

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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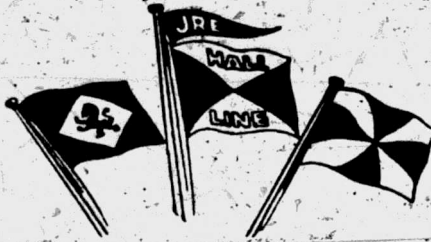
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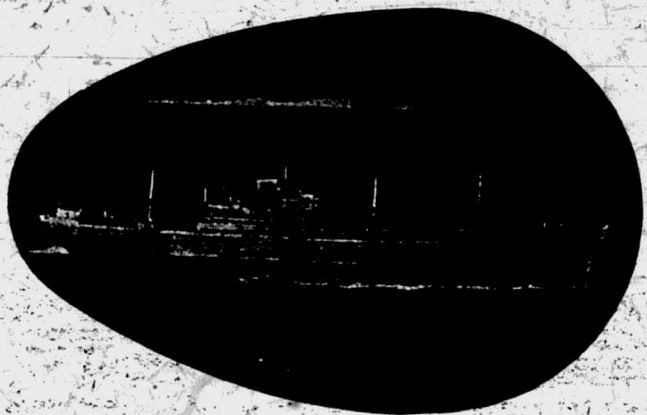
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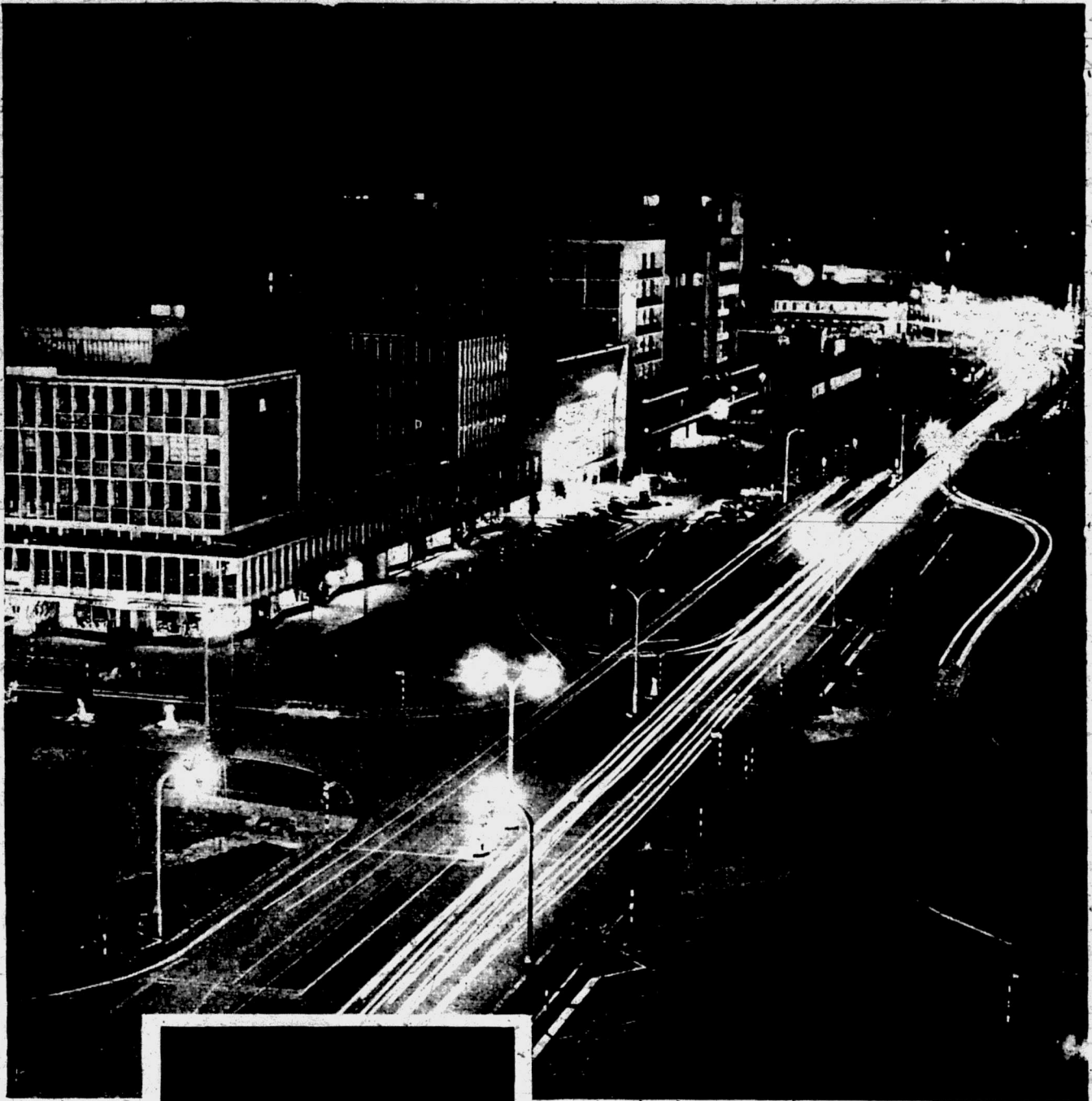
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A LESS CONVINCING CASE for further patience on a Kenya issue there could scarcely be than that mentioned ("pleaded" would certainly be the wrong word) a few days ago in the House of Commons by Mr. Nigel Fisher, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Because he was so evasive we quote on another page the full official report of his replies to numerous questions put to him about fair treatment for elderly Europeans in Kenya who need to be helped to leave the country and establish themselves elsewhere. As will be seen, not until his sixth answer did he even trouble to clarify the earlier exchanges, which had contained so many equivocal, or at least ambiguous, statements that his hearers must have derived conflicting impressions about the persons under discussion, as well as the conviction that on this matter, as on so many others, the Macmillan Government seeks to acquit itself of problems, not by genuine endeavours to solve them fairly and with reasonable promptitude, but by allowing them to drag on and on and on in the expectation that almost everyone will grow bored and accustomed to the sense of amorality in high places, with the result that protests on grounds of principle and honour will become less frequent and less effective, and then be regarded as indecently irrelevant to current affairs.

More Evasion About Kenya.

The few M.Ps. who feel strongly enough about the betrayal of the Federation to continue to express their disgust at the Government's attitude have this kind of suggestion put to them day after day. So has EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which is constantly told: "Of course, all that you keep saying is true.

But is much to be gained by repetition—even of truths which are a disgrace to British public life? Would it not be better to accept the facts, forget the causes, and hope for the best?" The answer to that recommendation is that nothing could be more convenient than the course proposed to such people as Messrs. Macmillan, Macleod, Butler, Blundell, Kenyatta, Odinga, Mboya, Banda, Kaunda, Nkomo, *et al.* Silence would obviously suit these wreckers of a civilizing work by Britain which was nothing like ready for transfer to other hands, but it could not possibly be in the general public interest—which should manifestly be set above the convenience of any groups of appeasers, opportunists, theoreticians or plain mischief-makers, one of whose main weapons has been confusion.

* * *

Only when he rose for the sixth time during question hour in the Commons last week did Mr. Fisher admit the likelihood of confusion, saying: "There are four different categories of people in Kenya and I am referring only to one—the security-risk farm cases; but of course there are security-risk residential and smallholding cases, people who are destitute and cannot afford to meet the cost of their passages home, and others of that type". Even that inexcusably belated explanation was profoundly misleading, but no member on either side of the House mentioned the large numbers of farmers and others who do not fall into any security-risk category but have nevertheless every moral right, and probably a legal right also in a large number of cases, to compensation for the grave losses inflicted upon them by the reckless, ruthless, and deliberate policy of the

Security-Risk Cases in Kenya.

