasurer of the Conservative Party in 1947 and four years later became M.P. for Ludlow, which constituency he had continued to represent, and in which he and Lady Anne Holland-Martin were very popular.

He had been chairman of the Uganda Co., Ltd., of Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., and of Zambezia Investments Co., Ltd., and a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., Zambezia Exploring Co., Ltd., and a number of other enterprises, including Martins Bank and the Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd.

Holland-Martin was at one time a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, and he had served on the East African Committee of the Commonwealth Society for the Blind.

He married in 1949 Lady Anne Cavendish, fifth daughter of the ninth Duke of Devonshire, and a sister of Lady Dorothy Macmillan, wife of the Prime Minister.

"No community of 90,000 people that I know of outside Kenya could hold a candle to the Nandi as runners. With very little training they could do performances that people in Britain would be very hard pushed to equal at 7,000 feet." — Mr. Christopher Chataway, M.P., the British Olympic runner, who has been visiting East Africa.

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 record. Ought YOU to have 16 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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United Party's New Policy Statement

Full Collaboration with Sir F. Cavendish-Bentinck

UNITED PARTY OF KENYA issued the following statement recently:—

"As the result of the outcome of the Lancaster House Conference it is clear that it would be unrealistic for the United Party to press for the introduction of their past policy relating to the Constitution in present circumstances. Therefore the United Party will direct its full energies to bringing about the implement of the following aims which are consistent with the attitude adopted by their delegation at Lancaster House and since:

"(1) To safeguard the interests of the Europeans of Kenya and of those minorities who share the same anxieties in regard to the Mailead Constitution.

"(2) It will press for amendments to the Constitution to implement the important principle enunciated by the Prime Minister in his recent speech in Cape Town which was: "that Britain's aims 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.

"(3) To secure effective and genuine representation for the European and Asian in Legislative Council and in the Council of Ministers by abolishing the specially elected seats (re-named national seats) and restoring communal representation on the past basis.

"(4) It will oppose the imposition of independence until the standards of education, integrity, and tolerance throughout the country are high enough to permit this without economic chaos, increased intimidation, and anarchy resulting.

"(5) The party will continue to press the claims they initiated for an adequate financial cushion to be provided to restore a market for farms and to maintain fair prices and restore confidence in the farming community.

"(6) It will urge on the Government the need for action to deal with the resurgence of Mau Mau activity and to adopt measures to prevent the propagation of anti-European and anti-Asian racial hatred and also of the Kenyatta cult.

"(7) Attempts to lower the standards of European education or to change its mono-racial character will be resisted. The

Europeans must have full control of their educational system, free from political influence from any quarter.

"(8) The control of European hospitals and finance must remain in European hands.

"(9) In order that the tribes be properly represented, the boundaries of constituencies in the African areas must be demarcated to correspond as nearly as possible with tribal boundaries.

"(10) The United Party will bring every possible pressure to bear on H.M. Government to honour its agreements relating to the Coastal Strip and Masailand.

"(11) We are totally opposed to the expropriation of farming land, except for genuine public purposes, excluding agricultural use.

"The party will collaborate to the full with Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck in his endeavour to encourage a united European front and the concept of bringing together other minorities and tribes.

Politicians Cannot Create Prosperity

Western Aid or Drift to Communism

LORD BALFOUR OF INCHRYE said on Monday in Canberra in his presidential address to the 20th Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Commonwealth and British Empire:—

"The politician cannot create prosperity. All he can do is create a climate for successful commerce. It is a harsh and unpalatable truth to many ardent and sincere political theorists that they cannot get away from the basic fact that no political policy or programme can of itself provide a nation's bread, but that this can come only from the proceeds of healthy and prosperous industry. The politician cannot create prosperity in 100 years. He can destroy it in one year—or less.

"Former colonial territories are surging forward to political independence, not caring if economically a slower pace would be wiser. Africa is awake and throbbing with a nationalistic pulse from the Mediterranean to the Cape. Independence comes to country after country with a speed and regularity almost like marking up a billiard score.

"Britain has accepted all this. Maybe we could here and there have checked the pace a bit, but maybe it is better as it is, for the final result may mean a country looking with friendly gratitude to past government and administration instead of in hatred and resentment.

"In the under-developed countries lies the chance for all of us. Alternative to our scourge is the drift of hopelessness to Communism. Capital investment of vast sums is needed to finance many projects of enormous diversity. In the U.K. in recent years we have managed to produce about £200m. to £300m. annually, but this only scratches the surface of need.

Independence for Ruanda-Urundi

THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION to Ruanda-Urundi has expressed the hope that the round-table conference planned for August 1 in Brussels to discuss independence will be brought forward, and that it will enable the country to "emerge from the atmosphere of agitation, fear and tension that has reigned over the past few months". They have recommended that United Nations observers should attend the conference.

Nyasaland Disturbance

A CROWD OF 200 AFRICANS armed with spears and axes was dispersed on Monday by a platoon of police using tear-smoke at Chikoki, a village near Fort Manning in the Central Province of Nyasaland. The crowd refused to obey an order to disperse given by the district commissioner, who was accompanied by a mobile police force. The Riot Act was read twice before tear-smoke was used. Police made two arrests. One man was injured while attempting to escape.

Prospector Murdered

FIVE GOGO TRIBESMEN in Tanganyika have been charged with the murder of Michael Harrington, leader of a prospecting party for Williamson Diamond Mines, Ltd. Mwaduni, whose body was found hacked about in the bush. Gogo tribesmen recently held a European geologist prisoner until the police secured his release, and another prospecting party attacked and chased by a group of Africans.

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Royal Africa Society's Awards

Medal for Dedicated Service

FIVE RECOMMENDATIONS by the council of the Royal Africa Society for the award of its bronze medal "for dedicated service to Africa" will be submitted to the annual general meeting in London on April 27. Those nominated are the Rev. Mother Cyril, of Uganda, Dr. J. H. Kennedy, of Southern Rhodesia, the Rev. Anturo Nebel, of the Sudan, Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, of South Africa, and Miss E. P. Miller, of Nigeria.

The Rev. Mother Cyril, now 80 years of age, has been just half a century in Uganda, where she has spent most of her life in teaching, contributing greatly to the development of female education in Buganda and Bunyoro. She has been mother superior of various missions, and in the 1914-18 war served as a nursing sister.

Dr. James Hutchinson Kennedy was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, and qualified at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in 1926 as the first doctor born in Southern Rhodesia. In 1932 he was appointed to the medical station at Ndanga, a centre for 11 surrounding clinics, and remained there until his retirement 27 years later. The citation says that he has done as much as any man to break down the Africans' inbred fear of the white man's methods of medicine; "thousands of Africans think more kindly of the white man and his mystifying works because 'Chiremba' passed their way."

Father Anturo Nebel, an Austrian, worked as a missionary of the Verona Fathers' Mission in Bahr El Ghazal Province for 38 years, for most of the time in isolated stations in the Dinka country. He started education work among the Rek Dinka at Kwajok, the first mission opened in their country. He compiled a Dinka dictionary and grammar, translated the Gospels and the catechism, and has written a Bible history in Dinka. He is described in the citation as the best known missionary among the Rek and Maiwal Dinka.

Europeans Threatened

EIGHT AFRICANS WERE INJURED when two home-made bombs exploded outside Asian shops in Kampala last week. Two other petrol bombs exploded in Asian-owned shops, but did no damage. The incidents are considered part of renewed boycott activity in Buganda. A local newspaper has published a letter from a leader calling himself "Muzinge" who referred to the use of bombs and wrote that Europeans walking in the streets after seven at night would be shot. This is the first time violence has been threatened to Europeans. African political leaders and members of the Kabaka's Government have condemned the incidents.

Courtesy

UNION-CASTLE liners dock at Southampton with clockwork precision at 6 a.m. on Fridays. Because the company feels that many of the 600 passengers due on May 6 in the PENDENNIS CASTLE would wish to be in London in time for the wedding that day of Princess Margaret and Mr. Armstrong-Jones, the ship's schedule is to be accelerated by 16 hours, so that she may dock on the afternoon of the previous day. Passengers who prefer may remain on board overnight and disembark at the usual time next morning.

Africans Sentenced to Death

EIGHT AFRICANS were sentenced to death in the Kenya Supreme Court recently for the murder of Mr. John Hutson, 77, on his farm near Limuru last August. Two were acquitted. Mr. Hutson was at dinner with his wife and their grand-daughter when a group of Africans armed with bush knives burst in and attacked them. Mr. Hutson died in October. Three years ago the Hutsons' only son, John Clifford Hutson, aged 39, was murdered by an African while he and his wife were taking a moonlight stroll.

Governor's Tributes to Ministers

Mr. Hope Jones and Mr. D. L. Blunt

MR. ARTHUR HOPE-JONES, lately Minister for Commerce and Industry, and Mr. D. L. Blunt, Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries, have been displaced by the Government changes in Kenya.

The Governor has written to Mr. Hope-Jones:

"I take the opportunity of paying a very sincere tribute to the able and intelligent service you have given to Kenya since you came here as Economic Adviser to the Government in 1946. Since that date your experience and knowledge have played a vital part in the economic development of the country, and Kenya is immensely grateful to you. Your personal contribution to this economic growth has been outstanding, and the new oil refinery at Mombasa will always remain as a memorial to the determination and skill you have shown in furthering the cause of the economic development of the country.

"I pay an especial tribute to the wise counsel you have always given to me and the members of the Council of Ministers during the difficult years since your appointment. Your wise advice on all the many problems that have beset Kenya has been of the greatest value to me, to your colleagues, and to the country.

"I am very pleased that we shall still have the benefit of your assistance as Minister without Portfolio until April 15 and that thereafter until you go on leave you have generously offered to continue your work at the three special problems of the oil refinery project and the oil leases negotiation, preparation for the Seven Forks hydro-electric scheme on the Tana River, and negotiation for a cellulose pulp industry. The new Minister has gratefully agreed that you should do this."

A letter to Mr. Blunt from Sir Patrick Renison states:

"I would like you to know the very real regret I feel in accepting your resignation from the Council of Ministers with effect from March 31. You have given a lifetime of service to agriculture and forestry in Kenya, Cyprus, and Nyaaland. We in Kenya have been immensely enriched by your knowledge and experience throughout the many years you have served in this country.

"In particular, I thank you on behalf of the Government as well as on my own behalf for the wise counsel and unflinching help you have given to the Council of Ministers since your appointment in 1955."

N.D.P. Protest

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, which at the beginning of this year took the place of the proscribed Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, has protested that it was refused a meeting with the Secretary of State for the Colonies while he was in Salisbury, claiming that it was the only political party whose representatives did not see Mr. Macleod. Mr. Sam Mudge, the national secretary, has said that its membership is already four times that of the Dominion Party. Among prominent new members of the N.D.P. are the Rev. N. Sithole, author of "African Nationalism", and Mr. Leopold Takawira, lately executive officer in Salisbury of the Capricorn Society.

Missionaries Attacked in Kikuyuland

A EUROPEAN PRIEST and an African sister of the Roman Catholic mission of Gaturi in the Fort Hall district of the Kikuyu reserve in Kenya were injured on Sunday by six men armed with bush knives. The sister, who was struck on the head, is reported to be in a serious condition. The injuries of Father O'Connell, who was slashed across the arms, are not serious.

C.A.P. Resignations

SEVERAL PROMINENT MEMBERS of the Matabeleland division of the Central Africa Party have resigned. They are Messrs F. L. Wigley, divisional chairman, P. A. Joubert, divisional treasurer, A. F. I. Lewis, a member of the standing committee, M. Gibson, A. H. Henderson, A. D. H. Lloyd, and Dr. J. Cooke.

News Items in Brief

There are about 12,000 deaf and dumb African children in Uganda.

The Royal Africa Society's annual meeting is to be held in London on April 27.

Only 40 European farmers are now left in the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia.

Altogether 500 Africans have been arrested after the inter-tribal fighting in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.

Two Africans from Uganda have been selected to undergo a course of training for Queen's commissions in the King's African Rifles.

Portuguese troops on the border of Angola and the Belgian Congo and on the border of Mozambique and Nyasaland have been strongly reinforced.

Two Africans charged with the murder of Major W. M. Anderson, a farm manager, at Molo, in 1958 were acquitted recently in the Kenya Supreme Court.

The equestrian statue of Cecil Rhodes which the British South Africa Company is presenting to Northern Rhodesia for erection in Lusaka is to be unveiled in May.

A man-eating lion in the Shinyanga area of Tanganyika which was known to have killed 13 African children within a few weeks has been killed by two African game scouts.

Of the 881 students now at Makerere College, Uganda, 355 are from Kenya. Only one is a European. There are two Arabs, 21 Indians, and the rest Africans, almost half of them Kikuyu (153).

Commonwealth Weeks will take place in Cardiff from April 29 to May 12, in Leicester from May 27 to June 9, in Tynemouth from June 24 to July 7, and in Edinburgh from August 25 to September 10.

The Margaret Wrong prize and medal for 1960, awarded for outstanding services to literature, is to be awarded to someone resident in Somaliland, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo, or Zanzibar.

The East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration has just introduced a radiocall service, which offers communication by radio with persons in remote areas who cannot be reached by the normal telephone and telegraph services.

The fifth largest passenger ship in the world, the ROTTERDAM, carrying about 500 passengers, recently made a 12-hour stay in Kilindini harbour, Mombasa. The visitors, mostly Americans and Canadians, are on a 75-day voyage, with calls at 8 ports.

Excess fuel, galley equipment, the bar, and passengers' hand luggage were jettisoned from an Air India Super-Constellation aircraft flying from Bombay recently on two engines when it ran into a violent thunderstorm while approaching Nairobi. The pilot was then able to regain height and land normally.

Banks in the Belgian Congo have been directed to restrict credit facilities and to allow no overdrafts to landowners who, finding their estates temporarily unsaleable, are seeking to borrow money to remit to Belgium. Since January 1 capital transfers have run steadily at about £7m. per month, but last week remittances exceeded £20m.

The Uganda Government has stated that of the 1,525 Africans arrested in connection with the January riots in Bukedi, 604 have been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment by the courts. The sentences included one for life, several for 15 years, and 272 for less than three years. There are 245 persons still awaiting trial.

The population of the Federation at the end of 1959 is provisionally estimated at just over 7 1/2m. Africans, 302,000 Europeans, and 38,000 of other races. Southern Rhodesia had 2,180,000 Europeans, Northern Rhodesia about 75,000 and Nyasaland approximately 9,000. In African population Nyasaland led with 2,793,600; Southern Rhodesia had 2,638,400 and Northern Rhodesia 2,328,000.

Most of the African National Congress officials arrested in Bulawayo during last year's emergency in Southern Rhodesia were not rabble-rousers or of the type described by the Secretary for Native Affairs as "having little or no education, resorting to abuse, threats and intimidation, and not even able to manage a business". Dr. Hugh Ashton, director of the African Administration Department of Bulawayo municipality, has reported.

Dispensing Bounty in Africa

Work of The Nuffield Foundation

THE NUFFIELD FOUNDATION spends about 25% of its £1 1/2m. income in overseas territories, its director, Mr. Leslie Farrer-Brown, told the Royal Commonwealth Society last week.

The number of organizations trying to give away money in the territories had, he said, so increased that on his last visit to Africa he felt like "the last man in a queue of commercial travellers". There were the W.H.O. and F.A.O., the various official American agencies, the American foundations (notably Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Ford), and a number of British trusts (Beit, Dulverton, Leverhulme, and Wellcome). The largest dispenser of bounty was H.M. Government with its C.D. & W. funds.