Macmillan Government. Parliament was told that security-risk farm cases number about one hundred. Though no definition was offered, it may be assumed that the list consists of elderly or seriously incapacitated Europeans living on farms, often isolated, without able-bodied families, together with a number of middle-aged farmers who rendered such outstanding services during the Mau Mau Rebellion that they are on a death roll known to have been compiled by the Land Freedom Army, the Kikuyu organization which has taken the place of Mau Mau itself. (Modern man in the West is foolish enough to assume that disbandment of a subversive body removes the danger: Iron Curtain and African nationalist extremists discard any body which becomes inconvenient and create another to do the same work.)

* * *

As though this problem of security-risk farm cases had suddenly presented itself, the Under-Secretary repeatedly pleaded for patience. Instead of being harried for long-continued negligence in his Department, he was allowed to escape with nothing worse

Why Are M.Ps. So Lethargic?

than the mild suggestion that "there seems to be a feeling that there is far too much hedging by the British Government on these issues". Why did not the speaker of those woolly words (who is aware of all the facts) or someone else explode the official pretence by telling the Minister roundly that every aspect of the question had been raised on innumerable occasions during the past three years, by official and non-official delegations from Kenya to the Colonial Office, by representations in Kenya to the Governors and visiting Secretaries of State, in many speeches in the Legislature and from other public platforms, and in hundreds of protests in the Press? But, we repeat, even the M.Ps. who have shown interest in the general subject were so unalert that the Under-Secretary could evade the issue once more by the fantastic assertion that there had not been time enough for decisions to be made. There was no loss of time in preparing plans for the compensation of civil servants in the Colonies—on lines immediately condemned by this journal, and this journal only, and now generally recognized to have been ridiculous. The alacrity with which the Colonial Office cared for British officials contrasts strikingly with its unconcern for British non-officials. But this consideration meant nothing to any M.P.

Mr. Fisher admitted that the Government of the Republic of South Africa had offered to provide free transport and the costs of re-settlement in South Africa for those

Kenya Europeans who wished to live in that country. Perhaps it is that friendly and generous gesture which has driven United Kingdom Ministers to move a very slow step or two in a direction which other people recognized to be right immediately the disastrous Mr. Macleod, aided by Mr. (now Sir Michael) Blundell and their dupes, set Kenya on the road to ruin. The Under-Secretary seemed almost surprised at the idea that some money might have to be provided by British taxpayers; but he did not trouble to recall that, as part of the price of the Government's feebleness, they have already had to find tens of millions of pounds as a direct consequence of MacBlundellism and will unquestionably have to add scores, if not hundreds, of millions in the years ahead. Since these vast sums have been and will be at the disposal mainly of black politicians in Kenya, they were not worth mention in the House, which was nonetheless reminded of the financial angle when a relatively trivial sum is required to remove from danger and rescue from destitution men and women who in many cases settled in Kenya at direct Government invitation and have been prevented from living out their lives in that country solely by Government folly and Government breaches of official undertakings.

Statements Worth Noting

"Why does Government always send to the West Nile district untried officers or those who have misbehaved?"—Mr. A. Y. Lobidra, M.N.A. for West Nile and Madi North-West, Uganda.

"Because the Government represents the wishes of the people it changes its mind when the people change theirs. That is the real difference between a dictatorship and a democracy"—Mr. A. A. Nkonya, Minister of Information in Uganda.

"It sometimes seems that our women's societies spend their time learning how to become black Europeans. We do not really need to be taught how to eat food and how to receive guests. We have done it for centuries"—Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Vice-President of Tanganyika, at the All-Africa Women's Conference held in Dar es Salaam.

"At the United Nations significantly there is no acknowledgement in the proceedings, or in all the magnificent decorative and artistic work in the halls and passages, of the existence of God, and this is logical enough, for not all members believe in His existence. But it is also frightening, for it is precisely at this stage that civilizations disintegrate. Beneath the vast 'ambulance' of the U.N. we begin to see talking and gesticulating the stark contours and dimensions of 20th Century idols"—Mr. G. E. Schleiter.

Notes By The Way

Politicians without "Guts"

PETER SIMPLE, the satirical philosopher of the *Daily Telegraph*, whose paragraphs about African affairs are often shrewder than the leader comments, wrote a few days ago: "When will politicians learn that the simple quality vulgarly called 'guts' pays off not only in the long run but even in the short run? People who elect their own rulers expect them to rule. That is why Dr. Adenauer and President de Gaulle are respected even by those who detest them. The only politician in Britain who commands public and non-party respect is the Earl of Home—because he does not give a single damn". That Lord Home holds a greater measure of public respect than anyone else active in Parliament is, I believe, incontrovertible. Ordinary people trust him, which is much more than can be said of their attitude to politicians in general. With very few exceptions, they are suspect. There is certainly nobody on either side of either House who over the past seven years has shown anything like the adherence to principle, the courage, and the pertinacity displayed by Lord Home, now as Foreign Secretary and previously for five years as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. In both offices he has spoken up for British interests.

Dishonour and Disaster

WHAT BRITAIN is content to call Parliamentary democracy is of course a sophisticated form of dictatorship—which sometimes becomes blood-bespattered; as on the July afternoon last year when Mr. Macmillan suddenly savaged seven members of the Cabinet whom he had himself selected. Liquidation without warning of one-third of the innermost council of a Government would be impossible if its head were not in fact a dictator. Because he is that, and can at whim make or mar the career of any Conservative, almost all members of the party in the House of Commons, being professionals, put above every other consideration the anxiety not to deviate so far from the party line as to bring ruin to their political career. That comes first, not public duty. Nobody doubts that some members of the Cabinet have deeply resented the breach of pledge after pledge in Africa and the disgraceful treatment of Kenya and the Federation. Since the Prime Minister's cynical wind-of-change speech, however, they have known that to press their objections too far would result in their replacement; and not even for Britain's honour has a majority of the Cabinet been ready to challenge the evasions, equivocations and downright betrayals characteristic of Macmillanism. Nor has a single junior Minister resigned in protest. If Conservatives in the Commons and in the Cabinet had not been so sorely deficient in "guts", Mr. Macmillan and a few like-minded cronies could not have had their way—a way of dishonour for Britain and disaster for British Africa.

Leaving Kenya

A KENYA SETTLER of many years' standing, who had made a real success of his farming and also given a great deal of time and energy to all kinds of public service, went a few hours before leaving the country finally. "My wife and I are heart-broken to leave the farm, our friends and neighbours, and the many Africans who have been with us so very long in most cases. They do not understand, poor chaps, why we and so

many other Europeans are leaving; but they are increasingly anxious about their own future, and many are really afraid. It has been terrible to see breaking up under our eyes such organizations as county councils, agricultural committees, and farmers' associations, all of which have done great work for the country, which must suffer badly from their destruction. Nothing but evil can result in Kenya from the wicked policies of Macmillan and his gang. Though the Socialists might have done no better in these last few years if they had been in power, they would at least have been more honest about it". After much more in similar vein, my friend wrote: "To make sure that you get this letter, it shall be registered. Already there is much more tampering with mail in Kenya".

Foul

MR. W. M. MCCALL, Minister of Legal Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, having said during a debate in the Legislature that the Opposition had "hit below the belt", the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. John Roberts, not unnaturally considering the insinuation improper, accused the Government spokesman of having used "foul and disgusting words". Mr. McCall thought it necessary to make a personal statement next day to register his objection to that retort. Something far, far worse would have to be said in the House of Commons to induce on the following day a personal statement from an aggrieved office-holder, even of a legal portfolio. Whatever may be thought about the word "disgusting", it is surely not surprising that someone charged with "hitting below the belt" should have reacted by using the word "foul", for that is the exact term given to the boxing offence of hitting below the belt. No Minister gains in prestige by showing himself thinned-skinned, particularly when he has taken the initiative in taunting his opponents. More vigour in political controversy, not less, would be to the public benefit.

Better than the Monckton Commission

MYSTERY AND MURDER, politics and police work in Central Africa are excellently handled by Mrs. Elspeth Huxley in her newest story, "The Merry Hippo", which might never have been written if she had not served on the Monckton Commission. The tale is of a commission sent from the United Kingdom to an African territory torn by tribalism and nationalism and dependent upon its copper industry. By a blunder in Whitehall the invitation to become vice-chairman of the commission is sent to the wrong man, who accepts. He and his wife die separately in Africa at the hands of a murderer whose intended victim was the commission's chairman, a former Colonial Governor. A very readable yarn is less dependent upon these events for its appeal than upon the writer's wit and irony and her exposure of the motives of too many African politicians. Mrs. Huxley, who has known Africans all her life, deals realistically but understandingly with their qualities and their failings, as she does with her European characters. Apart from its merit as a story of crime detection, the book has therefore a special Central African appeal.

E.A.A. Market.— "The rudest people towards visitors nowadays are often North Germans, Englishmen, and governing-class Africans from newly-independent States". *The Economist*

Tribal Hatreds in Kenya May Bring Complete Disaster

Settlers Treated by British Ministers with Boorish Insensibility, Says Late Governor*

KENYA has always been looked upon as the Commonwealth territory most difficult to bring to independence. There are reasons for this difficulty besides the fact that in this very lovely part of Africa Europeans and Asians have made their home and brought their own way of life to impose on the tribal life of Africa. The main reason has been the structure of that tribal life.

In Tanganyika, next door, there are a very large number of different tribes, but all except the Masai are of the same race. They are all Bantu. Their thinking is not unlike. In Kenya, besides the comparatively small numbers of Europeans and Asians who play so large a part in the economy, and the few Arabs, mainly on the coast, there are Nilotic, Hamitic, and Nilo-Hamitic besides the Bantu.

Don't think that nothing has been done to alter racial and tribal attitudes as the swing-over to African power has been taking place. It is of the sensations and criminal incidents and of the dangers which we read in the newspapers. We are apt to ignore or take for granted the achievements.

Why Settlers Feel Bitter

Even four years ago at the end of the Mau Mau emergency people spoke and thought of Kenya largely from a European viewpoint. Now we look at the future without animosity or conflict from an African viewpoint. The main bitterness in European minds is against their own Government at home, not against the African—except the thug and criminal element of which Kenya is rather less free than many other countries.

There has been no battle or bloodshed, but a natural civilized evolution and laying down of power. Between white and black, in spite of the unforgotten Mau Mau rebellion, there are good relationships—often real trust and friendship. There is tremendous concern that the future should go well.

The criticism of the settlers, deprived of a market for their land and of their influence in running affairs, is against the Government in the United Kingdom; and even then, not so much against the inevitability of its action and timing as against what they regard as boorish, bureaucratic, machine-like insensibility with which the settler's very human case appears to be received.

Visionless Wastefulness

Some in my own service think the same sense of uncaring, visionless wastefulness pervades the disinterestedness in high places with which all the superb ability and loyalties of the Colonial Service are being dissipated and lost instead of being harnessed to new Commonwealth endeavour. It has been left to America to build on one of our ideas of voluntary service and to produce a Peace Corps.

The whole malaise is a by-product of the world-wide emotional weakness and blindness (where it is not studied policy) which has made it unfashionable and impolitic to see anything but evil in colonialism.

But the bitterness, frustration, and dissatisfaction of the Europeans in Kenya have their roots in the nagging fear that, as persons with a mission, we have not been allowed to do enough—to do all we could—without untimely domination, so that the path ahead would be

* Being a slightly abbreviated report of an address given by Sir Patrick Renison to a study conference in London organized by the Royal African Society. The first part of the speech was given in last week's issue.

easier for those who came after us. Our successors are faced by tribal fears and hatreds which may lead to complete disaster.

The Mau Mau rebellion was the real tragedy for the people of Kenya. For all those years in the 1950s, while the post-war processes of emancipation and assistance were taking place in almost all our other territories, in Kenya fear of the primitive was growing and the leaders were not learning—however much the commercial economy was being brilliantly increased.

It was the "emergency" which absurdly put the constitutional progress of Kenya behind that of Tanganyika and Uganda—not to speak of Somaliland. It not only held back Kenya in its constitutional advance; it increased the tribal and racial tensions and made that advance more difficult. Its aftermath of tribal tensions and fear of Kikuyu domination are Kenya's main problem today. It is the reason for the new, fantastically complicated Constitution, which may prove too complicated for any newly self-governing country to run.

There are appalling problems and dangers in Kenya. I recently wrote about Kenya: "Everybody foretells disasters in Kenya, and there is something so attractive and resilient about the country that somehow they don't seem to happen. I believe that, for all the dangers, the country will find its way through its problems and find a way to carry on at lower standards but nevertheless with credit as an independent sovereign State".

There may be very difficult periods, but Kenya is one of the most desirable countries in the world in which to live. I have a slightly unreasoned but very strong confidence that the sobering effects of the brink of disaster may in time give it a stability which other "easier" countries have not learnt to attain.

After this month's election the new Government will have "internal self-government". It will have seven subordinate regional governments to cope with, but the Central Government will negotiate with the Government of this country for the earliest possible "independence".

Requisites for Independence

In February 1961 Mr. Don Taylor put forward four pre-requisites for independence. I think his argument, even if it paid little attention to the pressures of the times, was and is valid and viable. His points were: (1) you must train your politicians; (2) you must have a solid and sound administration; (3) you must have a feeling of national unity; (4) you must have economic viability.

Training your politicians.—We have made tremendous efforts. I have mentioned the Mau Mau delays and the tribal rivalries. We have nevertheless, in the face of bitter political rivalries, brought together and held together the real leaders of the two main parties as joint members of the Council of Ministers. We have confronted them round the council table with all the problems of Kenya.

I regarded that as the key-note of my job. It is very sobering to face a day's agenda of 16 to 20 really big problems—extremely ably documented from the Ministries, but requiring a lot of reading. I pursued a policy of facing my Ministers with every problem—including those of security and defence. Besides the administrative, economic, and financial decisions we had to make (including budgets, which teach so much), they learnt of the disruptive activities, aided by subversive overseas finances, of some of their own political colleagues, and some of their own so-called overseas friends. Reactions in a Coalition Government of rival parties were very interesting. Fireworks were not unknown; but the Government stayed together.

Training Ministers

We also faced all the constitutional work of considering every decision, every clause and paragraph of one of the most complex Constitutions ever devised. This was training.

The knowledge learnt in Council of Ministers percolated down through the Legislative Council and committees and parties to a wide strata of political leaders. The committee system is firmly established. Many capable people in Kenya now have knowledge of how the country is governed. Will they be returned to power in sufficient numbers to teach their inexperienced colleagues?