The Nuffield Foundation's principal investment was in the advancement of health and social well-being. Grants had been made to African universities and colleges for research work in medicine, science, agriculture, education, and social relations, with the general aim of fostering good academic work and attracting good scholars.

The biology department of Makerere College had been helped in a combined attack on the problems of tropical swamps—over one-seventh of the land surface of Uganda consisting of swamps—and there had been contributions to solving the problem of food production in the Galana River country in the Coast Province of Kenya. Game poaching had so depleted the local wild life that the Government had stepped in. The tribesmen were thus deprived of their traditional means of livelihood, hunting; yet the area was unsuitable for agriculture. The purpose was to train the tribe to use wild game as their "domestic" animals, cropping them under a system of control which would prevent their numbers decreasing. If the scheme succeeded it might be a model for other parts of Africa where similar conditions existed.

Foundations should "give" men as well as money. "I don't mean only secondment; I mean also the kind of co-operation in research and other projects in which one country may provide the greater wisdom and experience while the other supplies the inquiring 'spark' or the intense need for enlightenment." For instance, Birmingham University had offered to sponsor the medical school for the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"This venture will, I think, go far beyond the award of Birmingham degrees to Rhodesians, and the secondment of staff at all levels from Birmingham to Salisbury, though that in itself would be remarkable. I hope it will involve co-operation in education and research projects, which, because of the wealth of opportunity in Central Africa and the excellence of the Birmingham Medical School, may lead to results of importance not only in Birmingham or Africa, but everywhere. This working together is of infinite value because it brings together people of different race, beliefs and ideas in a common interest and sympathy."

U.N.I.P. Leaders Jailed

FOUR LEADERS of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia were jailed last week for 18 months when found guilty of sedition in the Lusaka magistrate's court. They were Frank Chitambala, the secretary-general, Sykes Ndilile, information secretary, Diminico Mwansa, propaganda secretary, and George Nsungu, secretary for the Lusaka constituency. Nsungu was also found guilty of publishing seditious documents and sentenced to a further 18 months; to run concurrently. For possessing a seditious publication Chitambala and Mwansa were given a further six months, also to run concurrently.

Misled by Orators

"A MIXED CROWD of Africans are much less likely to become a political menace than those among whom there is strong tribal solidarity. Unwise behaviour in politics arises as a consequence of tribal competition which were misled by orators."

"We could not be more pro-British here in the Sudan, and we are sorry to see you missing so many opportunities by relying on old contacts and not bothering to make new ones. Your businessmen are missing many chances." The Foreign Minister of the Sudan, to Lord Lambton, M.P.

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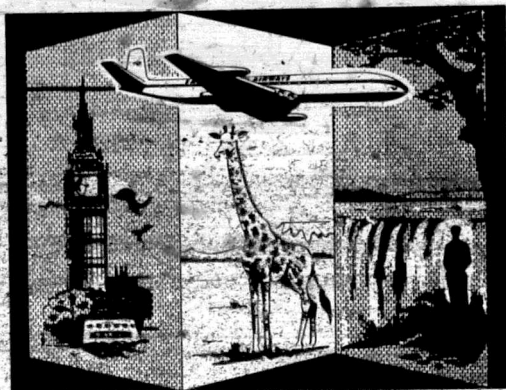
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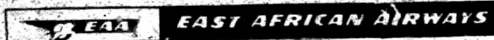
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Ndola agents: Leopold Walferd (ca) Ltd, Collet House, King George Avenue, Ndola P.O.B. 1287

New Low-Cost Air Fares

B.O.A.C. and Independents to Co-operate

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION and British European Airways are to work together with some of the independent airlines to provide services on many colonial air routes at substantially reduced fares. The new arrangements will come into force on October 1, the Minister of Aviation having approved all the cuts in fares on long-haul international routes agreed at the recent International Air Transport Association's meeting in Paris.

From October 1 economy class fares ranging up to 16% below existing tourist rates, will be introduced on all the colonial routes, existing catering standards and baggage allowances being retained. There will also be entirely new and cheaper "coach class" or third class fares, there being 25% to 30% below the present tourist fares. The routes include those from the United Kingdom to East and Central Africa and Aden.

Coach or third class fares will be available only to United Kingdom citizens or residents of the British colonial territories overseas, and will be valid for journeys entirely between the United Kingdom and these territories.

New "inclusive tour" rates and off-peak "students' rates", about 40-50% less than present tourist rates are also to be introduced.

Because these cheaper fares could undermine the low-fare flights already being run by the independent airlines, the Minister asked B.O.A.C. and B.E.A. and the independent companies to work out mutually satisfactory operating arrangements. As a result, B.O.A.C. will work with British United Airways (the company formed by the amalgamation of Hunting-Clan and Airwork), East African Airways and Central African Airways on the East and Central African services.

The single coach and third class returns from London to Entebbe would be £88, and the return £158, compared with £104 and £187 respectively, for economy fares and £125 and £225 for present tourist rates. From London to Salisbury the figures would be: third class, £103 single, £185 return; economy, £123 and £221; tourist, £147 and £265.

Tobacco Preference Duty Now Only 2%

THE HIGHER DUTY on tobacco imposed in the United Kingdom budget having correspondingly reduced the value of the preference on imports from the Commonwealth, the *Daily Express* has written editorially:—

"Rhodesia, a British country, has a right to expect preferential treatment for the tobacco that it grows for the British market. How much is that preference worth today? Just 2%. Thirty-five years ago it was worth 12 times as much; but every time the Chancellor of the Exchequer puts another increase on tobacco duty he reduces the advantage enjoyed by Empire industry over the foreigner.

"No wonder people in Europe assume that Britain has lost all interest in Commonwealth trade. No wonder the Germans still think it possible to tempt us into a German-dominated European trading organization.

"Some Tory M.P.s do all they can to encourage this belief — men like Mr. Peter Kirk, who urges Britain 'to provide our Continental friends with concrete proof that we really do regard ourselves as part of Europe'."

Bird & Co. (Africa), Limited

Sale of Bombuera Estate

SIR CHARLES PONSONBY said at the annual meeting in Tanga of Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd.

"A few weeks ago inquiries were made of us as to whether we would sell Bombuera Estate. Negotiations followed, resulting in a sale at a cash figure of £265,000.

Bombuera is one of the three estates forming part of Consolidated Sisal Estates, Ltd. which this company bought in April, 1959. The average annual production for the three estates was 6,814 tons. The price paid was £558,000, but that included approximately £200,000 of current assets, leaving about £358,000 for the value of the three estates.

Sisal properties are usually bought and sold on the basis of annual tonnage. The average production of Bombuera for the past five years was 2,250 tons, and it will thus be readily apparent that the price paid for it is a substantial one. So far as the present financial year is concerned, the loss of revenue from the tonnage in the remaining four months will be more than offset by the recent increase in the price of sisal. Hence our estimate of profit for this year can still be regarded as realistic.

"The directors were influenced by the following facts: (1) Bombuera was detached from the other two estates of Consolidated and from all Bird's estates; (2) whilst there is an immediate loss of about 2,200 tons per annum, the management feel that this will be made up on the Kibaranga and adjoining Bird estates (Furaha) owing to the excellent soil and other conditions which were the original inducements for the purchaser clearing some of the forest for additional planting this year has already taken place; and (3) the liquid position of the company has been materially strengthened. Certain capital expenditure, especially for further mechanization, is essential. On the tea estate more capital expenditure is necessary in the next three years.

Facts for Rhodesians to Face

MR. JAMES BROWN, general manager of the Farmers' Co-operative, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, said when recently addressing the Rhodesian National Affairs Association that every employer faced the need to help raise the standards of living of Africans by reducing the vast disparity in European and African earnings. There was no place in the Federation's economy for second-class Europeans, and its immigration policy should be highly selective and designed to improve the European stock, for in the long run the European could not be sheltered against Africans competent to undertake any task.

Blacklegs' Union

DESPITE CONTINUING INTIMIDATION, not all the Africans employed by East African Railways and Harbours have joined in the transport strike which has lasted for some weeks in Tanganyika. Indeed, Africans in Tanga who have reported regularly for duty have formed their "Railway African Loyalists' Union", and with a happy sense of humour, have defined their purpose as that of "uniting all blacklegs" in the country.

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The association, through itself and its subsidiaries, provides orderly marketing and storage facilities for its constituents in Tanganyika, whose present production exceeds 100,000 tons p.a. When production is taken over as produced and payment is made, as to 60% in the month following production and 40% in the month thereafter.

In selected cases, finance is also provided for approved sisal projects.

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I.C.F.T.U. and E.A. Rail Dispute

Urgent Conference in Dar es Salaam

AT AN EMERGENCY MEETING held a few days ago at Brussels Airport leaders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and of the International Transport Workers' Federation met African trade union leaders who had arrived by air from Dar es Salaam and Nairobi to discuss action in support of railwaymen in Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya in their dispute with their employers.

The Tanganyika railway strike, which began on February 8th, was based on a demand that African workers should have a minimum rate of wage of 7.75%. The union also asked for a public inquiry into the whole wage structure and conditions of service on East African railways.

The Brussels meeting was attended by Messrs. Kasanga Tumbo, general secretary of the Tanganyika Railway African Union; Tom Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour; Omer Becc, general secretary of the I.F.T.U. and Pieter de Vries, director of regional affairs of the I.T.F.; J. H. Oldenbroek, general secretary of the I.C.F.T.U.; C. H. Millard, J. B. Krane, and P. de Jonge, of the I.C.F.T.U. organization department; and J. Purvis, an I.C.F.T.U. representative, who was recently in Dar es Salaam to assist the union.

It was decided that the I.C.F.T.U. and I.T.F. should jointly accept the invitation of Mr. Rashid Kawawa, general secretary of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour to meet urgently, in Dar es Salaam with representatives of the Kenya Federation of Labour, the Uganda Trades Union Congress, and the three railway unions concerned, in order to discuss railwaymen's grievances in the three countries.

Rhodesian Corporation

RHODESIAN CORPORATION LTD., reports a net revenue to September 30 of £139,584, compared with £120,965 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £3,059, amounts written off totalled £11,409, £5,000 was transferred to investment reserve, and an interim dividend of 4d. per unit, less tax, required £66,203. The unappropriated profit was £70,488 (£70,120). The issued share capital consists of £1,080,870 in units of 3s. 4d. Revenue reserves and unappropriated profits appear at £175,488; current liabilities at £236,973; fixed assets at £560,111, mining claims and properties at £153,128, investments in other companies at £566,992, and current assets at £213,100, including £30,466 in cash. The directors are Mr. F. R. Peters (chairman), Mr. C. J. Burns (vice-chairman), Lord Walsingham, and Messrs. C. H. Higgins, P. A. Jousse (alternate J. A. Griffiths) and F. L. Wigley (alternate J. F. Ince).

New Companies

EIGHTY-SIX new companies, with a total nominal capital of £586,850, were registered in Southern Rhodesia last November. Salisbury addresses were given by 59 new companies with combined nominal capitals of £342,850. Eighteen new companies with a nominal capital totalling £183,000, were registered in Bulawayo. Nine companies with a nominal capital of £161,000 were registered in other centres. In addition to the new local registrations, seven external companies were registered, while nine established companies increased their nominal capitals by a combined total of more than £800,000.

East African Common Market

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, and chairman of the East African High Commission, told the East African Central Legislative Assembly last week that, whatever form the political evolution of the individual territories might take as they moved towards independence, their economic interests would remain closely allied; they needed to remain a strong economic bloc, and that there ought to be no illusions about the vital importance of the East African common market.

Appointments

TWO SENIOR OFFICIALS of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co. Ltd. (Lonrho), have joined the Rio Tinto organization. They are Mr. R. S. Walker, former manager who has become manager of the Rio Tinto group in Rhodesia and a director of Rio Tinto Management Services Ltd., and Mr. J. Salisbury, consulting engineer who has taken a similar post with Rio Tinto. Mr. Walker, vice-president of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, is a director of the Gannan Motor Gold Co. Ltd. and Mr. Salisbury is a member of the executive committee of the Chamber of Mines.

MINING

Sir Ronald Prain's Confidence

Copper Mines Indispensable to Rhodesia

POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES have not diminished the confidence in Northern Rhodesia copper mining of the directors of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, and they consider the present price level of the metal satisfactory, because it is not high enough to cause fabricators to substitute other raw materials but sufficiently high to give the producer a fair price.

Sir Ronald Prain, chairman of the R.S.T. group, made these points last week when addressing an informal meeting of shareholders in London.

Roan Antelope production in the six months to the end of 1959 was 43,279 tons of copper, or about half the target for the year to June next. The average price was £234 3s. per ton, against £219 5s. in the previous year, but costs were up from £147 5s. to £158 1s. Profits before taxation were higher at £64 a ton (£54 4s. in the previous year).

Mufulira's production at 49,723 tons for the half-year was also about half the target. The price of £239 4s. compared with £228 4s. Costs had risen from £144 8s. to £154 7s., and profits before taxation were £76 1s. (£72 8s.).

Chibuluma's 10,877 tons had been sold for an average of 229 7s. (£216 9s.), costs were down from £143 5s. to £138 7s., and the profit margin of £77 6s. was substantially higher than that for the previous year at £55 5s.

The profit attributable to Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd. for the half-year from Mufulira was £2,472,000, whereas for the whole of the previous year it had been just over £4m.

Work at Mufulira West should raise the mine's output by 50% in 1962, at a capital cost of about £14m. Chibuluma's output should rise by about 4,000 tons of copper in 1964, the capital cost in this case being about £600,000. Then the productive capacity of the three mines, now 210,000 tons annually, should be raised to 260,000.

Asked whether the disturbances in South Africa had adversely affected the many South Africans employed by the group, Sir Ronald Prain said that many of their best employees were men who had left the Union because they disliked the condition of affairs. Recent occurrences had caused no problem on the Copperbelt.

Of the European employees 16.8% of the Europeans and 10.5% of the eligible African employees had become shareholders in the group.

Talks on the advancement of Africans had been resumed in October and were continuing in a friendly atmosphere, which encouraged the hope that a formula might be found which would provide a permanent solution.

Considerable prospecting activity was continuing in order to provide a general picture of the whole field of operation. Many mineralized areas had been discovered, but more knowledge was required before deciding where it would be best to begin drilling. The fact that the search for new mines was continuing was evidence that the directors had confidence in the long-term future of the industry in Rhodesia.

World prosperity would, Sir Ronald Prain felt, lead to a demand by 1970 for about 5m. short tons of copper annually. Of course there would be temporary fluctuations, with periods of surplus, but no new major productions were foreseeable after 1963, and the long-term problem might be that of finding new mines to keep pace with rising consumption.

"Of all metals I think copper has the most interesting prospects. That is why we are spending large sums on prospecting, although the group has large ore reserves in the existing mines."

In reply to an inquiry about present share levels and the political future, the chairman said that he thought that events elsewhere in Africa had depressed copper share prices unduly, and that though anxiety about the future was natural, Rhodesia being in the middle of a troubled continent, the Central African copper mines were an essential part of the structure of modern civilization and, whatever constitutional changes might occur, the industry and the revenue it produced were indispensable to Rhodesia. He repeated that he had confidence in copper and in the country.