A solid and sound administration.—One of Kenya's problems has been that the Administration might have been called too solid and sound. It was undoubtedly as good as any ever produced in any overseas Colonial territory. But it was almost entirely European in its top ranks, and largely Asian in its middle ranks. It was criticized as paternalistic by a responsible Minister.

The problems of Africanization have been in consequence greater in Kenya than elsewhere. Hundreds of Kenyans—some, but not a big proportion, in the wrong places—are training overseas. We have built a new Administrative College for African trainees near Nairobi. We are promoting Africans to the highest jobs almost every day—not only in the Administration but in many of the professional and technical departments; in fact, wherever qualified Africans present themselves. But I wish there were more qualified Africans.

The Chief Commissioner, the head of the whole administrative service in the field, estimated that by Christmas this year of all the hundreds of our very able administration not more than 12 or 20 Europeans will be left. That is too fast. The African Government cannot afford to throw them away at that speed; and I do not believe that they would go in those numbers if given reasonable encouragement to stay.

I struggled against all political pressures to maintain the unitary integrity of the Administration under the complicated, new, regional Constitution. It seems to me essential for high quality recruitment and a proper service career structure for an African service just as much as for my own service. The leading Africans in the schools and universities cannot be expected to tribalize, regionalize, and departmentalize their futures. One service could serve the centre and any number of regions.

Seeds of Disintegration

I am very much disturbed; and I see the seeds of disintegration in Mr. Sandys's decision that instead of one service there should be eight—one for the Central Government and one for each region. I know too much of the feelings and traditions of the Colonial Service to believe that, whether the members of its successor services are European, African, West Indian, or Asian, its quality and traditions can survive in a country the size of Kenya as eight services with separate loyalties and no wide prospects of promotion.

A feeling of national unity.—Kenya's boundaries were arbitrarily drawn. There is a tremendous mixture of races and tribes. Loyalties are more to tribes than to a conception of Kenya as a unitary whole. Tribal loyalties are to some small extent giving way for election purposes to party loyalties. The unifying influence of British rule and the country-wide institutions it has brought with it have helped the conceptions of a country of Kenya. The emergence of small nations elsewhere in Africa—particularly the new neighbouring States of Tanganyika and Uganda—has given impetus to the conception of a unified Kenya. But even the urbanized African thinks of his tribe first, and that is where his strongest loyalties lie.

The widespread fear of the Kikuyu and the ganging up of the smaller tribes against the Kikuyu/Luo K.A.N.U. bloc have caused further setbacks to the idea of national unity. The regionalism of the new Constitution will not assist it at first, although I am sure that there could not have been an independent Kenya without such an arrangement. Perhaps the struggle of the Central Government for prestige and survival in the rather lonely world after independence will strengthen the idea.

Chauvinism Surprisingly Strong

The chauvinism of both African parties in relation to the wish of the Somali inhabitants to secede, with a great stretch of the Northern Frontier District, to the United Somali Republic has, however, been surprisingly strong. I think Kenya as an entity will survive, whatever progress is made with the idea of an East African federation. Such progress may indeed strengthen it.

Economic viability.—The economy of Kenya depends on agriculture—and, if there is wisdom, will depend to a growing extent on tourism. The profitability of the major export crops, coffee, sisal, tea, pyrethrum, meat, dairy products, grains, etc. has largely depended on the European community, which also supports a very large part of the internal economy through the supply and demand of farming products. With constitutional change, and the consequent lack of confidence, through and with world marketing difficulties, the expansion of the economy has stopped. Revenues are falling instead of rising.

A World Bank mission, a fiscal commission, and an economy commission have recently been diagnosing the problems and recommending remedies. Rising unemployment and landlessness, with falling revenues and a very high rate of population growth, are not a happy prelude to independence.

Nevertheless, independence will bring a spurt of activity. Nairobi will continue to be the commercial centre of East Africa. Through its climate and communications it may develop into the diplomatic and administrative centre too. If there is stable government, commercial confidence will return, but if there is not, it will be hard to arrest the economic decline, and the regional and central Governments will have to lower their standards a very long way.

Even without the discovery of new mineral resources, Kenya's basic agricultural economy, together with the tourism

and commerce and services which it will provide if it becomes the recognized centre of East Africa, can support its increasing population at a not very greatly lowered level for many decades—but only if the quality of the farming and research and marketing is maintained; and not if an excessive racialism or nationalism drives away the persons who possess the skills and generate the wealth.

What are the African aims? Whatever the manifestoes and party dogma between the parties and individuals, they do not really very greatly differ. It is the African image, pride, and self-respect which are important, rather than domestic policies, dreamed or drafted. Pride and self-respect as Africans come first, and will always come before economic or security or defence considerations or anything else.

The political manifestoes speak of the "struggle against colonialism, ignorance, poverty and disease". They use fine phrases like "democratic African socialism". They talk of "an African society free from economic exploitation and social inequality". Such words are the stock-in-trade of any politicians.

Do they represent principles? Can they in the pressures of an African world be translated into policy and practice? Is there a guiding star and sufficient driving force to keep it in sight? Or is there only an unseemly scramble for individual power? Many people are too cynical about these things.

As in all countries, the personal qualities and standards of politicians differ. There are some fine men as well as some awful rogues in Kenya. We shall have to see who comes to the top and who has and maintains influence.

Kenya, like most other African States, believes in the United Nations, where the Afro-Asian voice is so very strong. It is firmly set on that Utopian dream called neutralism and non-involvement. It has accepted the idea of East African federation. The present vital economic association between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika does not seem to be endangered by constitutional advance and independence. Kenya leaders pay court and lip-service to pan-Africanism without so far doing anything very practical about it. All its present leaders express the present intention of remaining in the Commonwealth, probably as a republic.

The Great Question Mark

The quality of the Government services has been so high under British rule that some African politicians take them for granted and imagine that they will go on functioning in the same way whoever is sitting in the chairs or working in the fields and laboratories. This is the great question mark over Kenya's future.

The economy is declining; the country needs millions of pounds of help even to balance its recurrent annual budget. Its European Government servants are not being discouraged to leave at far too high a speed. Standards will fall alarmingly. Can they be held high enough to give new Government under this very complicated Constitution a chance of doing a reasonable job?

Who will meet the need for capital for many kinds of development besides land settlement? Who will bridge the gap and offer aid for recurrent expenditure, without exploitation and without strings? The U.N. and the U.S.A., Israel, Western Germany, Japan and other countries are very much interested in the opportunities which East Africa will offer. I think investment in the private sector may prove easier to secure than in the public sector. The United Kingdom will continue to do all it can, but the country, depending on its export crops, is very vulnerable to the fluctuations of world markets which it can hardly influence and cannot control. How long will the world be able to afford direct aid to such under-developed areas?

Kenya lives indeed under a question mark, and its leaders need to be men of faith and resolution. It must be one of the worries of these African leaders, as it is certainly one of my worries, that the pressures of racialism and nationalism, the very enthusiasm of independence, will force them to throw away things which their country needs.

Standards Already Slipping

There is now in Kenya a highly complex and ably-staffed structure of agricultural supplies and field services; of agricultural and veterinary laboratories, advice and practice; of marketing, research, advertisement and public relations. Schools and higher education are ably run with trustees, Boards of Governors, and inspectors and an expert administering department. The same is true of medicine and health, justice, police, defence, transport, communications, banking, insurance, social welfare, charities, journalism, radio, television, municipal and local government services, and many other modern forms of endeavour.

Indeed, games, sports, recreations, clubs, wild life safaris and tourism, hotels, restaurants, shops, houses, flats, gardens and everything else are run to Western standards. Racial discrimination of any sort has in all of them almost dis-

appeared. That, with the climate in the highlands, is what makes Kenya the country that it is. As in the Administration, standards are slipping. If these things are thrown away, the task for African leaders with dwindling revenue will be impossible.

They need not be thrown away. Those who are engaged in them do not want to dispute power with African leaders or status with the African peoples; they are eager to train Africans to take over; they want a country in which, whatever their race or colour, they can go on living their sort of life, particularly if it is useful to the country, without insult or disturbance. In other words, they want security and stability for themselves and their wives and their children.

Some politicians when fighting colonialism have talked of discrimination and social inequality. They will have to fight to see that their countries do not replace what they described as the evil of white domination by an equal evil of black

domination. Let us not have two standards. If Christianity means anything, and if the world is not spinning backwards, let us learn our lessons honestly and not repay evils, real or imaginary, with further evils.

Under the regional form of Constitution which the Africans have chosen there may be different responses to nationalism and power in some of the regions from the response in others. We shall have to see whether the "African image" is everywhere more irresistibly important than the national economy and the efficiency of the administration.

We have been able to bring the country towards self-government and independence only by giving an over-complicated Constitution in the hope of avoiding tribal disaster. The economy is in the red. They are throwing away too fast the people who know and love the country and who might be able to help them manage the economic and administrative complications until they could manage all the posts themselves.

Governor-General's Farewell Broadcast to the Federation

Tremendous Fund of Good Sense and Good Will. Says Lord Dalhousie

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation since 1957, left Salisbury for London with the Countess of Dalhousie on Tuesday on the termination of his period of office.

Sir Humphrey Gibbs was that day sworn in as Acting Governor-General. He will continue in office as Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Dalhousie said in a farewell broadcast talk on Sunday:—

"Because of the impending disintegration of the splendid concept of Federation which it has been my privilege to serve, I bid you farewell with a heavy heart. Political tides and currents have carried the Federal ship of state to its present perilous position.

"It is only realistic to be more concerned about the ship's company than the ship itself. The ship's company means you, all of you, who may be listening to me tonight, whatever may be your race or colour or creed or whether you live in Northern Rhodesia or Southern Rhodesia or Nyasaland. It is you who must look and plan for the future and it is you who must be the architects and contractors of your own destiny.

"In building for the future do not forget the tremendous civilizing influence brought here so recently by the white man and the dramatic creations he has given us with so much toil and care on which all our people depend. When it comes to building, remember it is folly to try and create a future that has no past; but it is surely dangerous to try and live in a past that has no future.

Precious Civilization

"The people of the Federation have a well-earned reputation for being amongst the staunchest of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. They have given more than adequate testimony to this in the course of two world wars in living memory. I am only too painfully aware that many of you have felt your loyalties to be strained by the recent exchanges at Government level between here and the United Kingdom. I deeply regret this; but I am convinced that it will not permanently damage the bonds of loyalty and affection between the people of the Federation on the one hand, and Her Majesty the Queen and the people of Britain on the other. It is my personal belief that those links, stretching across miles of ocean and continent and representing the common traditions of civilization and a way of life that many of us so greatly value, are a precious inheritance that will continue as a lasting force for good in the world, whatever changes may come about.

"Personally I would regard it as a major tragedy if the future of our three territories was to lie outside the Commonwealth. Rather do I look forward to the time when they will take their place as equals in that community, a community that has been well described as 'a rather strange and odd collection of nations which has found some kind of invisible link by seeing that practically there is no link and by giving complete independence and freedom to every part of it'. I think that in a unique association of this kind there is a great deal of truth in the theory that links are strongest

when they are invisible. I hope that may prove to be the case in Central Africa, and I hope in the circumstances in which we now find ourselves that it will apply, not only to our relationships with Britain and the Commonwealth community, but in our own interest, especially to relationships of the territories here with one another.

"Some of you may be sceptical about this. Some of you may think that it is not going to be possible to find accommodations between radical ideologies on the one hand and conservative ideologies on the other. I hope you will not draw that conclusion. Scepticism is a barren philosophy which leads to nothing but bitterness and frustration. I am sure that there is a golden future for you if you go on seeking reconciliations of what may now seem to be irreconcilable points of view and, if in the search for these reconciliations, you all show a willingness to meet the other fellow half way.

Extravagant Contentions

"I have sensed that some of the developments of recent times have introduced many of you to a feeling of despair—or at least pessimism—about the possibility of harmonizing conflicting ideologies in your society. Some of you may be tempted to find refuge in a stubborn and inflexible attitude of mind which envisages more or less a permanent state of ideological conflict. I cannot pretend to have any greater wisdom than many of you listening to me tonight, but I would ask those of you whose thoughts are tending in that direction, whatever your colour or creed may be, to consider your present problems against the perspective of history.

"Remember that there have been many occasions in the experience of mankind when issues that divided people must have appeared to be too contentious to be reconciled. In times of ideological upheaval—and we are living through such times in Africa today—there is the inevitable tendency for the champions of this or that point of view to express themselves somewhat extravagantly and forcibly. In doing so they appear to ignore sober and sensible considerations which are of vital importance to the daily lives and destinies of the people whose interests they represent, and these are considerations that responsible people cannot afford to ignore.

"It has been my privilege in the last few weeks to move pretty extensively amongst the people and to talk to them about their ordinary aspirations as the 'man-in-the-street' or the 'man-in-the-countryside'. I have been greatly struck by the matter-of-factness of their approach to the burning issues of the day; as is normal, they are concerned about such things as the state of business, the size of a crop, the condition of the market, Government's enterprise here or its failure to supply a need there, the health and schooling of children, and so on.

Temper Force of Change

"In these contacts, too, I have been greatly encouraged to find such relaxed attitudes between people of different races and the positive willingness to co-operate for common purposes. There is such a tremendous fund of good sense and goodwill on which to build for the future. What I think needs to be encouraged on the one hand is a willingness to accept change and re-adjustment; and on the other a willingness not to attempt to force change beyond the pitch and tempo at which it threatens to damage or destroy the fabric of society and the economy.

"The Federation was founded on a noble ideal—on the concept of permanently domiciled people of mixed races living and working together, striving together for common purposes

without considerations of race entering into their relationships. The work that has gone towards the fulfilment of this ideal will not be wasted.

"During my term of office I have learned to abominate the machinations of extreme racialism, whether black or white: but I have been greatly encouraged to watch this ideal of inter-racial harmony working towards fulfilment. It is not an easy objective. Very few worthwhile objectives are. It will take longer than 10 short years of Federation to pull it off. In other parts of the world people have been working towards the same ideal for far longer without completely achieving it even yet. Nevertheless I still believe that it is a worthy and noble ideal. Now the Federation has gone I appeal to you all never to stop striving to achieve it, however hard the struggle may be. If you can achieve it, given time, it will be a splendid and almost unique example to the world.

"Let Us Deserve to be Great"

"I am convinced that that is the right road towards a solution of your problems and I am equally convinced that you can only solve those problems by yourselves. Nobody else can do it for you. Other people's intervention, however well-meaning it may be, only serves to obscure the understandings between the parties directly concerned, if only because it stands in the way of direct contact between them. Contact leading to understanding and so to reconciliation is a vital sequence of steps in sorting out the problems of this part of the world. I am confident that if you are thrown on to your own resources with a realization that you will have to live with the consequences of your own actions, you will move forward in the right direction.