Falcon Mines, Ltd. (March) Dalny mine: 20,000 tons of ore milled; 5,850 oz. of gold produced; working profit £12,652. Working profit at Sunace and Bayhorse mines, £258.

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. report net diamond sales for the quarter ended March 31 at £20,396,151, compared with £21,528,653 in the same quarter of 1959. Gem sales were £14,226,978 (£15,368,262) and industrial sales £7,369,176 (£7,231,391).

Wolfsberg Gold and Silver Mines, Ltd. report net sales for the quarter ended March 31 at £1,411,411 (£1,411,411).

FULL SCALE FLAG DISCRIMINATION WOULD RESULT IN

One way full- one way empty

P & O CHAIRMAN WARNS CONSUMERS THE WORLD OVER

THE MOST SERIOUS problem facing British shipping today", Sir William Currie told P & O Stockholders at the Annual Meeting, "is that of flag discrimination. In fact I should say not only our own shipping, but also the shipping of other maritime countries. Since the war ended several countries have decided that they should possess a Merchant Navy. To this we can take no exception, and we have in many instances, brought their ships into our Conferences, for one acknowledges the right of a country to utilize its ships in its own trade. Unfortunately one of the concomitants of post-war trade is the menace of State trading. The corollary of this is that those State trading departments discriminate in favour of their own ships to the disadvantage of their shipping colleagues in the trade. The problem thus becomes one for action by our Government—as a Shipping Company, or a Shipping Conference, cannot fight a Government.

The result of flag discrimination, brought to its logical conclusion, is one way traffic—one way full and one way empty—thus increasing the cost to the consumer of his goods, for a ballast voyage must be paid for. The low percentage

George V saw the commencement of an era in which we have led all the peoples of the Empire towards self determination. This phase in our history is nearly over. Few of the old responsibilities remain. Today we face the world as a Commonwealth of associated free peoples.

"Shipping as the link between the furthestmost parts of the Empire and Commonwealth, has been intimately connected with every stage of their development. The political 'ups and downs' of progress towards self determination have been reflected in the success or fortune of our operations.

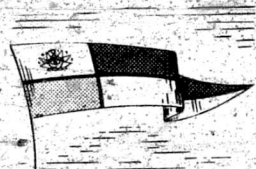
"So it is with an intimate personal knowledge of much of that which has been achieved and a deep sense of conviction that I say that what our country has done in the last fifty years represents the greatest contribution to mankind of any nation in the world's history. Great Britain has established English as the foremost language, it has helped countless millions to freedom and democracy, and still we remain friends with the world. No other Empire can claim such a record.

"Now Great Britain embarks on a difficult future, as the independent ideas that we have encouraged and often created, turn to narrow nationalism. Shipping is one of the first to suffer, as each of these new nations seeks to establish their own Merchant Marine. We welcome their action if the new lines

are established in full and free competition, but political attempts to discriminate unfairly against us, we must resist in every way we can.

"We have become victims of a situation which we have indirectly helped to create. We shall do what we can to maintain our position, but must also look to the Government of the day to recognize that our difficulties are very much political and so directly linked to the problems of our nation as a whole.

"I am not downhearted however. The gradual increase in the standard of living must bring with it increased demand for goods and services which will be met by shipping. I leave this Chair more firmly convinced than ever that we shall continue to adapt circumstances to our own interests, and be justified in our faith in the future of our shipping.



The Flag of the P & O and Orient Line Joint Service in the Pacific



Sir William Currie with Sir Donald Anderson, his successor as P & O Chairman

of retail cost which freight rates represent in competitive conditions clearly demonstrates the soundness of competition.

"One of the most heartening aspects is the increased interest in shipping and recognition of its value to the Nation now being shown by the Press, by the public, and—most important—in the House of Commons.

The Commonwealth Link

The fortunes of British Shipping were founded by Sir William Currie on the complete reliance of Britain and its colonies on overseas trade.

"I joined Mackinnon at a time when the sunning of the Empire was virtually complete. The reign of the late King



This is an extract from the Chairman's address given at the Annual Meeting of the P & O and Orient Line Joint Service in the Assembly of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

Company Report**Falcon Mines Limited****Mr. F. L. Wigley's Review**

THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF FALCON MINES, LIMITED, was held on March 31 in Bulawayo.

Mr. F. L. WIGLEY, chairman of the company, who presided, said:

The directors' report and accounts, together with my review of the company's activities, which have been in your hands for some time, give full details of the operations of your company for the year ended September 30, 1959, and I now propose to give you a brief account of the work done and the results obtained since the close of the financial year.

The tonnage milled at the Dalny mine for the five months ended February 29, 1960, was 102,000 tons, which yielded 19,460 fine ounces of gold, equal to a recovery of 3.816 dwt. per ton milled. The working profit at the mine for that period, based on a selling price of gold of 245s. 6d. per ounce, was £61,408. In addition, £2,998 accrued from sales of gold at prices above 245s. 6d. per ounce in respect of gold produced during the three months ended December, 31, 1959.

Regarding development, the total footage advanced during the same period was 4,519, of which 2,085 feet were sampled and 805 feet, equal to 38.6%, were payable, averaging 5.5 dwt. per ton over a width of 66 inches.

At the Sunace and Bay Horse mines the estimated working profits for the five months were £1,843 and £570 respectively.

The working profit for the three mines for the period was thus £66,819, excluding additional revenue which will accrue from the sales of gold at prices in

excess of 245s. 6d. per ounce for the months of January and February, 1960.

On March 11, dividend No. 13 of 6d. per share, equivalent to 10%, was declared payable to shareholders registered on March 31, 1960. This represents an increase of 21% (11d.) per share, compared with the dividend declared in March, 1959. Dividend warrants will be posted on or about May 9.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Unilever's African Interests

UNILEVER, LTD. and Unilever N.V. which have extensive interests in East Africa, report a consolidated trading profit of £113,458,000 for the year ended December 31, compared with £91,758,000 in the previous year, after charging £25,482,000 for depreciation. Income from trade investments was £2,221,000. Taxation requires £55,805,000 (£46,059,000), and consolidated net profit was £60,125,800. Ordinary dividends of parent companies absorbed £16,630,000, and profits retained in the business totalled £42,666,000.

The annual report states that in the Belgian Congo, despite present political difficulties, there has been no reduction in the group's rate of investment. With better economic conditions in East Africa, both the turnover and trading results of the United Africa Group, a subsidiary of Unilever, improved. The group is widening its interests on the motor side and in pharmaceuticals and toilet preparations.

Good Year for Sisal Growers

BRITISH EAST AFRICAN production of sisal last year rose by 7%, Tanganyika's output slightly exceeding the 200,000 ton mark for the first time and Kenya and Uganda combined produced some 56,000 tons, a rise of about 10,000 tons. East Africa's four best customers were the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Japan (which took 16,200 tons, or 2,800 tons above her 1958 purchases). Though world production of hard fibres was 41% above the 1958 aggregate, the quarterly review *Hard Fibres* points out that there was nevertheless an increase in price of about 35% in 18 months, sisal reaching a level not attained for more than six years.

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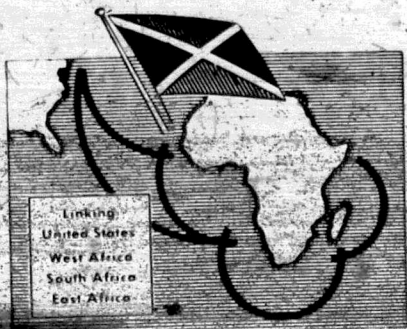
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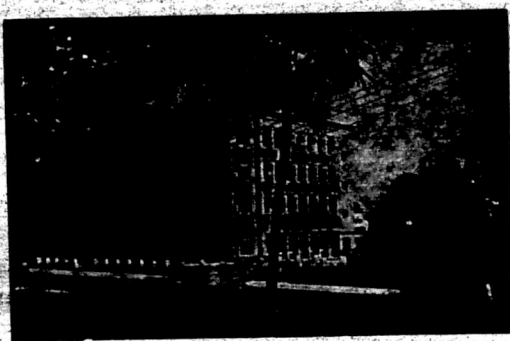
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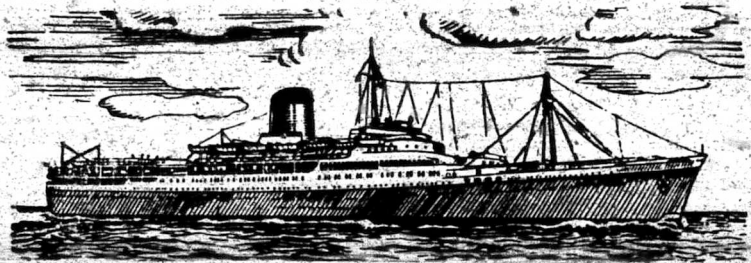
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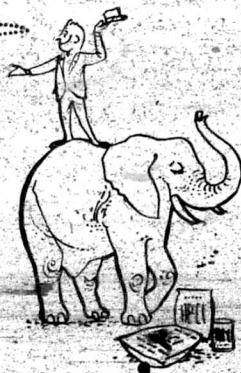
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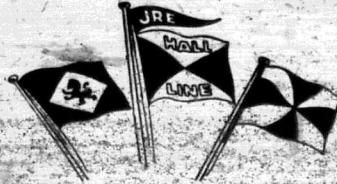
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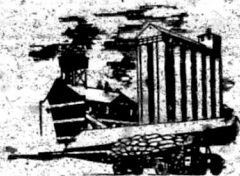
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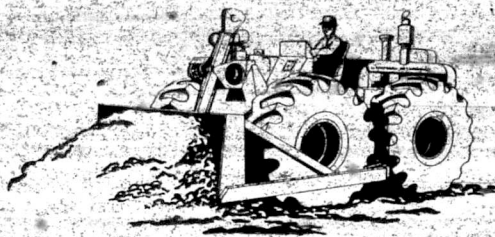
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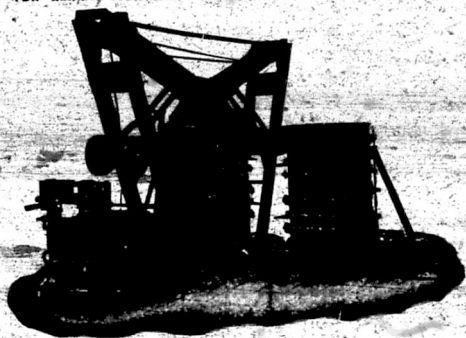
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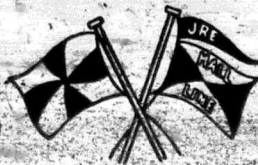
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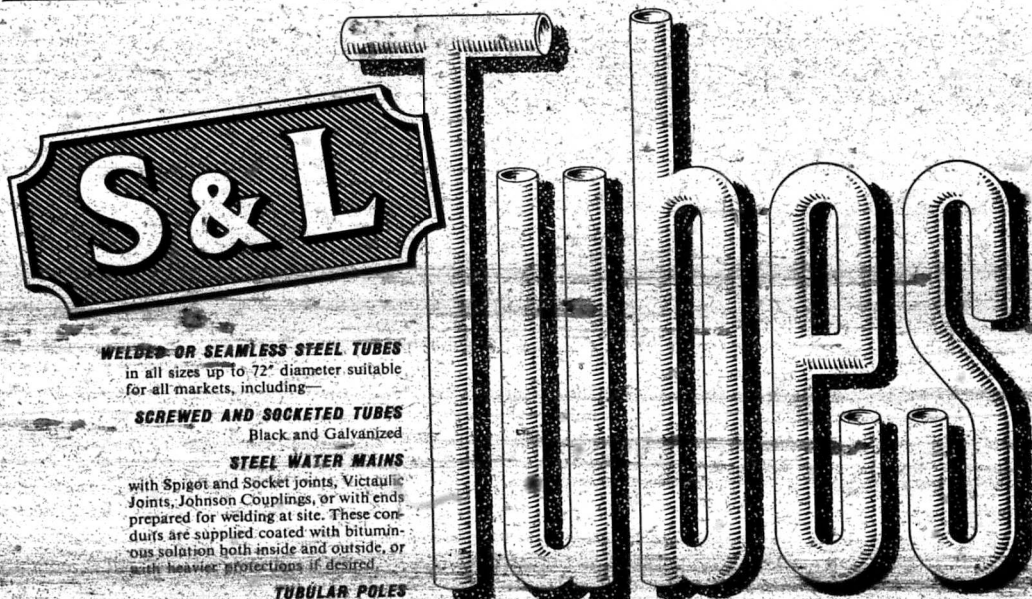
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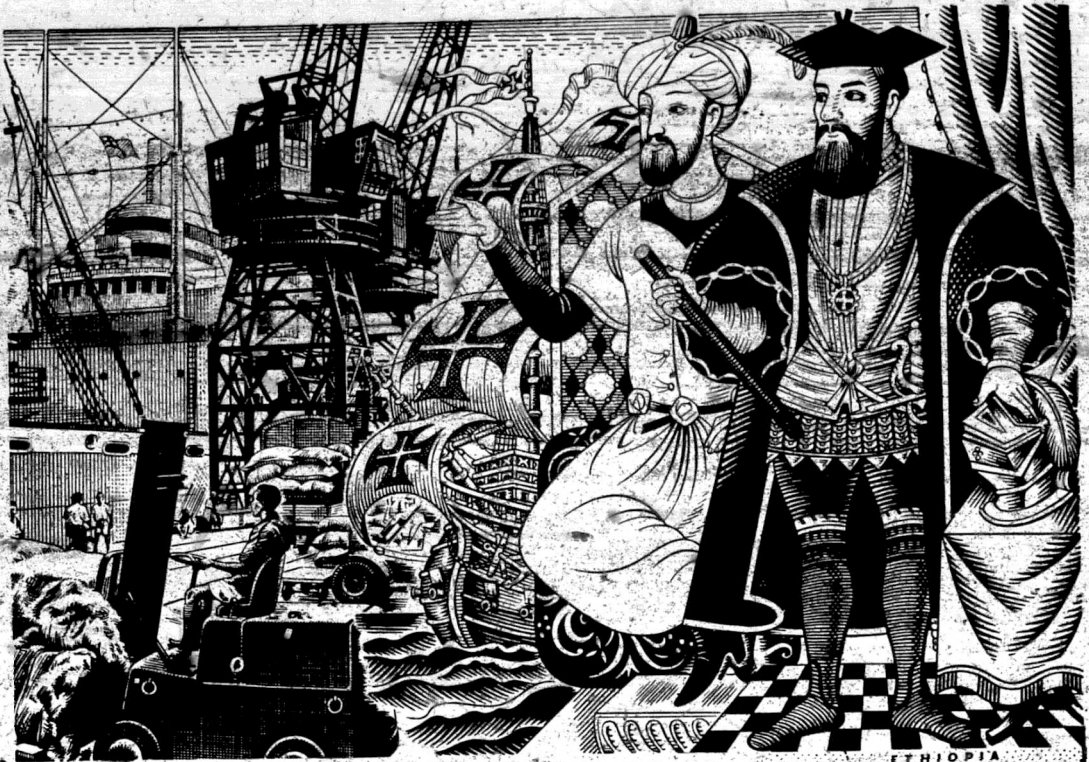
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT SANE CIVIL SERVANT, Lord Milverton asked in the House of Lords debate on the White Paper on the Lancaster House Conference, would stay and work in Kenya under Jomo Kenyatta?