"It is vitally important for yourselves and your children and your grandchildren that you should. This country, in which you are privileged to live, is capable of providing an abundant life for you and your progeny and many more people besides. Its potential wealth is enormous. In order to develop that wealth you are going to need vast resources of capital investment that you will not be able to generate for yourselves. In order to attract that investment you are going to have to inspire confidence in the outside world. Confidence is created by stability and by a reasonable assurance of continuing stability, and there can never be stability without understanding and tolerance between men. It is up to you to create these conditions. If you do, you will have deserved to be great and to enjoy the rewards of your greatness."

Federation Never Failed Tribal War a Real Danger

TRIBAL WARFARE all over Africa may result from the premature grant of independence, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, warned when he spoke in Bulawayo to the annual conference of the Institute of Municipal Engineers of Southern Rhodesia.

"Here in the Federation we have seen a valid and flourishing experiment in non-racialism brushed aside: yet the Federation never failed. It stood a greater chance of achieving progress for its people than almost any other country in Africa. For much of Africa colonialism has been responsible for almost every trace of social and technical progress to be found.

"The truth is that the movement towards national independence and the fetish of political freedom have been allowed to obscure the real problems of Africa. Account has not been taken of the impact of independence on each country's ability to tackle them.

Independence Has Come Too Soon

"In several cases wrong timing has been applied to the independence of nations, which will consequently be handicapped for decades to come in their social and economic progress. Political ambitions have got the better of realism and common sense. There may now be new politicians, new managers, and new bosses, but the people have merely swapped one set for another.

"In most cases independence has come too soon. The price the people will have to pay will be heavy. It may be that the overall design has been to neutralize this continent for the next decade or two in order to simplify the struggle between the West and East. If so, it has largely been achieved, for I cannot see much of Africa achieving strength in 20 years.

"Unless the evil progress of racialism be stopped, it will lead to war on the African continent. There is less unity than ever in politics, despite the facade of the various pan-African organizations and fronts. There is even a danger, and in some cases the reality, of something which we had thought was largely eradicated from Africa—tribal warfare."

Britain Treated as "Criminal"

U.N. Insist on Visit to Aden

DESPITE BRITISH OBJECTIONS, 18 of the 24 members of the Anti-Colonial Committee of the United Nations have voted to send a United Nations mission to Aden, which ought, it was declared, to have early independence. H.M. Government has rejected repeated requests for such a visit.

The United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, Italy and Denmark were the only States to vote against dispatch of the mission. The countries voting in favour of ignoring the British attitude were Ethiopia, Tanganyika, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Syria, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. The Sierra Leone delegate was absent when the vote was taken.

The resolution provides that the Aden sub-committee shall be nominated by the chairman, and that the sub-committee may if necessary visit neighbouring countries to ascertain opinions, especially of political parties.

Mr. Cecil King, the British delegate, said that Britain was being treated as a "criminal" by the committee, in which the wildest accusations were made and believed.

Mr. Coulibaly's Country

The chairman of the sub-committee on Southern Rhodesia which recently visited London for discussions with British Ministers was Mr. Coulibaly, of the Mali Republic.

It is therefore interesting that a citizen of Mali should have written a few days ago in *Pravda* (Moscow):—

"The movement for the national liberation of colonial and dependent peoples is developing tempestuously, brushing out of its way all the barriers set up by agonized imperialism. The people of Mali, which has freed itself after many years of colonial domination, realize that it is indebted for its success to its own efforts and those of all progressive forces in the world.

"In this connexion the people of Mali highly appreciate the support given to it by the Soviet people. This is testified by the statement made by Modido Keita, President of the Mali Republic, during his official visit to the Soviet Union last year. 'We are making a pilgrimage to the main spring from which sprang the great idea that has transformed the course of world history', President Modido Keita said.

"Indeed, the Great October Socialist Revolution kindled hope in the hearts of all the oppressed and showed them the road to victory. 1945 was the time of mass birth of African political parties, trade unions, and organizations of women and youth, and from that time on classics of Marxism-Leninism have become more and more popular in West Africa.

"After the proclamation of independence a State company was founded in our country to distribute the works of the great revolutionary thinkers, above all Lenin. Everywhere in Mali, in town and countryside, one can meet today people reading Lenin's immortal works. The Trade Union University in Baamako and the party schools of the Sudanese Union facilitate extensive studies of Marxism-Leninism."

That, according to a Mali writer, is the state of the country supplying the chairman for the United Nations committee engaged in denouncing Southern Rhodesia.

Former Leaders Called "Cowards"

CYCLOSTYLED LETTERS being distributed in Southern Rhodesia, particularly in Bulawayo African townships, by the "Freedom Fighters of Zimbabwe", refer to the former Z.A.P.U. leaders now in Dar-es-Salaam and Cairo as "stooges and cowards," who have run away from six-month prison sentences when hundreds of their followers have been willing to go to gaol for many years. An appeal to replace them is made.

The Matabeleland area secretary of the African T.U.C., Mr. Aaron Ndlovu, has stated that a new African national political party has been formed in Bulawayo but is operating underground "because of fear". He admitted that it was responsible for the letter attacking Mr. Nkomo and his colleagues.

PERSONALIA

SIR RALPH HONE was 67 last Friday.

MR. KENNETH KAUNDA is due in London again on May 15.

MR. JOSHUA NKOMO arrived in Accra a few days ago from Cairo.

COLONEL R. B. SHEPPARD, of Turi, Kenya, is shortly due in England.

DR. CHONGHAN KIM has arrived in Uganda as Korean Chargé d'Affaires.

MR. YUSUFU MALULU has been nominated to the Tanganyika National Assembly.

SIR WILLIAM CONROY, Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, will shortly take long leave.

MR. REX KIRTON has been appointed manager for the Federation for B.P. Southern Africa (Pty.), Ltd.

MR. CHARLES RUBIA, Nairobi's first African mayor, has been appointed a director of Rootes (Kenya), Ltd.

An Israeli housing expert, MR. DUDAI, has spent a fortnight in Uganda advising Kampala city-council on housing problems.

MR. C. E. COUSINS, Northern Rhodesia's Minister of Land and Natural Resources, has returned from visits to Israel and Kenya.

SIR HUGH FOOT said in Uganda a few days ago that the chance of a peaceful settlement in Southern Rhodesia "has now passed".

SIR RALPH WINDHAM, Chief Justice of Tanganyika, is taking his leave in East Africa. He will resume duty in the latter part of June.

MR. LIONEL FLEMING left London on Friday for Addis Ababa to report the forthcoming African "summit conference" for the B.B.C.

MR. LAURENCE C. VASS is now American Consul-General in Nairobi. For the past two years he had been Consul-General in Sydney.

THE REV. DEREK E. NICHOLS of Lusaka, and MAJOR C. ST. J. WALLIS, of Luanshya, are recent arrivals in London from Northern Rhodesia.

SIR JOHN BAKER and SIR GEORGE GARDNER have joined the board of John Brown & Co., Ltd., a group with substantial Rhodesian interests.

MR. H. M. BARBOUR (Snr.), is paying a short business visit to London from Salisbury. He has been in business in Southern Rhodesia for just 53 years.

The autobiography of MR. LIONEL FRASER, who has long had African interests, was published in London on Monday. It is called "All to the Good".

MR. R. R. S. HARVEY, leaf manager of the Imperial Tobacco Company, is retiring after more than 40 years' service. His successor is MR. J. A. B. PREWETT.

MR. E. W. G. JARVIS, who retired in November as Attorney-General of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed an additional judge of the High Court.

MR. J. C. O. CHITTY has been elected president of Salisbury Chamber of Industries. The two vice-presidents are MR. N. R. BERTRAM and MR. J. L. MORGAN.

MR. E. R. WOOLCOCK, Deputy Commissioner of Customs in East Africa, and MRS. WOOLCOCK sailed on Friday for Mombasa in the British India liner UGANDA.

U THANT has accepted an invitation from EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE to visit Addis Ababa when the conference of heads of African States opens in Ethiopia on May 22.

COLONEL T. H. HENFREY has been re-elected chairman of Nakuru War Memorial Hospital for the sixth successive year. The vice-chairman is MR. P. E. I. HOWARD.

MR. NEWMAN JEFFREY is director in Uganda of the American A.I.D., which is to finance 30 undergraduate scholarships at Makerere College for Africans from outside East Africa.

SIR PATRICK HANNON, from 1921 to 1950 Conservative M.P. for Moseley, Birmingham, and always a keen Commonwealth man, left £30,623, on which duty of £6,050 has been paid.

MR. HO YING, Communist Chinese Ambassador to Tanganyika for the past year, has presented his credentials to the Uganda Government. MR. LI CHUN is Chargé d'Affaires in Kampala.

SIR ALBERT ROBINSON will leave London next Wednesday for Geneva to lead the Federal delegation to the meetings of Ministers of G.A.T.T. countries which are to be held from May 16 to 22.

THE RT. REV. KENNETH SKELTON, Bishop of Matabeleland, delivering his first charge to the diocesan synod in Bulawayo, said that no Christian could be at ease in regard to franchise restrictions.

MAJOR B. P. ROBERTS, who has sold his Kenya farm, and MRS. ROBERTS left the Colony last week by road. They are travelling via Lusaka, Salisbury, Pretoria and Durban to their cottage in the Cape Province.

THE REV. A. W. HEATH, MR. J. W. HITCHNER, MR. & MRS. T. O'DONOVAN, DR. H. J. RILEY, MR. J. R. H. SHAUL, MR. W. J. M. SMALL, and MR. G. WILSON are recent arrivals in London from the Rhodesias.

COLONEL H. R. W. VERNON, a former C.O. of the Kenya Regiment, flew to Nairobi on Saturday to attend its farewell parade on Sunday next. He now holds an appointment in the British Ministry of Defence.

Among senior officials at present on leave from Kenya are MR. A. D. FARRELL, a puisne judge, MR. K. D. S. MACOWEN, Director of Veterinary Services, and MR. A. R. MELVILLE, Director of Agriculture.

Hundreds of Africans demonstrated in Lusaka last week when it was announced that MR. STEVE SIMON had been appointed D.C. He was district commissioner in Abercorn during disturbances there in June 1961.

MR. J. G. DUNCAN, Federal Minister of Education, has said that practically none of the Federal-employed teachers in Nyasaland have opted to serve the territorial Government when that country becomes independent.

MR. K. G. Y. BROWNE is chairman of the recently registered Cayzer, Irvine & Co. (Central Africa), Ltd., of which the other directors are Messrs. W. R. H. AUSTIN, D. R. TILLEY, C. H. COWELL and H. B. IRVING.

When MR. GEORGE KAHAMA, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, recently visited Holland, he was received by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS and entertained to luncheon by the Afrika Instituut.

MR. J. K. BABIHA, Uganda Minister of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries, last week presented to six students at the Veterinary Training Institute in Entebbe the first animal husbandry diplomas to be awarded in East Africa.

MR. R. PALMER SMITH, formerly manager of Calter Oil (Tanganyika), Ltd., is now manager for the Federation, MR. W. MARSHALL SMITH, the late holder of that appointment, having been made marketing manager in the head office in Cape Town.

MR. A. GUY SAUZIER, London representative of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture, has been elected chairman of the Commonwealth Producers' Organisation, of which the deputy chairmen are LORD CLEYTON and MR. RONALD RUSSELL, M.P.

MR. JOHN STONEMAN, M.P., who was employed in a co-operative society in Uganda some years ago and has been declared a prohibited immigrant by the Federal Government, failed in his endeavours as president of the London Co-operative Society to prevent the re-election of five retiring directors, three of them Communists. All have been returned by overwhelming majorities. Supported by only two other members of the board, MR. STONEMAN wants drastic policy changes and strict economies.

MR. EUGENE BLACK, until January president of the World Bank, has joined the board of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company. He has recently become a director of the Chase Manhattan Bank and the American Express. MR. BLACK has visited East and Central Africa.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA and MR. ANGUS OGILVY arrived in Spain at the week-end to spend the second part of their honeymoon at Marbella, near Malaga. MR. OGILVY, who is a director of a number of Rhodesian companies, may visit Central Africa in a few months.

A seven-member Government and business mission led by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, MR. M. R. KUNDYA, returned to Tanganyika this week after separate discussions on trade agreements with the Rwanda and Burundi Governments.

MAJOR PETER MOXON, an Independent supported by the Malawi Congress, has been returned to the Nyasaland Legislative Council in a by-election at Shire North by 10 votes more than the U.F.P. candidate, MRS. F. BRERETON, thus reducing U.F.P. M.L.Cs. to four in the 28-member Legislature.

LORD PORTSMOUTH, MR. C. D. HILL, a farmer near Nakuru, and MR. W. E. LAIRD ADAMS, a Nairobi engineer, have proposed the development by a public company on a co-operative basis with the workers and managers of some 730 square miles of Crown land suitable for ranching in the Kwale area of Kenya.

MR. HARLEY DRAYTON, chairman of the court of governors of the City of London Society and of a number of companies operating in East and Central Africa, presented a few days ago to the society's retiring president, SIR FREDERICK HOARE, a framed photograph of himself taken during his year as Lord Mayor of London.

African Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries in the Northern Rhodesian coalition Government have boycotted the farewell tour of the Governor-General and LADY DALHOUSIE, though both MR. KAUNDA and MR. NKUMBULA, the U.N.I.P. and A.N.C. leaders, declared that their protest was not personal but against LORD DALHOUSIE'S office.

MR. J. C. GRAYLIN, Federal Minister of Agriculture, will shortly fly to the United States to represent Rhodesian concern about the marketing of American surplus tobacco at cut prices. He will be accompanied by MR. E. J. JEFFRIES, president of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Tobacco Association, MR. C. A. MURRAY, chairman of the South-Western Tobacco Marketing Board, and MR. W. MARGOLIS, of T.E.P.C.O.R.N.

MR. A. W. HORNER, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Works and Communications, has been seconded from his ordinary duties to head a directorate established to prepare for Kenya independence celebrations. He is responsible to a committee consisting of MR. T. C. M. T. CHOKWE, Minister for Works and Communications, MR. ARVIND JAMIDAR, Minister for Tourism, and a Treasury representative.

Passengers by the s.s. UGANDA, which sailed from London on May 3, include for Mombasa: MR. & MRS. K. G. ANDREWS, MR. & MRS. N. BROWNHILL, MR. & MRS. G. D. BURROWS, MR. & MRS. R. A. CARR, MR. & MRS. J. A. FAIRLESS, MR. & MRS. R. A. FROST, MR. R. GODBER, MR. C. G. GOULD, MR. & MRS. W. J. KEARNS, MR. & MRS. J. T. LAVERY, MR. W. J. MYERS, MR. & MRS. K. A. G. PARFITT, MR. A. B. RHODES, MR. & MRS. C. A. ROBERTSON, MR. & MRS. R. G. N. TODD, MR. & MRS. E. R. WOOLCOCK, MR. P. B. WORKMAN, MR. R. T. WEBB, and for Dar es Salaam MR. & MRS. R. G. R. FOX, MR. B. HOLDSWORTH, MR. & MRS. A. C. M. MCKINLAY, MR. M. PURLAN, MR. & MRS. J. F. ROBINSON, and MR. & MRS. A. WEIR.