Cult of Kenyatta.

The question has become even more pertinent, for last Friday was celebrated over great areas of Africa as "Release Kenyatta Day". It carried a stage further the campaign which the African elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya have for many months conducted with the objective of securing the removal of all restrictions on the man who was convicted of managing the treasonable Mau Mau movement. The Macblundell surrender to their obduracy during the London conference quickly increased their expectations, of course, and they lost no time in telling the world that Kenyatta was their choice as the first Chief Minister of a self-governing Kenya. Now, deeming a Kenyatta Day in Kenya too mild a demonstration of their mania, they have sought, and naturally obtained, the help of Nkrumah's Positive Action Conference in spreading the evil propaganda in many countries in Africa. This is but the latest of many manifestations that African political extremists approve the Goebbels technique of seeking to obliterate the public sense of iniquity by sedulous circulation of grotesque misguidance. In this case the obvious aims are (1) further to weaken the will of the politicians in Great Britain who in recent months have shown or condoned incredible guillibility in regard to African affairs, and (2) to accustom a supine public to an idea which would have been rejected with horror when principle counted for something in the conduct of the nation's business.

When the Secretary of State for the Colonies abjectly abandoned his insistence

on excluding from Lancaster House a Kikuyu whom the Government of Kenya considers one of the chief architects of Mau Mau, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA emphasized the catastrophic consequences which were bound to follow Mr. Macleod's submission to the African extremists. As anyone with real knowledge of Kenya could have predicted, one result was to re-invigorate the Kenyatta cult. Though Mr. Macleod must bear the chief blame, Mr. Blundell is scarcely less culpable, for, understanding the gravity of the issue, he should have told the Minister that his group would take no further part in the conference if he gave way over Koinange. Some of the New Kenya Group delegates made no secret of their anger at the *volte face* of the Minister, who, if Mr. Blundell had not wobbled, would have stood publicly condemned by all the delegates except the fourteen African elected members. Having failed in that important test of principle, the largest group from Kenya was thereafter dominated by a politician new to the African scene and manifestly nescient about African psychology. The result was the Macblundellism which so grievously damages Kenya.

Macblundellism Responsible.

These circumstances are recalled in connexion with Kenyatta Day because of another act of imprudence by Mr. Macleod, who, as he passed through Nairobi on his way back from the Federation, told the Press that "the future of Kenyatta is entirely a matter for the Governor". That statement was deplorable and incredible. At a time of rapidly expanding agitation in favour of Kenyatta the only satisfactory answer to the

Lamentable Equivocation.

reporter's question would have been: "With the full authority of Her Majesty's Government, there have been repeated declarations that Kenyatta and his closest associates must reside permanently in a remote area. That decision must stand". Firmness was the more necessary because the present Governor, by proving that he lacks that essential quality, has created the lamentable impression that he is not resolutely determined to fulfill the official promises already given. An ominous announcement by the Government of Kenya on March 23 said: "The Governor this morning met ten of the African elected members in response to their request to discuss security. . . . The movement for the return of Jomo Kenyatta and other restricted persons was discussed in its security aspects. . . . The Governor reminded the African elected members that there was a regular review of each person under restriction or in detention and took note of what they said without giving any undertakings". The only deduction to be drawn from that wretched record was that Sir Patrick Renison had failed to reiterate the series of guarantees

given in the name of Her Majesty's Government for the protection of the Queen's subjects. As he cannot have been unaware of them, he must have known, or at least assumed, that his silence on the matter as a crucial moment would be acceptable to his political master. That master, it will be seen, has since dodged the responsibility which is quite clearly his by pretending that the decision rests with the Governor though anyone of adult intelligence knows that no Governor would dream of taking action in such a matter without the direction or consent of the Secretary of State. Here, then, is double cause for deep anxiety, for both the Minister and the Governor have ignored the clear obligation to dismiss as undiscussable a suggestion involving breach of trust and a serious threat to the lives of many Africans. Mr. Macleod ought obviously to be pressed by his own party to reaffirm in unequivocal terms that Kenyatta will not be allowed to resume his place in a society upon which he has inflicted immeasurable and indescribably barbarous evil.

Notes By The Way

Unprecedented Action by Officials

A SHARP ATTACK on the Government which employs them has been made by the Uganda European Civil Servants' Association. As will be seen from the report on another page, they accuse H.M. Government in the United Kingdom of having little apparent interest in their welfare or future, of breaking three separate promises in the past few months, and of knowing and caring nothing about their official employees in the Protectorate. The depth of feeling aroused by Colonial Office procrastination in dealing with a salary claim is evident from the fact that professional and other organizations have received from the Civil Servants' Association a communication advising their members not to go to Uganda under present conditions; the association has also given a general public warning against accepting service under the Government in Uganda. These are most serious actions, and unprecedented in East or Central Africa. The Colonial Service, whatever its faults, has had high standards of loyalty, and an overwhelming majority of present and past members will assuredly deplore this way of demonstrating dissatisfaction. Why was steady pressure not applied through the Legislative Council, and, if that failed, by questions in the House of Commons?

Commissioner Should be Independent

NOT HAVING THE FACTS on which the claim for a substantial increase in salaries is based, the public cannot judge what justification there may be for it; but it does recognize—as the statement by the Association does not—that the so-called "hidden emoluments" content in official salaries is high, and that, in general, civil servants have in recent years been treated generously in salary and pension matters. If it be true that three out of four of the wives of British civil servants in Uganda have to take paid employment

in order to help meet the family bills, there is obvious need for action—either by the authorities in raising salaries or by civil servants in reducing a perhaps too high standard of living. The commissions which have reviewed civil service salaries and conditions in East and Central Africa since the last war have not been impressive; and if this case from Uganda is to be investigated by a commissioner, it is sincerely to be hoped that he will not be a former member of the Colonial Service, but someone much less likely to be biased in its favour. While officials ought, of course, to receive fair treatment, so should the taxpayer, who would feel much happier to have the verdict of an impartial assessor, such as a chartered accountant knowing East African conditions but not now resident in Uganda.

Facts To Be Faced

WHEN AFRICANIZATION of the civil service is proceeding apace, and when the old differentiations in salaries on a racial basis have gone, it is highly undesirable that Uganda, or any other country, in a similar situation should have to face an increasingly expensive salary structure in the civil service. Indeed, the urgent need is to reduce these charges—especially as the quality of the service is certain to fall under the new political conditions. While good civil servants can maintain the machinery of government under very unimpressive politicians, that will remain true for only a limited period, for good men will not long be willing to serve political incompetents, because they will become frustrated and therefore dissatisfied, and because they will resent the erosion of the standards which had previously been normal in any British territory. First-class men should be paid well but everyone knows that there are in East and Central Africa scores of officials of little competence who could not expect competent employment at anything like their present salaries.

Mr. Macmillan on Protection of Minorities

Their Vigour and Constructive Action Created Wealth

MR. MACMILLAN told a meeting of the Joint Commonwealth Societies in London last week that common justice required that the interests of the European and Asian minorities in Kenya and the Federation should be safeguarded and protected. "It is they who have created, by their vigour and constructive action, the agricultural and industrial wealth of these countries. On their sense of security, future progress depends," the Prime Minister said.

Even in homogeneous communities, and still less in multi-racial, the will of the majority must not ride roughshod over the rights and interests of minorities. This was one of the basic assumptions of the American Doctrine of the Concurring Minority. It was particularly important in the United States because of the wide variety of interests represented there, and we, too, paid respect to the same doctrine.

Political Maturity

"It is a sign of political maturity not to abuse a preponderance of strength. If these principles are followed and fairly applied there should be a great future for the multi-racial territories in Africa. For the European has brought to Africa a guarantee of vigour and enterprise in economic development, which offers to the multi-racial states—given good will and confidence—a tremendous guarantee of expansion and prosperity."

The Prime Minister said earlier that Britain recognized the desire for independence in Africa. It was a legitimate aspiration. Britain would like its "children" to follow in its footsteps not only in their independence but in their free institutions.

"We think a country is only truly free when all the inhabitants of it are secure in their rights and understand their duties. This is the policy which we are trying to apply where we have responsibility in those territories where people of various races live together."

Mr. Macmillan recalled that 50 years ago a British Parliament created the Union of South Africa—an act of unparalleled generosity. "There were risks that South Africa might abuse the powers of self-government. "But in 1909 the voices of the fearful were drowned in the applause, both at home and abroad, from those who hailed this handing over of power as a liberal and far-sighted action. We must not too readily lose faith in our own faith. We believed then as we do now, in self-government. If, 50 years ago, we acted in that belief, we did so in good faith."

Discussing his recent African tour, Mr. Macmillan said one could not fail to be struck by the change of atmosphere between Nigeria and the Central African Federation. Here there were challenges of a different kind.

Complexity of Current Issues

"As the course of history has shown, it is the Europeans—in effect the British—who have supplied the vigour, enthusiasm and enterprise to build a modern community out of the Central African environment. I have spoken elsewhere of the complexity of the current issues which face the Federation as a political organism. I should like to say no more today than this—I am confident that these can be worthily resolved. The commission headed by Lord Monckton is at work now in the Federation. I have great faith in their wisdom. I would not like to say anything which will make their task more difficult, because I am sure that their report, when it is received, will be the most valuable in showing the way in which we can seize the great chances which the future offers."

"There are many signs in Salisbury itself of a breaking down of racial barriers. This kind of thing is not always, or even usually, wholly within the power of Governments. But Governments can and must give a lead, and this process follows naturally on the steps that are being taken both by the Federation and by the Southern Rhodesian Governments. Secondary schools for non-European boys have been established to provide the standard training for the University. There is a large programme of expansion of primary schools. There are proposals to be laid for an apprenticeship scheme and more technical training schemes for Africans and Asians.

Industries are introducing their own training schemes for non-Europeans. In medicine, law and the Civil Service the doors have been opened to men of all races. Everywhere there is evidence that the principle of partnership is gaining ground in Central Africa.

"I was very glad of the opportunity to visit the three territories in Southern Africa, closely connected with the Union, for which Britain retains responsibility—Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. They lie remote from the ordinary track of the visitor but I was determined not to leave South Africa without visiting each of them. It is heartening to see the strength of the attachment which they maintain towards the British connexion."

"These are territories for which the United Kingdom has direct responsibility. It is essential that we should show, by our administration of them, what are our ideals for the development of such territories in Africa. The world will judge us not so much by our words as by our actions. Nevertheless, since I was paid the high compliment of addressing the two Houses of the Union Parliament in Cape Town, I thought it right to express as plainly as I could, the underlying purposes and motives of British policy in the territories for which we are wholly or mainly responsible."

The Prime Minister went on to warn against the dangers of being trapped into "the easy smugness of the distant critic." "We have our own job to do in Africa. It is difficult enough, in all conscience. If we believe that our way is right—then far the best thing we can do is to double our energies to making it work where we have both the opportunity and the responsibility."

"The British Empire in the full flood of its greatness, undefeated in war, triumphant over its deadly enemies, has—indeed in a few years—undergone a tremendous, even dramatic, development. Yet it has been an evolution, not a revolution—a process, I firmly believe, not of decline but of growth."

Freedom for Export

"In any event, the principles which have dominated all our history could not be kept for home consumption only. National pride; individual freedom; representative Government; the separation of the judiciary and the executive; the steady development of a Government responsible to the electorate and an ever-widening electoral suffrage—these things could not be kept as a sort of esoteric cult in Britain alone. Freedom, and we glory in it, is for export too."

"We have learned the lessons of the fall of the first British Empire and have applied it to the second. Over a hundred years ago in Canada—then in Australia; New Zealand; South Africa. In India, since the days of Macaulay, we began to teach and educate the Indian people in principles which must logically lead—and indeed did lead—through one reforming Viceroy after another, to freedom and independence. So in Ceylon; so in Malaya; so how in Africa."

"I can understand those who deplore an accident or a disaster. I have less patience with those who complain of the logical result—indeed the triumph—of their own policies."

Mr. Brian Macdonald, vice-chairman of the Royal Africa Society, said in a vote of thanks that he had just returned from South, East and Central Africa, where he had found many "angry, worried men", not all of one race or colour. They were thinking hard and earnestly about the future, about safeguards for minorities and stability of governments. In East Africa he had been confronted with "much plain and outspoken talk", and with some of it he was not out of sympathy. It was not "noisy talk", but real fear that the Government machine might run down, unless the Civil Service functioned effectively. It could only do so if expatriate officers were persuaded to continue under new masters. This was a most urgent problem.

Mr. Macdonald was standing in for Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, president of the society, who is in the Federation with the Monckton Commission.

Sir Edgar Whitehead's Visit

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in London on Saturday for a short visit at the invitation of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Lord Home. They are to examine the progress of the Southern Rhodesian Commission of Enquiry into the Affairs of the Territory.

Independence—Or Else

"I Go Back to Prison—"Dr. Banda

DR. HASTINGS BANDA told a crowded meeting at the House of Commons last week that if Nyasaland was not given a Constitution that would give Africans representation in proportion to their numerical strength he was prepared to go back to prison.

"I want to make it quite clear," he said, "that when we come to talk about the constitution of Nyasaland in London in June or July I won't be talking about federation. The next hurdle is to break federation. I mean just that: Or else I go back to Gwelo prison. I do not mind. I have tested it. I know what it is."

Dr. Banda continued: "Nyasaland is our home, our country, and in our home we refuse to have masters, because we mean to be masters in our own home and on our own continent of Africa. If that is xenophobia then hang me. Because I am not going to have anyone from Europe or any Asian enjoying a special place in Nyasaland either as a ruler or a privileged person. We are not going to have it."

"The so-called federation was imposed because Huggins and Welensky and other settlers in Southern and Northern Rhodesia want it. The British Government claim the power to impose it because we are politically immature. I do not accept that claim. We are a protected people. If the British Government or the Tory Party is tired of us the only honourable thing they can do is to let us alone and give us our choice."

Reasons for Improvement

Dr. Banda suggested that he had been imprisoned for two reasons — that what he wanted for Nyasaland would not be granted, "so they had to find some reason — the 'murder plot'"; and secondly, because the authorities wanted him out of the way so that when the Federal Constitution was reviewed in the autumn he would be behind bars and the Federal and Nyasaland Governments would have the kind of African leaders they wanted — stooges, men pliable to the Government. "So far as the Africans in Nyasaland were concerned, the Government made a mistake," Dr. Banda observed.

His release meant nothing to him until all his 140 colleagues were freed. In spite of all his enemies' predictions, there had not been a single incident in Nyasaland since his own release.

Paying tribute to Mr. Macleod, with whom he said he had been immediately and deeply impressed, Dr. Banda said that the Colonial Secretary had told him that in his view they could not possibly discuss the Constitution of Nyasaland without Dr. Banda. He was now expecting an official invitation to a constitutional conference in London in June or July. Once the new constitution had been agreed the next step was independence. There could be no true self-government in Nyasaland within the Federation. He was not prepared to allow the Nyasaland Legislature as a glorified provincial council in subordination to Salisbury.

Dr. Banda emphasized that "I would like to keep everyone of the British civil servants there now. But for those who don't want to work under Africans I can't put chains round their necks. I will take more British civil servants if they are willing to work with me. I have nothing against European settlers at all. We are not going to confiscate anyone's property, personal or otherwise. We are not anti-European. I am not anti-Asian. But we are anti-domination. We must be masters in our own country."

Mr. Fenner Brockway, who called the meeting on behalf of the Committee of African Organizations and the Movement for Colonial Freedom, forecast that Dr. Banda, like other colonial leaders who had served a political apprenticeship in prison, would return to the same House of Commons committee room within two years as Prime Minister of an independent Nyasaland.

About 250m. malaria cases occurred annually until 1950, that total being reduced by 30% by the end of 1955 and by a further 20% two years later. Over that period deaths from malaria fell from about 24m to 1m annually. Dr. J. L. Bruce-Chwatt, acting director of the World Health Organization malaria eradication division

Dr. Banda Praises Mr. Macleod

Nyasas' Right to Decide Future

SPEAKING AT NEW YORK airport last week, Dr. H. Banda, president of the Malawi Congress Party, said that "South Africa is a political and social cancer. Southern Rhodesia is the same, and that is why we want to break the Federation." Dr. Banda said the situation in Central Africa was better than in South Africa. "In South Africa things will get worse before they will get better."

Dr. Banda, who is on a lecture tour of the United States, later told the National Press Club in Washington that Mr. Macleod, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was "a good man, a great man and Christian gentleman. Let me say here publicly how much I am impressed with Mr. Macleod as Colonial Secretary. He is a man with whom I can deal."

Of his campaign for self-government and secession from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Dr. Banda said: "We have the right to decide our own future. I demand the right for our own people to run their own political show, even if they burn their political fingers."

Dr. Banda said he was "anti-domination. Those Europeans and Asians in Nyasaland who are willing to live there as my friend and my neighbour, have nothing to fear from me. I have no intention of chasing them away or of confiscating their capital."

Replying to questions, Dr. Banda said that Britain and the United States could do a great deal to put economic and diplomatic pressure on the South African Government. "If the businessmen in this country made up their minds that the time had come, I have no doubt that the South African Government would come to terms with the Africans."

Addressing a large audience in Manhattan Town Hall, Dr. Banda urged that America's policy to emergent nations should change. "You backed Chiang Kai-Shek, do not back the wrong horse in Africa. Africa is on the move," he said. "Do not think that because a white Government in South Africa gives you permission to mine gold and diamonds that this will always be true."

Dr. Banda said he would be pleased if the situation in Nyasaland were to be discussed at the next session of the United Nations General Assembly. He told a United Nations Press reception he would be in favour of the question being raised if Nyasaland were "forced" to remain in the Federation with Northern and Southern Rhodesia as a result of the constitutional conference to be held in London next autumn.

Dr. Banda also met United States business men interested in the copper industry of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

He is in America as the guest of the American Committee on Africa, an unofficial New York group.

Independence from Great Britain

Banda Party's New Demand

THE MALAWI CONGRESS PARTY, which had previously demanded secession by Nyasaland from the Federation, has now revealed that it wants independence from Great Britain.

A recent issue of the newsletter of the organization of which Dr. Banda is the head states: —

"Africans in Nyasaland are determined to gain their independence from both the Federation and Britain with which it is in league. Ten years ago we had much faith in the British Government. We have learnt from bitter experience to have no faith in anybody. From now on we are determined to be masters in our land."

Chilembwa Canonized

John Chilembwe, who early in the 1914-18 war started an insurrection in Nyasaland which was quickly quelled, has now been canonized by the Malawi Party, which has said in its *Malawi News*: —

"This moment of decision has come to Nyasaland. We have toiled, suffered, and died under white colonialism. We have been treated like fourth-class citizens in our own country. But these humiliations and privations have enough fire in them to ignite the national consciousness that has hitherto been dormant in our hearts. The just work of these glowing names were visible as early as 1911 when our great leader, the late Mr. J. L. Bruce-Chwatt, acting director of the World Health Organization malaria eradication division

Parliament

Nyasaland Constitutional Conference

Most Detainees Released Beforehand

THE MAJORITY of the 140 detainees in Nyasaland would be released long before the constitutional conference took place in London, said MR. MACLEOD, in the Commons last week. The Colonial Secretary, who had just returned from a three-week tour of the Federation, emphasised that there could be no question of bargaining in the resumed programme of accelerated releases.

Mr. Macleod said that he had explored in Nyasaland the possibilities of constitutional advance in talks which covered the widest possible range of political opinion.

As a result of these discussions he came to the conclusion that there was sufficient ground for calling together a constitutional conference in London during the summer at which they might try to carry consideration of Nyasaland's constitutional position further forward.

He made plain to a Press conference in Salisbury that there were wide differences between the various viewpoints expressed to him in Nyasaland. The outcome of the conference would depend largely on the readiness of the different parties to move towards one another.

"I hope all will come, as I certainly will, with a determination to make it succeed. I will announce the dates of the conference, which will probably be in July, as soon as possible. Meantime there had been a considerable relaxation of tension in Nyasaland."

Accelerated Releases

There were 142 detainees at the time of Dr. Banda's release, nearly all of them in Kaniedza camp. "I have agreed with the Governor that we should resume the programme of accelerated releases, although I must make it plain there can be no question of bargaining on this matter at all. It is a matter of law and order and can only be judged by that standard. Yet I am quite certain an overwhelming majority of the detainees will have been released long before the conference starts in London. Only a handful at most might still be in detention."

In Northern Rhodesia he had thought it desirable to say again, in a public speech on March 29, that the Government had no plans in contemplation for constitutional change in that territory. But he could not predict that the outcome of the review of the Federal Constitution might not entail some consequential reconsideration of the territorial Constitution.

On the other hand, it was apparent that those who were pressing for rapid constitutional change were moved by the fear lest the African voice and case would go unheard at the Federal review. Accordingly he had repeated that it was wrong to assume that the delegations to the review conference would necessarily be drawn solely from the Legislative Council of the territory.

In the same speech he reaffirmed that the Government stood by the pledges in the preamble to the Federal Constitution, and would not abandon these responsibilities to the peoples of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland unless and until all their peoples so desired.

Some people in Northern Rhodesia were disappointed, although others were pleased by the first of his three statements. But those who were disappointed by the first statement were pleased with the second and third. Amid laughter the Minister added: "That on the whole is, not too bad a batting average for a Secretary of State."

He recognized the difficulties of the position in Northern Rhodesia but it was a profound mistake to try to tear up a Constitution that in this case was little more than a year old. And it would be wrong to do that before they knew the result of the federal review.

The Nyasaland situation was different. If it had not been for the emergency there would have been constitutional advance a year ago as a result of talks the Minister of State was going to undertake when the emergency came upon him.

Mr. CALLAGHAN, Labour's chief spokesman on Colonial affairs, welcomed the Minister's return from his tour. It had been fruitful. He assured the Colonial Secretary that the Opposition welcomed his decision to hold a Nyasaland constitutional conference.

While Mr. Callaghan's decision to release Dr. Banda was not surprising because we have now become used to Mr. Callaghan's Government reversing the decisions of their pre-

decessors. Is it not the case that he really will have to secure as a start to this conference that there must be an acceptance of an African majority, at least in the Legislative Assembly?"

Replying to MR. SORENSEN (Lab., Leyton) Mr. Macleod said there had been no discrimination between Dr. Banda and the other detainees. The Minister told MR. GRIMOND, the Liberal leader, that the accelerated release programme was resumed the day after he left the territory but he could not commit himself to precise numbers. "I think there is no doubt very few detainees could still be in detention by the time July comes."

Future of Somaliland

Ministers Coming to London

MR. MACMILLAN stated in the Commons last week that elected Ministers of the Somaliland Protectorate would be coming to London at the beginning of May to discuss independence with the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Macmillan was replying to questions in the absence of Mr. Macleod.

MR. BERNARD BRAINE then asked what was H.M. Government's policy in regard to the motion passed on April 6 in the Somaliland Legislative Council, calling for union with Somalia on July 1.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Independence and union with Somalia each raise many problems and these are receiving urgent study. Any union would require the agreement of the independent Government of Somalia, which will be established on July 1. It would naturally involve the ending of all the responsibilities for government which H.M. Government now exercise in the Protectorate and could only be brought into effect between an independent Somaliland and an independent Somalia."

"Parliament would of course be consulted at an appropriate stage. I should like to say, however, that it is H.M. Government's hope that, whatever may be the constitutional future of the Protectorate, the friendship which has been built up between its people and those of Britain for so many years will continue and indeed flourish."

Questioned on policy regarding the establishment of a Greater Somalia, incorporating neighbouring territories, the Prime Minister said: "H.M. Government do not, and will not, encourage or support any claim affecting the territorial integrity of French Somaliland, Kenya or Ethiopia. This is a matter which could only be considered if that were the wish of the Governments and peoples concerned."

"On the application of the 1897 Treaty and the 1954 Agreement between the U.K. and Ethiopia to the proposed union between the Somaliland Protectorate and Somalia, the Prime Minister said: "Following the termination of the responsibilities of H.M. Government for the Protectorate, and in the absence of any fresh instruments, the provisions of the 1897 Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty should, in our view, be regarded as remaining in force as between Ethiopia and the successor State. On the other hand, Article III of the 1954 Agreement, which comprises most of what was additional to the 1897 Treaty, would, in our opinion, lapse."

Union Agreed in Principle

Representatives of Somalia and Somaliland agreed at the opening of a conference in Mogadishu last week on the general principles of a union of the two territories.

The Somaliland delegation is led by Mohamed Haft Ibrahim Egal, leader of the Somali National Front, and Minister of Local Government. The delegation included three other Ministers and four members of the Legislature.

A statement after the first session of the conference said:—"In due recognition of and respect for, the wishes expressed by the Somali people wherever they are, it is resolved that full and complete independence and unification of the two Somali territories now known as Somalia and the Somaliland Protectorate be solemnly proclaimed by the two territories on one flag, one President, one Parliament, and one Government."

"If a fraction of the hundreds of millions to be spent in the next decade on research and experimentation in space travel were spent on giving opportunities to some of our young people to explore the Commonwealth's vast scientific frontiers, divisions... Dr. Angus Ogilby, chairman of the Royal Overseas League..."

PERSONALIA

A wax figure of Dr. HASTINGS BANDA is to appear in Madame Tussaud's, London.

Mr. G. R. SLAUGHTER has been elected chairman of the Rift Valley branch of the New Kenya Party.

Mr. C. W. HURST has returned to Crowborough, Sussex, from a visit to Kenya and Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. N. R. INGLES-COUGHTMAN, Assistant Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, has arrived in this country on long leave.

Mr. V. V. RADIA has been elected president and Mr. E. A. HUGHES vice-president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. A. T. BEWES, managing director of Riddoch Motors, Ltd., will fly back to East Africa next week after a visit to the United Kingdom.

Sir WAVELL WAKEFIELD, who has visited East and Central Africa, has been appointed chairman of a new all-party Anglo-Rumanian group of M.P.s.

SIR MAURICE DORMAN, Governor of Sierra Leone, and LADY DORMAN have arrived in London. Sir Maurice was previously in the Colonial Service in East Africa.

MR. ANDREW PIKE, lately Minister for Lands and Mines in Tanganyika, has been elected a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

MR. W. J. PARNELL, lately a missionary of the U.M.C.A. in the Diocese of South-West Tanganyika, has been appointed priest-in-charge of St. Agnes with St. Simon's, Bristol.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH will preside at a Commonwealth symposium arranged by the English-Speaking Union on May 13. The meeting will be in the Central Hall, Westminster.

LORD DE LA WARR and MR. BRIAN F. MACDONA are to address a joint meeting of The Royal Africa and Royal Commonwealth Societies at 1.15 p.m. on May 5 on "News Out of Africa".

MR. JOHN A. PALFREMAN, who has been Kenya's principal immigration officer since 1948, has retired. He has taken a post as executive officer to the Kenya Coffee Growers' Association.

MR. RONALD NGALA, who has just been appointed Minister of Labour, Local Security and Adult Education in the Government of Kenya, has left Nairobi to spend about two months in the United States.

DR. VERWOERD, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, is to open Salisbury Agricultural Show on September 1. He will be accompanied by his wife. They will stay with SIR ROY and LADY WELENSKY.

MRS. DIANA HOWARD WILLIAMS, who undertakes public relations duties in East Africa for B.O.A.C., has recently made a five weeks' visit to the United States and Canada. She appeared in 15 television and 28 radio programmes.

MR. H. O. ELLIS, postmaster-general of the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, is on long leave. MR. M. WARRENDER RICHARDSON, Assistant Postmaster-General, is Acting Postmaster-General in his absence.

MR. A. H. BLUNT, for more than 30 years a director and latterly chairman of Hindley & Co., Ltd., has retired. He was well known in the hard-and-soft fibres merchant trade and had served on most of the committees of the fibre associations. During the last war he was for a time an assistant to the Hemp Controller at the Board of Trade.

MR. WILBERFORCE OKECHO, a geography and games master from Uganda, who is taking a course in physics at St. John's Training College, York, has been elected captain of athletics. This is the first time the honour has gone to a student from overseas.

MR. J. KAMINDOLO, a Federal student, has received his half colours for football at Bristol University, and MR. D. A. R. PHIRI, another Federal student at Bristol, has been invited to play in the Gloucester County Amateur Association County Trials.

LORD BRAND, who joined Lazard Brothers & Company half a century ago and became one of the managing directors on the incorporation of the business in 1919, has retired from the board. His first association with Rhodesia goes back 50 years. Lord Brand is 81.

MR. K. W. S. MACKENZIE, Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya, and MR. B. R. MCKENZIE, Minister for Agriculture, were the guests last week at a reception in Westminster Hall by the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

MR. W. A. HOLMES, a Canadian broadcasting and TV expert, has arrived in Salisbury to become operations manager of Rhodesia Television, Ltd. He went into Canadian radio when it was in its infancy and subsequently managed radio stations in various parts of Canada.

MR. N. R. BERTRAM will leave Salisbury next month on a seven-week tour of eight Latin American countries to explore markets for the Tobacco Export Promotion Council. He will return to the Federation via the United States and Britain. Mr. Bertram was until recently Federal Secretary for Commerce and Industry.

MR. H. J. E. STANLEY, a United Federal Party member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, and last year's mayor of Kitwe, and MRS. STANLEY are due in London on April 25. Mr. Stanley is to attend a study conference on parliamentary procedure arranged by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

SIR CHRISTOPHER CHANCELLOR, who visited East and Central Africa while general manager of Reuters, and who was last year appointed vice-chairman of Odhams Press, Ltd., is to become chairman after the retirement of Mr. A. C. DUNCAN, who has also visited the Federation after the annual meeting of the company in June.

MR. A. H. JAMAL, Tanganyika's Minister for Local Government and Works, was the first person to drive a car over the new £50,000 Manderla Bridge spanning the Wami River on the Ubenazamozi-Handeni road when it was opened for traffic recently. Also present for the occasion was MR. F. H. WOODROW, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry, and MR. J. BRADLEY, Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province. The 290-ft. long bridge is the highest in the Territory.

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Uganda Delegation

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY has agreed to receive in London a delegation of representative members of the Uganda Legislative Council as soon as his other commitments permit. The African elected members asked to see him after the Governor had announced H.M. Government's decision on the Wild Constitutional Commission's report. Questions connected with land use, particularly those of the Wild Irrigation.

Obituary

Mr. Ben ("Matabele") Wilson

MR. BEN ("MATABELE") WILSON, whose restraining influence on Lobengula enabled the Pioneer Column to pass into Mashonaland without bloodshed in 1890, has died at the age of 98. He was Rhodesia's oldest pioneer, and he had been bedridden in Cape Town since breaking a leg two years ago.

A Scot, he went to South Africa at the age of 19. He prospected in the de Kaap goldfields, and was among those who first got out the virgin reef on the Rand by surface trenching.

Rhodes and others inspired him to go north. In years of journeying, he gained a wide knowledge of several Native languages. He lived at the royal kraal of Lobengula for a few years before the Chartered Company's Pioneer Column went through Mashonaland to plant the flag on what is now Salisbury.

When regiments of Matabele got out of hand and insisted on their ancient right of robbing and murdering their Mashona neighbours, war was inevitable, and Wilson was the chief scout who led Dr. Jameson's men to Bulawayo, from which Lobengula had fled, leaving his old stronghold in flames.

For long afterwards Wilson devoted himself to farming and prospecting, and his experience and advice were in constant demand from the Chartered Company and others. His wife died nine years ago. He leaves a daughter, the Countess of Moray.

Mr. Walter F. O. Trench

MR. WALTER TRENCH, who has died in Ireland, farmed for many years in Kenya, and was chairman of the board of the Kenya Farmers' Association from 1941 to 1948, having previously been a director for nine years.

After serving in the R.F.C. as a pilot in the 1914-18 war, he bought a property at Mau Summit but a few years later moved to Molo. He was an outstandingly successful farmer on a large scale, especially as a grower of wheat and pyrethrum, and was for many years a member of the Pyrethrum Board.

When Lord Francis Scott resigned from the Legislative Council in 1944 Trench was returned unopposed as member for the Rift Valley constituency he sat in the Legislature for five years. He had been a director of the Standard Investment Trust, Ltd., chairman of the Molo Hunt, a founder of the Molo Club, and active in other kinds of public work.

In recent years he had farmed in County Limerick, but had frequently visited Kenya for short periods.

Mrs. Trench died in 1958. Two married daughters still live at Molo.

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 record. Ought YOU to have it sent to someone?

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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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Masai Protest Against Macblundellism

Intimidation Constitutes Social Anaesthesia

THE MASAI UNITED FRONT, recently formed in Kenya, has issued a long statement on the results of the Lancaster House Conference. The following passages are quoted from that document:

"M.U.F. records great disquiet on and dissatisfaction with the high-handed manner in which the delegation of the United Party has been treated by the Colonial Secretary and the British Prime Minister. It symbolizes a painful mixture of haughtiness and insolence to people whose only crime (like that of the Masai) is to be in the minority. It has been publicly stated that the contribution of this delegation to the conference had no effect whatsoever on its outcome. Yet they represent the majority opinion of the European community in Kenya. So the British Government don't give a damn for the settlers!"

"We remind this mighty Colonial Secretary that the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament concluded in 1931 that the European community should have the right to effective representation and to protection against legislative and administrative policy which would fundamentally change the conditions on the basis of which they settled in the country. If H.M. Government cannot keep their pledges to the settlers, why should one assume that they will honour those given to the Masai?"

"This course of action may be admirable political expediency, but it is also rank moral unscrupulousness. The British have twice fought in world wars to protect paper pledges. Why can't they now keep their own words? Clearly the Masai will have to fight hard for the principle involved here, because, as one of our proverbs goes, 'the log in the fire-place must not laugh at the one already in the fire'. If the Europeans are burnt alive today (at the altar of political expediency) our turn will surely come tomorrow."

"The British Government should be told before they quit that nobody invited them to come here. But having come and introduced a lot of problems, they should have the decency and sense of responsibility to see them solved before

going off again. They should remember their pledges to various sections of Kenya's population and make some efforts to honour them.

"The land issue, the most important problem in Kenya today, has been left unresolved. Some of the delegates deliberately avoided this explosive issue. M.U.F. feels that they tacitly decided not to disturb the bees in the sure knowledge that once they have been able to get the fire of *Uhuru* they will proceed to smoke them out."

"Mr. Argwings-Koedick is reported to have said that Masailand must be brought into the national pool when *Uhuru* comes, and that the Masai must be forced to be free! Some other people are rumored to be already busy in the spoils of Masailand, ear-marked potential plots for themselves when *Uhuru* comes. Such a megalomaniacal interpretation of *Uhuru* is totally unacceptable to the Masai."

"The British Government under the terms of their two treaties with the Masai took a great amount of land from us, avowedly 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."

"Kenya is now in a stark political lunacy. We are told that the obviously unsatisfactory Constitution carries with it a redeeming feature of overriding importance—the generation for the first time in the history of this Colony of a wide measure of agreement or spirit of compromise and tolerance between the various races and tribes. Congratulations! But how is wonderful new-found spirit manifesting itself in action?"

Thinly Veiled Threats

"Mr. Mboya in his first public meeting since the conference has told Group Captain Briggs and his community that there is no future for them here! There are other thinly veiled threats which, when read in conjunction with the recrudescence of the anti-emergency mentality among some sections of Kenya's population, complete the strategy of terror that is being brought to bear on the minorities here. Through intimidation and terrorism the minority parts of the population are being rendered impotent of any democratic articulation. All over the country one sees a pathetic suspension of the critical faculties."

"*Uhuru* democracy and Kenyatta have put an end to all rational and independent thinking in the country. They constitute a new kind of totalitarian social anaesthesia."

"M.U.F. deplores the philosophy of terror. We deplore the thuggery being meted out to peaceful Asian businessmen, the murder and assaults on their families, the naked threats of terrorism and the supposed criminal spoils of Masailand."

"M.U.F. is neither against *Uhuru* nor against democracy, but we are against their perversions and misinterpretations. To Mr. Mboya democracy is equivalent to 'one man one vote'. Yet under this universal adult suffrage a pure dictatorship can be returned to power through the hallowed ballot-box by rigging and muzzling. To others the interpretation is even more sinister. Consequently a terror and intimidation barrier has been built up. M.U.F. and all the peace-loving citizens of this country must do their best to break through it if Kenya is to be saved from the calamity of dictatorship, and if ever we are going to grow up into a full democratic Kenyan State. The materialization of such a nation should not be taken for granted. There is nothing sacrosanct or inviolable about it!"

Wholesale Disorders in Uganda

MR. R. E. STONE, who has just taken over the duties of Resident in Buganda, has said in a broadcast talk that in just over a year there have been 43 murders and 91 attempts at murder in Buganda, in which province 129 houses have been deliberately burned down. He also referred to the widespread intimidation. One example which he gave was of an African who bought furniture for his home, only to receive a threatening letter saying that, as he had made his purchase from an Asian shop, he must take the furniture to a stipulated place and chop it up which he did. Such occurrences are not limited to a small area: the Government of the Protectorate has found it necessary to declare as disturbed areas the whole of Buganda except the Mubende district in the north-west.

Kenya's national income has increased since 1947 by an average rate of 13% per annum. Mr. R. E. Stone, Resident in Uganda.

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Don't Join Civil Service in Uganda

Statement by Civil Servants' Association

ACCUSING THE COLONIAL OFFICE of "unconscionable delay" in dealing with its claim for a 15% increase in salaries, the council of the Uganda European Civil Servants' Association has issued a statement saying, *inter alia*:

"Until our salary claim is met or arrangements are made which will enable us to leave this country with some fair and just recompense for the service which we have given on behalf of the United Kingdom Government, we feel it our duty to advise anyone against joining Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service in Uganda.

Many cases of financial hardship had occurred as a result of the delay, some leading to court action, and more than 70% of the wives of expatriate British civil servants in Uganda were forced to obtain some form of employment to augment their husband's income in order to meet the high cost of living. There were cases of a husband and wife having to separate because the husband had been posted up-country and the wife had to continue working to supplement the family income in order to remain out of debt.

Numerous household budgets submitted in support of the Association's claim had been accepted by Government. Almost all showed deficits and in no case was there any opportunity for saving.

The morale of the expatriate civil service was stated to have sunk so low that it had been the subject of examination and comment by the Special Branch of the Police.

In 1954, at the time of the last salaries revision, the Uganda Government undertook to keep the rise or fall of the cost-of-living indices constantly under review and "to regard movements in the index as one of the factors, but not the only factor, to be taken into account in deciding whether or not there should be a change in the cost-of-living allowance".

The European cost-of-living index then stood at 114 points. By May, 1959, it had risen to 138 points, a rise of 21% against which members of H.M. Overseas Civil Service had been granted only salary increase of 5% in 1956. In that time there had also been substantial increases in other items of expenditure, particularly taxation (both direct and indirect), education fees, and transport costs, none of which appear on the cost-of-living index.

Three Promises Broken By Colonial Office

Last May the Uganda European Civil Servants' Association submitted its claim for an increase in salaries of 15% and for a commission to examine the whole salary structure. The claim was submitted in July to the Secretary of State, who on three occasions promised "an early reply", "action within a week or so", and "a final decision within a matter of days". Yet a positive answer has still not been received to a claim submitted nearly a year ago.

An Association spokesman said in Kampala recently that there was a growing suspicion among its members that there was nobody in the Colonial Office with any knowledge of conditions in or interest in the affairs of H.M. Overseas Civil Service in Uganda. They therefore felt it necessary to bring this matter to the attention of the public.

"We cannot leave unless we are prepared to sacrifice all our past service and pension. Leaving would also require a sum of money to settle arrears of income tax and pay for passages, which is completely beyond the capacity of probably the entire service.

"The present delay makes it painfully clear that the U.K. Government has little apparent interest in our welfare or future. Who could blame any expatriate civil servant for wanting to leave Uganda in these circumstances and return home?

A copy of the Association's statement has been sent to a number of professional and trade organizations, advising their members not to go to Uganda while present conditions are in force.

[Comment appears in Notes By The Way]

East Africa High Commission

Staff Shortages Affecting Work

REDUCTION OF SCIENTIFIC STAFFS at some of the organizations of the East Africa High Commission has affected research programmes, says the annual report for 1959. Research services of the High Commission cost £706,466 last year.

At the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization a "very severe reduction" in the number of scientific assistants prevents fulfilment of its proper role in co-operative experiments with the territories, and the Trypanosomiasis Research Organization and the East African Meteorological Department are both concerned about staff difficulties.

The E.A.A.F.R.O. laboratories have developed a strain of maize resistant to "streak" disease, are seeking a new strain of sorghum, and are testing maize from Mexico for drought resistance.

The Fishery Research Organization expresses great concern at the possible over-fishing of Lake Victoria, the third largest freshwater lake in the world, which, it suggests, to be so managed as to leave a reserve of fish for an emergency supply of food, as some crops are grown as a famine reserve.

A five-year scheme financed by the World Health Organization and carried out by the East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases showed that malaria transmission could be reduced to a very low level by spraying houses with D.D.T. Infant mortality was reduced and fertility rates were increased as a result.

At the Entebbe headquarters of the Virus Research Institute three new viruses were isolated, one through the accidental infection of a member of the staff.

The East African Institute for Medical Research received £50,000 from America for its work on the relationship of eye diseases and malnutrition. Half the population of central Tanganyika has eye troubles, some related to malnutrition; they are to be investigated by a team of the institute's specialists with a mobile laboratory.

The Ethiopians

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The Belgian Congo

Some Recent Changes

RUTH SLADE

A short study dealing with the changes in the Belgian Congo since the end of the war, and with the internal and external causes that have influenced them. There is a chapter on the riots of 4 January 1959. Paper covers 5s. net

(Institute of Race Relations)

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

"Politicians are both dangerous and dull - an almost miraculous combination." - Lord Boddley

A.D.C.'s View of Tanganyika

Facts for Political Pundits to Ponder

A CANADIAN DISTRICT COMMISSIONER in Tanganyika, Mr. J. C. Cairns, has written in "Bush and Boma" (John Murray, 18s.), a series of vignettes of life in three of the districts in which he has served, namely Kilwa, Mikindani, and Dar es Salaam. He makes no attempt at over-writing or at sociological investigation, preferring facts to speak for themselves—which they do most effectively.

Valuable sidelights are thrown on many of the day-to-day problems of life in Africa. Take this passage about the inertia which is so general and so frustrating to official and non-official efforts alike:

Here in Kitaya a new well has been sunk to save the women the long walk to the river for water. The well has been built by the Native authority from scarce funds. It is of concrete rings, about 20 feet deep. The concrete keeps the water reasonably clean and prevents cave-ins from the sides. In the distance, among the reeds by the river, I see women with water jars on their heads. 'What are those women doing?' I ask.

'Heh! They are getting water. Every day they go for water.'

'Why do they go to the river?'

'Where else would they get the water?'

'From the well.'

'They do not use the well?'

'Why not?'

'There is no rope for the bucket', the old man says. 'The well has been finished for six weeks. All this time it has been unused. There is coconut rope in every hut, but nobody in the village has had the initiative to tie a 30-foot piece to the handle of the bucket.'

'Africa's picturesqueness is deceitful, a mask concealing the real problem—poverty, ignorance, superstition, disease, and apathy. You come to realize the immense inertia of Africa. The ideas, customs, prejudices, and beliefs of the people are anchored in the ancient past of tribalism. All progress is slow and painful.'

'You spend months persuading people to use a village well; you spend years, made up of endless safaris and meetings and councils, urging peasants to terrace their hills before the soil is washed away forever. When progress comes to quickly you distrust it; for you feel it may be superficial. You know the clerk with the white shirt and the shiny bicycle has his daughters circumcized in the old tribal manner; you learn that the other clerk, who seems so modern, and who reads Shakespeare, is involved in witchcraft. This is the reality behind the mask—the administrator's Africa.'

It would do political pundits in the House of Commons good to ponder such a passage—and many others in this straightforward record of life in East Africa.

Spivs' Vision

Of Dar es Salaam Mr. Cairns writes:

'Under the mango trees and in the tea shops the philosophers and spivs and unemployables are carried away with tremendous visions of the future, and day after day headmen come to the *bwana* with reports of Alice-in-Wonderland conversations they have overheard.'

'A wave of the hand towards the modern shops and office buildings in the centre of town. 'Why should we stop the foreigners building these things? When this is our country we will own them all. There will be no taxes.'

'It will be our country. Why should we pay taxes to ourselves?'

'Hehhh! We will make the foreigners pay the taxes.'

'The buses will be free. Also the trains.'

'Everything will be free. Each man will have a car, like the Europeans.'

'It is true. I will have a car from Europe.'

'I will have one from America. They are bigger.'

'Yes. It will be foolish to have a small car.'

'Why should each man not have two cars?'

'Of course. Many people will have two cars.'

'We will live in the European houses in Oyster Bay.'

'I have chosen my house. It is a green house with many rooms.'

'You are wise, *bwana*.'

'There will be fine jobs when the Europeans leave. I would like to be *Bwana* D.C.'

'I will be *Bwana* Police. He wears a uniform.'

'Hehhh! But in the hot season it is too heavy.'

'Yes. It is too heavy for *Bwana* D.C. Still it is good to wear a uniform.'

'It is nothing. When this is our country we will eat like

the Europeans. We will eat food out of tins.'

'Yes. Everything will be in tins.'

'We will have two tins for a shilling.'

'Two? We should have three.'

'Three? You are right.'

'We will make it three. When it is our country we will have three tins for a shilling.'

But there is the useful reminder that much of the future rests upon the African unknown to the outside world, not the sophisticates and the semi-educated, the political dreamers and schemers.

As African countries develop, students travel to Europe and America. African politicians and trade union leaders go abroad, and people meet them and talk with them. But they never meet the peasant, who forms at least 90% of the population in most of Africa.

When crises arise and journalists come, they stay at hotels in the cities and meet Europeans and Asians and a handful of educated Africans. The journalists say they are anxious to learn about the country and its underlying problems. But the journalists themselves seldom meet the peasant. In Tanganyika the peasant speaks Swahili or a tribal dialect and lives in isolated villages. His world is difficult to enter and hard to understand, for it is far from the world of the 20th century. So to learn about the peasant, who is the key to so much, takes an effort foreigners usually avoid. It is easier to stay in the cities, drink in bars, and listen to the theories of school teachers and politicians. The peasant is no more a farmer than a construction labourer is an engineer.

Witchcraft

And witchcraft is never far from the African, educated or not. An intelligent and middle-aged witch-doctor, well-known in the Dar es Salaam area, was holding meetings on the outskirts of the town, and there was a fever in the air. He was said to have stopped the crop thefts, which had been serious. Asked how he had done it, Mr. Cairns was told:

'By strong medicine. If a man wishes his land to be protected he must bring forth sticks for Nguvumali, who makes magic with the sticks. He puts a spell over them. The owner must take the sticks and put one in each corner of his field. Then he is safe; nothing can be stolen. The people know the land is guarded by the power of Nguvumali. Thieves know that his medicine is powerful. If they go into such a place they will be killed. The sticks will turn into snakes. So the thieves are defeated. They will not go near such a garden.'

Here is another cautionary story for politicians in a hurry:

'In the Mikindani area I was told that a few years ago a Mawia tribesman was found selling meat in the market. The meat was peculiar, not like other meat. Also the man was not a regular seller. It was a suspicious matter. He was taken to the district commissioner, who inspected the meat. He was puzzled.

'Where did you get this meat?', he asked the Mawia.

'The Mawia grinned, showing his pointed, filed teeth. It is my grandmother', he said. 'But it is all right. She died last night, so she is still fresh.'

Scattered through the book are many quotable little passages, for instance:

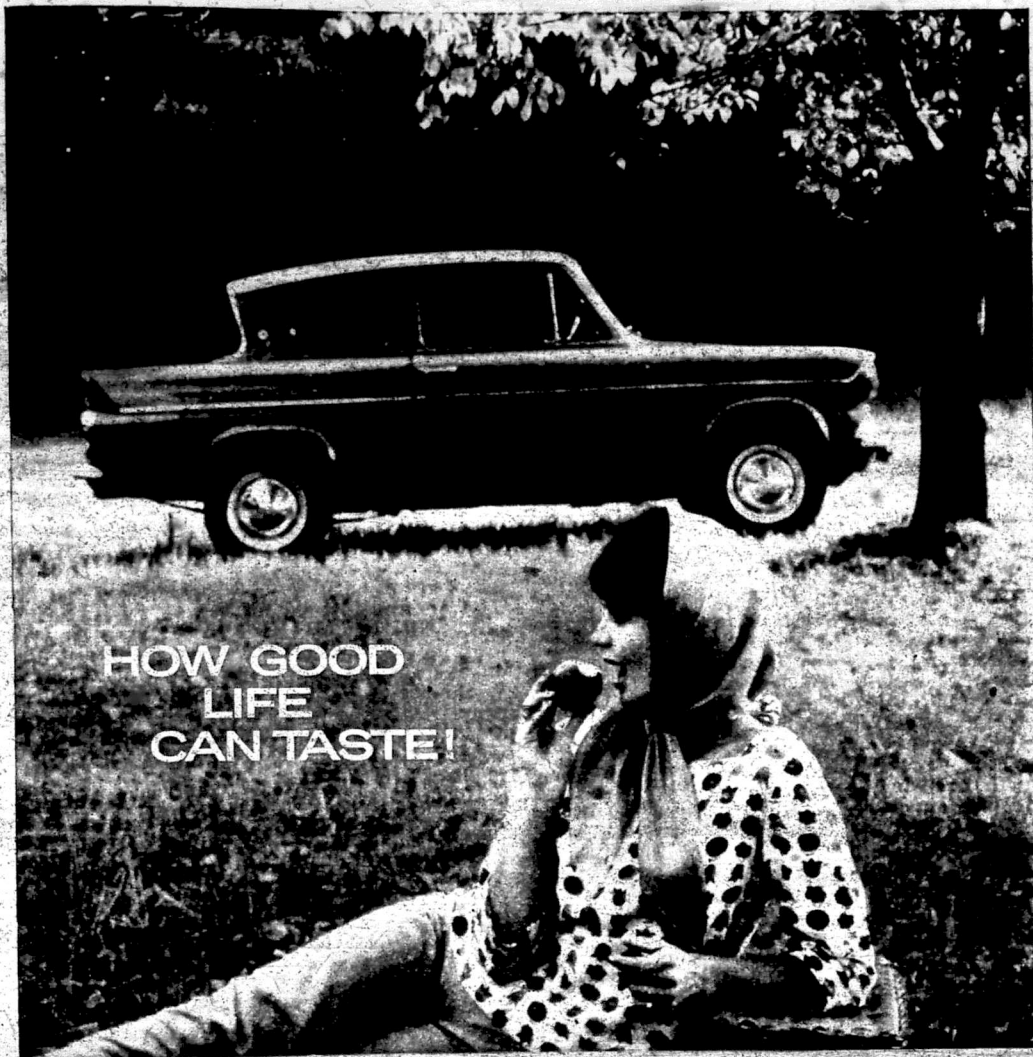
'You must be strict', said Salmu; 'when a *bwana* is not strict men lie. He is not a lion, they say; he is a goat, that one. The people see what is in a man's heart. If his heart is warm, they do not mind if he is fierce and shouts at them. A father must do his job. Sometimes he must shout at his children.'

'Civilization has changed him. He is tamed and diminished.'

'The African sees that important people, people with education, are catered for by servants, and he gains the illusion that prestige comes not from work but from having servants who work.'

'During the war Africans were told that the Germans were raping women of conquered countries. This, it was thought, would show the Africans how bad the Germans were; but the Africans reacted differently. How powerful these Germans must be, they said; they can rape whomsoever they please. How lucky they are.'

There is some more in the African thought and actions in this book than in many other similar books. P. 53



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Letter to the Editor**Firmness Plus Friendliness****Money for Under-Developed Territories**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir— Having recently revisited East and Central Africa and talked to many people, may I call attention to the very widespread conviction that when the territories have been given self-government they cannot expect financial help from Great Britain because a business-minded nation will not throw good money after bad.

I have no more faith in our politicians than my friends in Rhodesia and Kenya, but I argued, I hope rightly, that business-mindedness is beginning to give way to world-mindedness, that that tendency will increase as the cold war grows cooler, and that Great Britain, the U.S.A., Western Europe, and the United Nations will have no alternative but to help the emergent countries of Africa and Asia unless they are prepared to leave the field to the Communists, which is inconceivable. There are already examples in Africa and Asia of the promptitude with which the Kremlin offers money, technicians, goods, and diplomatic recognition.

Cannot some general indication be given that countries which do gain their independence will not just be cast off and left to swim or sink? While they ought to be brought to recognize that self-government implies ability to finance their own requirements, such an immense amount of development is required in most territories that large external loans will have to be raised, and Great Britain might well make it clear now that she will view reasonable requests sympathetically. If the burden of armaments does fall, as all must hope, it should be possible to reduce our own taxation a good deal and still find money for under-developed parts of the world, especially those within the Commonwealth.

While I think, as you do, that we have gone much too fast politically in territories in Africa and Asia, and agree that it would be criminal folly to destroy the fine work done in Rhodesia and Kenya by the premature transfer of political power to Africans, the force of African nationalism cannot be disregarded. Our attitude to it has been so inept for so long that it is now extremely difficult to canalize it in the right directions, but firmness plus friendliness might still do it.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1.

J.W.H.

Points from Letters

"WE ARE TO BLAME if more and more Africans think more and more about politics, for our Governments have now placed 23 Africans in the Legislative Council in Tanganyika, 25 in Kenya (out of a ridiculously top-heavy Legislature of more than 90), and no fewer than 34 in Uganda in a Council of 62. Knowing all three territories intimately, I have not the slightest hesitation in writing that most of these men in all three territories are not really capable of fulfilling the duties which they have undertaken. There are some able men among them—and they are even more critical than most Europeans of the poor quality of many of the others. The absurd aspect of the whole business will be evident to anyone who cares to read the Hansards. They contain irrefutable evidence of the incompetence of many of these men who thanks to British foolish policy are given an undeserved status. If we had less politics and more common sense it would be the better for all these territories."

Misunderstood

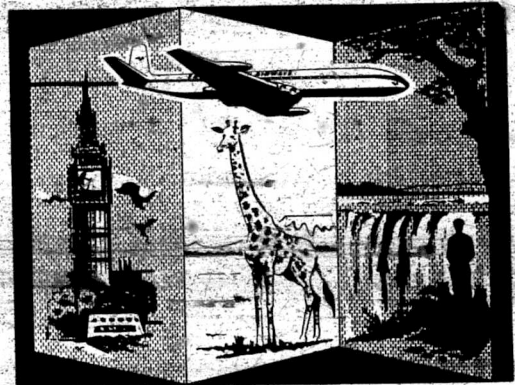
"THE KIND WORD that turns away wrath does not operate as between European and African in East Africa and is taken as a sign of weakness."

The Price of Hustle

"MODERN HUSTLE affects so much of Africa nowadays, but there are still places where you can hear a canoe paddler singing with joy of a placid morning on the river, tidal creek, or lake, and where off the beaten track you can watch the fish-drives and the communal sharing of catches. The number of such places has been reduced by the building of motor roads, which have almost abolished the delightful old safaris on foot and the leisurely journeys by canoe."

Change and Decay

"QUITE REVERENTLY I suggest that the politicians, white and black, who advocate the overhasty transfer of political responsibility to Africans who are nothing like ready for it should consider the line in the hymn 'Change and decay in all around I see'; for that, unhappily, is certainly what observers of the scene will have to say not long after the premature withdrawal of British responsibility. The handful of Africans who talk so glibly about independence within two or three years are quite incapable of running the country—except by running down standards rapidly, and quite possibly running the ship of State ashore. That Europeans who claim some sense of responsibility should join with African agitators in demanding such transfer of power would not be believed if it had not happened. Would those who are ready to place almost wholly inexperienced Africans in charge of great Government departments leave the running of a business which they owned to the same men? They would do nothing so stupid."



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A Matter for the Public Conscience Future of Kenyatta Leader of Mau Mau

THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, was published last week by the *Daily Telegraph* : —

"A bemused public, having no understanding of what has recently been perpetrated in its name in Kenya, has accepted without comment the remark attributed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies as he passed through Nairobi that the future of Jomo Kenyatta is a matter for the Governor.

If, as we are assured, war is too serious to be left to generals, this is most certainly too serious a question to be decided by a Governor, especially one new to Africa. It is too serious, moreover, to be dismissed as an item for the discretion of a Secretary of State who is also without knowledge of Africa and who committed one grave error after another at the Lancaster House conference on Kenya.

"Short-term political convenience should be excluded from consideration in the case of a man whom the courts held to be the chief organizer of a conspiracy which was not directed primarily against the European and Asian minorities in Kenya, as almost everyone in this country appears to think, but against his own Kikuyu tribesmen, in order to make them obedient to the will of a small, ambitious and ruthless Mau Mau hierarchy. Many thousands were slaughtered because they resisted the orders of the conspirators, and scores of thousands were physically frightened into submission.

Debt to Loyalists

"It is against that background that the debt to the tiny minority of active Kikuyu loyalists, most of them adherents of Christian missions, must be judged. Everyone in Kenya knows that without their active co-operation, which cost many of them their lives, the terrorist gangs would not have been destroyed in the dense forests; that achievement was due primarily to the magnificent leadership of a small number of young Kenya Europeans and the no less splendid response of the teams of Africans who came to see that Mau Mau would quickly spell reversion to that savagery from which their society had been released by British rule.

"These men, the salt of their tribe, will never be forgiven by the apologists for the most dangerous and obscene movement known in East or Central Africa in modern times.

"It is highly significant that, as soon as news of the decisions at the Lancaster House Conference reached Kenya, parties of Kikuyu who had been released from detention after being rounded up during the civil war — for that is what it was — began touring the villages by day and openly listing the names of those who had served against Mau Mau.

"That intimidation continues. It is impossible to stamp out because the police can never get evidence which would lead to conviction of the criminals; for any man who complained of their threats would know that he was inviting terrible retribution on himself and his family.

"The African elected members of the Legislative Council have been treated by Mr. Macleod as responsible representatives of their people. Their irresponsibility is evident from the fact that they have for a long time led the campaign for removal of all restrictions on Kenyatta.

"Since the London conference they have announced that they will insist on his appointment as the first Chief Minister of a self-governing Kenya, and in the last few days their spokesman at the Positive Action Conference in Accra has received promises that a "Kenyatta Day" will be celebrated on Friday of this week over great areas of Africa. Such are some of the pressures already mobilized; and in this country and the United States self-styled anti-colonialists are busily at work, as yet mainly in private.

"If public opinion in Britain can be made aware of the facts, its conscience, I hope and believe, could still be so stirred that the risk of Kenyatta's release as an act of political appeasement would disappear.

"Let a worse calamity befall Kenya, public opinion needs to be aroused and expressed. For the sake of the African loyalists in particular, all must understand that the electorate could not condone the liberation of a man with the record, the symbolic influence, and the limitless powers for causing the mischief of Jomo Kenyatta.

Referring to Mr. Joelson's letter in a leading article, the *Daily Telegraph* said it was a hard one to face for the future of multi-racial co-operation in Kenya that the

nationalists should be pressing so hard for the release of Jomo Kenyatta.

"Nothing could be more purposefully offensive to European susceptibilities than that the day chosen for the climax of this campaign should be Good Friday. Kenyatta was convicted of playing a leading part, not only in an attempted revolution by violence — in this he is no worse than Colonel Grivas — but also in a beset religious cult which debased every known value, African as much as European.

"Nobody would deny that if he had wished to bring this ghastly movement to an end he could have done so. Admittedly he has now served the sentence for the specific positive crime of which he was actually convicted. But his crimes of omission for which no legal penalty can be applied, should certainly preclude his ever again being allowed to intervene in Kenyan affairs.

"It is a measure, unfortunately, of how fast and far the wind of change has blown that it seems no longer possible to assume unequivocally that this is the intention of the British Government. There is a widespread fear in Kenya that Kenyatta may in fact be released. Political expediency might well seem to make such a course tempting, since the pressure of Kikuyu opinion demanding this course is very strong indeed.

"There can be no doubt that Kenyatta has become a legendary hero, almost a divinity, whose malign hold has by no means been broken. Any African politician, therefore, who fails to insist on his release cannot hope to maintain popular favour. All this is true. Yet there are some winds so foul that no sail should be trimmed to catch them. Expediency should be ruled out of this question. The release of Kenyatta would be a surrender of faith both to the European minority and to the Kikuyu minority who refused to be corrupted by tribal madness. The latter would suffer most grievously.

"It is time, therefore, that the British Government stated categorically that Kenyatta will in no circumstances return to public life in Kenya, either before or after independence."

Elcning from "Uhuru"

MR. PHILIP GOODHART, M.P., has said in Hastings : "We shall be exceedingly lucky if the number of Africans shot, hacked, or burnt to death in the Belgian Congo by other Africans does not come close to 100,000 before the end of the year. Our administration in Uganda is already seriously worried by the number of African refugees trying to cross the Belgian Congo frontier. As June 30, the date of the Congo independence approaches, the flow of refugees into British territories may well become a flood. I can only hope that the excess of the white supremacies in South Africa and of the African nationalists and tribalists in the Congo and the Cameroons will strengthen the hand of those who are trying to build a multi-racial partnership in East and Central Africa.

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Mr. Mboya Threatens Civil Disobedience

Release Kenyatta or Else . . .

MR. T. MBOYA, president of the Nairobi People's Convention Party, has proposed, in Monrovia, capital of Liberia, that there should be a civil disobedience campaign in Kenya until Jomo Kenyatta is released from restriction. "We must show the British Government that we want Kenyatta back, and that we want him now," Mr. Mboya declared.

"I propose that unless he is released within three months, the African Ministers in the Kenya Government should resign because their further co-operation would be meaningless," Mr. Mboya said in a statement at a Press conference.

"For the past few years we have relied on petitions, appeals and co-operation to win Kenyatta's release. These methods do not seem to make any impression.

"In the circumstances, I propose to take further positive action, that is non-co-operation with the Government and civil disobedience until Kenyatta is released. Further action will be planned in consultation with my party and other African leaders when I get home. But I feel we ought to state our position clearly at this stage."

Mr. Mboya arrived in Monrovia by air from Cape Palmas, where he spent the week-end with President Tubman of Liberia. He left Liberia for Conakry, Guinea, and planned to arrive in Nairobi on Saturday.

No Release for Kenyatta

MR. W. F. COURTS, the Chief Secretary, gave an assurance in the Kenya Legislature last week that Jomo Kenyatta would not be released so long as he was considered a danger to security.

Mr. Courts' statement arose during an adjournment debate initiated by Mr. R. S. Alexander, a European elected member, who drew attention to a proposed strike and procession to Government House on Good Friday in support of the campaign for Kenyatta's release arranged by the Nairobi People's Convention Party [the authorities refused a licence for the procession].

Mr. Alexander asked the Council to register its indignation and shame at "this attempt to desecrate Good Friday by blasphemously associating it with the worst of political motives, and with a name that has vilified and offended against Christian and human behaviour".

If the asset of a sound and efficient administration is lightly thrown away, it will react unfavourably on economic prospects. "That is the clear impression I have gained on my journeys in East Africa" — Mr. Maurice Parsons, an executive director of the Bank of England.

Dr. Banda and Kenyatta

Mr. Macleod Returns from Africa

MR. MACLEOD said at London Airport last week that "the situation in Nyasaland is that tension has been enormously reduced, and I am deeply thankful that that is so". The Colonial Secretary was commenting on his three-week tour of the Federation, most of which was spent in Nyasaland. He also visited Mauritius.

Questioned about Dr. Banda, the Minister said: "I had a number of talks with him, and I am convinced that he genuinely desires the lowering of tension, which in part at least he has helped towards."

Dr. Banda now had an opportunity to prove himself as leader of a political party. Whether he did so or not time and events would show. "I feel that Dr. Banda in gaol was something of a myth to the people, but out of gaol he is a man, and a man one can deal with."

Mr. Macleod was asked several questions on the future of Jomo Kenyatta. Mr. Macleod said in Nairobi that this was a matter for the Governor. As this was the formula the Minister used about Dr. Banda until his release, the statement aroused widespread concern that Kenyatta might also be freed from his present restriction.

Mr. Macleod replied that it was entirely wrong to associate the happenings in Nyasaland and the release of Dr. Banda with those in Kenya and the question of releasing Kenyatta. "I entirely agree with the Governor of Kenya and the Chief Secretary that the situation there does not warrant the release of Kenyatta", Mr. Macleod said.

One-Day Strike Failure

Campaign for Kenyatta's Release

THIRTEEN AFRICANS were arrested in Kenya last week for alleged intimidation of other Africans who refused to take part in a one-day strike or comply with other instructions issued by the Nairobi People's Convention Party.

The strike had been called in conjunction with the campaign to release Jomo Kenyatta. In Nairobi it was almost a total failure, with all essential services such as hospitals, railways, and municipal services reporting that all African staff were on duty. Such cases of intimidation as did occur involved house servants or other Africans who had failed to obey the N.P.C.P. edict not to ride bicycles.

In some of the country areas, especially among the Kikuyu, it has been reported that the strike call was obeyed. On some coffee farms in the Kiambu district the entire labour force stayed away from work, and on others large numbers were absent. Employers said that they would withhold pay and rations for the day from strikers.

A petition claimed to have been signed by more than a million people, including 2,000 Europeans, for the release of Jomo Kenyatta from restriction, was presented at Government House in Nairobi by officials of the Nairobi People's Convention Party. Permission for a procession had been refused, and only a handful of Africans, turned up in support.

Federation Essential

MR. R. A. BUTLER, M.P., Home Secretary, who has visited Rhodesia, said in Newcastle-upon-Tyne a few days ago: "Without some scheme for linking Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland together we cannot achieve justice and prosperity for the white population and the Africans. We must therefore support the Monckton Commission on the most suitable form of umbrella under which African nationalism and European development of the resources of the country can work together. Only our influence can get the balance fair. That is why the Prime Minister has always said we should not withdraw our support from any constituent part of the Federation or take the next step of encouraging the Federation to seek independence until its parts work satisfactorily."

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East African Safari Rally

MR. W. A. FRITSCHY and his step-father, Mr. J. Ellis, driving a Mercedes 219, have been declared outright winners of East African Safari car rally. They finished the course of 3,200 miles with a loss of only 12 minutes, in spite of bad conditions most of the way.

In second place was Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Temple-Boreham, of Kenya, in a Citroen T.D.19, and in third place, a British Ford Zephyr driven by Mr. V. Preston, of Kenya, with Mr. J. Harrison of England as co-driver.

The Ford Zephyr team from Dagenham won the manufacturers' team award, the Mercedes team was second and the Ford Anglia team third.

Nkula Falls Scheme

THE POSSIBILITY of borrowing £3,000,000 from outside the Federation to finance a hydro-electric scheme for Nyasaland at Nkula Falls was being "urgently explored," by the Federal Government, the Minister of Power, Sir Malcolm Barrow, has told Parliament. In their report to the Federal Power Board, the engineering consultants who have been investigating the project described the site at Nkula, 22 miles north-west of Blantyre on the Shire River, as well suited to meet the electricity needs of Nyasaland. The Nkula scheme would meet the Protectorate's needs for "a long time to come," said the Minister.

Federal Immigration

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has stated that it had decided to streamline and reorganize its immigration organization to attract and settle immigrants. Equal facilities to all persons desiring assistance would be provided. Reorganization could be done with little or no increase in overall expenditure, a Government statement said. It added that because of the reorganization it had been decided, with regret, to withdraw financial support from the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration and the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association.

Electricity generated by the Uganda Electricity Board for consumption in Uganda during March totalled 20,644,300 units, compared with 18,538,726 units during the same month last year. In addition, 13,049,000 units were exported to Kenya, making a total of 33,693,300 units. Total generation for the first three months of 1960 was 97,274,594 units, including 37,188,000 units exported to Kenya, compared with 83,007,826 units generated in the same period in 1959.

Salisbury Municipality is worth £117,600,000, according to a general revaluation just completed. This is a 13% increase on the previous valuation of £103,900,000 in 1958. The value of land at £52,168,000 shows a 50% increase. The value of improvements at £65,442,000 is a decrease of 6% mainly due to the depreciation of older buildings in the City.

Health and Federal Responsibility

Morton Commission Report

THE MORTON HEALTH COMMISSION, whose report has been presented to the Federal Assembly, rejects any suggestion that the responsibility of health matters should be transferred back to the Territorial Governments. The report says the assumption of responsibility for health by the Federal Government had been justified.

In the last five years much success had been achieved in unifying, improving and expanding the health and medical services of the Federation. The Commission recommends a recruiting campaign for nurses and that the salary scales and amenities for nurses should be improved.

The report does not support free hospital services for all races. Such a step would be beyond the present resources of the Federation and there were psychological and social reasons against such a step.

The Government's policy of free hospital services for Africans had hitherto been justified by historical, economic and social circumstances, but with the advance of the African this policy might have to be revised. The report urges a greater use of intelligent non-Europeans as nurses for simple diagnostic work in ophthalmology, as technicians in simple radiography and in laboratory work.

Discussing the recruitment of medical officers overseas, the report says that "hitherto the type of advertising appears to have been unimaginative and unrealistic" and it sets out suggestions to attract more men, including the idea of return passages at the end of the contract period, and if men elect to stay on that the contract period should count towards pensionable service.

Cart Mart, Limited Report

Net Profit Up From £142,000 to £252,000

CART MART, LTD., which has a subsidiary in Southern Rhodesia, report a consolidated trading profit of £611,725 for the year ended November 30 last, compared with £424,712 in the previous year. Interest on mortgage and loans absorbed £20,898, audit fees were £4,500, depreciation took £19,427, and directors' emoluments were £33,883.

The profit for the year before tax was £528,422 (£348,127), taxation absorbed £292,672 (£221,521), leaving a net profit for the year of £252,008 (£141,966). The special interim dividend of 3d. per 5s. share less tax, absorbed £18,375, the interim of 6d. per share, less tax, £36,750, and the proposed final of 1s. 1d., less tax, £82,688. The carry-forward was £540,823 (£428,878).

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £600,000 in 5s. units. Capital reserve totals £137,589, revenue reserves are £862,467, and reserve for future tax £147,500. Fixed assets total £313,713, interest in subsidiary companies is £742,372, current assets are £1,225,604, and current liabilities £534,133.

The directors are Mr. A. J. Rayment (chairman and managing), Mr. E. H. Grindley (managing director of Dagenham Motors, Ltd) and Messrs V. R. Hicks (deputy managing and secretary), T. S. Grigg, E. D. French, and E. C. Nibell.

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Commercial Brevities

Addressing the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce recently, Mr. R. Fox, lately United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in East Africa, expressed confidence in the long-term future of British East Africa. He pleaded with British commercial interests not to withdraw from the territories because of present uncertainties, saying that there were many others who would step into their positions immediately from Europe, India, Japan, and even the U.S.A.

Two £1m. registrations are reported from Southern Rhodesia—Industrial Promotion Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ltd., and Rhodesian Spinners, Ltd., both with registered offices in Salisbury. Rhodesian Asbestos (1959) (Pvt.), Ltd., has been registered in Bulawayo with a nominal capital of £700,000, and Nestlé Products Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd., in Salisbury with £300,000.

A new hotel on the Copperbelt is being built by Heinrich's Syndicate, Ltd. The first phase of the scheme includes 14 ground-floor shops. The second and third floors each contain 16 bedrooms with private bathrooms, and on two further floors there will be another 31 bedrooms. The initial investment is about £230,000.

The Northern Rhodesian Government is seeking support for a local long-term 6% loan of £1½m. About £500,000 has been subscribed by banks, insurance companies, building societies, and Native treasuries, and lists for the balance will open tomorrow. The issue, dated 1979-81, is offered at 89 per cent.

A £300,000 safety glass factory is to be built by Pilkington Brothers, the U.K. glass manufacturers, in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, to meet demand for the rapidly expanding motor trade. Expected to be in production in about 12 months, the new plant will manufacture laminated and toughened safety glass.

J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., are to establish a £50,000 ice-cream manufacturing unit in Salisbury. It should be in production six months hence.

The Joint East and Central African Board's annual meeting will be held on the afternoon of May 23 in a committee room of the House of Lords.

The Market Research Co. of East Africa, Ltd., is to conduct a survey of radio listening audiences in Kenya.

The Lombard Banking group's consolidated assets rose from £51m. at the end of 1958 to £100.9m. a year later. Group net profit last year was £915,825 (£440,451) and the dividend 18% (16%). The group includes subsidiaries in East and Central Africa.

African Investment Trust, Ltd., reports a net profit for the 15 months to September 30 last of £72,996 (£20,727 for the previous year), after tax of £33,352 (£11,442). To reserve £20,000 (nil), dividend 25% (10%), carry-forward £13,709 (£16,191).

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.—3,548 long tons of lead in the quarter ended March 31, 1960, compared with 3,600 tons in the quarter ended December 31, 1959. Output of zinc during the same period totalled 7,380 (7,670) long tons.

Nyasaland's Agricultural Production and Marketing Board is to buy groundnuts at 4½d. per lb. from growers in the Central and Northern Provinces and 5d. in the Southern Province—the highest prices ever paid.

Danish manufacturers of dairy equipment, Messrs. Anton, Peterson and Henius, are building a factory in the Nairobi industrial area. The Kenya business has been registered as Industrial Plant (East Africa), Ltd.

Processing of cashew nuts is about to begin at the factory built at Mahurunga Estate, 26 miles from Mtwara, the Southern Province port in Tanganyika Territory. Hitherto processing has been done in India.

The United Dominions Trust, Ltd., which has subsidiaries in East and Central Africa, intends to make a rights issue to ordinary stockholders of 2m. ordinary shares of £1 each at a price of £6 per share.

A team of British industrial consultants is visiting Nyasaland to help in the review of Government policy towards manufacturing industry which is being carried out by the Federal Government.

Ottoman Bank, Ltd., reports the balance at profit and loss account of £444,603 in 1959, compared with £348,011 in the previous year. The dividend has been increased to 5% (4%).

Membership of the First Permanent Building Society increased by over 34,000 in 1959. Between 1950 and 1959 the sums loaned on mortgage increased from £136,000 to £12m.

During the first quarter of 1960 overseas sales of Ford tractors were higher than ever before, the increase being no less than 35% on the previous record for three months.

Russian experts are to build an oil refinery at the Ethiopian port of Assab on the Red Sea.

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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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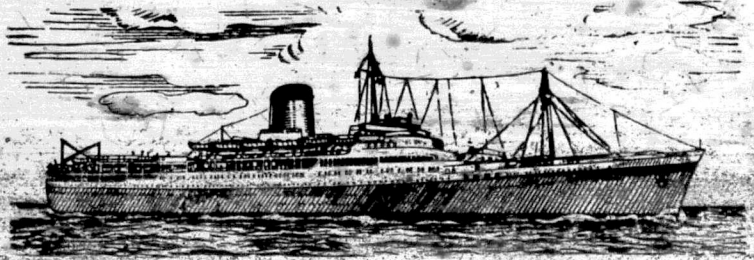
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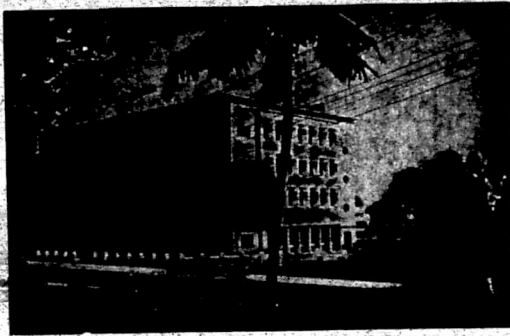
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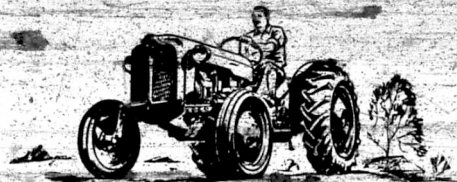
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