SIR JOHN WHYATT, a former Chief Justice of Singapore, and previously Attorney-General and Minister for Legal Affairs in Kenya, and LADY WHYATT have converted into a home the disused railway station at Banavie, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

Obituaries

Mr. W. M. Codrington

MR. WILLIAM MELVILLE CODRINGTON, C.M.G., M.C., who has died in his sleep at the age of 70 at his home, Preston Hall, Uppingham, Rutland, had been for many years chairman of Nyasaland Railways and a director of Trans Zambesia Railways.

Born in London, a son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Codrington, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., he was educated at Harrow and New College, Oxford. Throughout the 1914-18 war he served with the 16th Lancers, being awarded the Military Cross, mentioned in dispatches, and demobilized as a captain. He then joined the Diplomatic Service, and soon afterwards was sent as second secretary to the British Agency in Tangier. He resigned in 1925, when he was appointed secretary to the Great Western of Brazil Railway Co., Ltd. Throughout the 1940-45 war he was an Acting Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, where he was chief security officer; for three years he was also security adviser to the War Cabinet Office.

He had married in 1935 Katharine Theodosia, elder daughter of Mr. John Houston Sinclair, of Tangier, formerly British Agent in Zanzibar.

Codrington was appointed High Sheriff of Rutland in 1948 and H.M. Lieutenant for the County three years later. A keen churchman, he was a parochial lay reader in Rutland.

He had been chairman and managing director of Nyasaland Railways, chairman of the Central African Railway Company and three companies operating in South America, and a director of Trans Zambesia Railways and a number of well-known U.K. companies, among them the British Shareholders Trust, Powell Duffryn, Sun Insurance Office, Sun Life Assurance Society, Urwick Orr and partners, Vacuum Oil, and Seager Evans. He was also connected with companies operating in Chile.

He had paid a number of visits to Central Africa and was deeply interested in all the affairs of the territories.

THE RT. HON. RONALD GORELL BARNES, third BARON GORELL, C.B.E., M.C., who has died aged 79, was educated at Winchester, Harrow, and Balliol College, Oxford, was called to the Bar in 1909, and then visited East Africa, recording his impressions in "Babes in the African Wood". It was the first of many books of prose and verse, his output including a life of Christ, "He Walked in Light", an autobiography, "One Man Many Paths", and numerous thrillers. In the 1914-18 war he served in the Rifle Brigade, succeeding to the peerage in 1917 when his elder brother was killed in action.

THE RT. HON. LORD GREENWAY died last week in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 75. Sir Charles Kelynge Greenway, second baron, was educated at Charterhouse and Sandhurst, joined the 68th Durham Light Infantry in 1907, and soon transferred to the Indian Army, with which he served during the 1914-18 war in Mesopotamia and with the Aden Field Force. After being military secretary to the Governor of Bombay, he retired in 1920. He succeeded to the title in 1934.

Equality for Southern Rhodesia

Further Evasiveness Dangerous

BRITAIN HAS NO VESTIGE OF RIGHT to intervene in Southern Rhodesia under the new Constitution and must therefore grant the Colony independence, Mr. Norman Pannell, M.P., told the annual conference of the Conservative Commonwealth Council on Saturday.

That fact would, he recognized, provoke enmity in the United Nations and the African Commonwealth, but it had to be faced. The Southern Rhodesian Government could mitigate the reaction by committing itself to the progressive advancement of Africans politically and otherwise.

The Europeans were aware of all the implications and were willing to face them. They knew the danger of being ostracized by the whole world, with unfortunate economic consequences. Britain must, he repeated, grant Southern Rhodesia the independence and equality it deserved.

The chairman of the council's Central Africa Group, Miss C. E. Owen, described the situation as one of tremendous gravity, and recalled that the group had passed a resolution "deprecating the delay in recognizing the right of Southern Rhodesia to independence and urging that such recognition by H.M. Government should be given immediately". She thought that Mr. Butler's reply to the Southern Rhodesian demand went half-way towards accepting it in principle.

Written Assurance

It was now necessary to press for a written assurance. Not to grant independence would bring about exactly what needed to be avoided: it would send Southern Rhodesia towards the South African *laager* and precipitate racial conflict between black and white.

Internally Southern Rhodesia was almost wholly independent, and since Britain would not and could not intervene she would be lacking in responsibility if she did not accept the situation and grant the Colony independence—as it would have done in 1955 if its Government had not agreed to enter the Federation instead.

The Federation could have been a bastion of democracy setting a pattern to all Africa. All was not yet lost, however. It was essential that a conference be held for Southern and Northern Rhodesia to form an economic association.

For this to be achieved, Britain must give the lead. In view of Mr. Field's proviso for attending such talks, it would obviously be impossible to hold them unless each territory attended as equals—Southern Rhodesia having as good a right to independence as Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland.

"When Federation began, I asked Mr. Mike Hove, now Federal High Commissioner in Nigeria, what would be the biggest problem ahead; he said that it would be to build bridges over the rivers of difference between the races. There is still some joint responsibility incumbent on both political parties here and all the parties in the Rhodesias to continue this work, but the major responsibility for building a new bridge lies with the Conservative Government. It is time we stopped selling our friends down the river. The new bridge must be built quickly".

Capitulation to Enemies

Sir Archibald James, a former British M.P. who farms in the Colony, reminded the conference that the British Government had unilaterally allowed Nyasaland the right to secede. That meant the dissolution of the Federation, but the U.K. had refused to face this consequence and had made no further decisions, preferring instead to stall for the past five months. Continuous and dangerous political and economic deterioration in the territories had resulted.

The Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments had been invited to London recently at a cost of thousands of pounds. "Why? The results could have been as easily achieved by dispatching two sixpenny air-letter cards—with not much in them".

Because of the 'wind of change' H.M. Government wanted to pull out of Central Africa, sacrificing "white settlers" and their economic interests in the process, but it was afraid to say so. It was ready at any moment to capitulate to the U.S.A., the U.N., and the Afro-Asians, all of whom were working actively throughout Africa against British interests.

Were the 300,000 Europeans in Central Africa expected to lie down under this? Was their exasperation unreasonable?

Britain was evasively delaying a decision, saying that Southern Rhodesia's request had to go through the ordinary processes of constitutional politics. But the Colony's Constitution, only seven months old, was already buttressed by a Bill of

Rights and a Constitutional Council. Britain was trying to transfer the onus of a break to the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Mr. Jeremy Francis, chairman of the Monday Club, said that young Tories were extremely disturbed at the Government's approach. It was absolutely shameful that the Governor-General and Sir Roy Welensky should have been able, because of the U.K. record, to describe Britain in such damaging terms in the Federal Assembly. The Government had to stop its dishonest behaviour, which was turning people against the party. No-one could have any time for such a Government; it should guide, not be led.

Mr. Gordon Dashwood called for immediate action to deal with an alarming situation. Sitting on the fence for the past three years, the British Government had evidenced indeterminateness, lack of interest, and lack of leadership.

Southern Rhodesia was bewildered and disillusioned. There was political uncertainty and economic stagnation as a result. Unless granted Dominion status immediately, she would be forced to take unilateral action and tie herself to South Africa and the Portuguese African territories.

She would continue to pursue multi-racial ideals more slowly; and the people on the spot were surely greater authorities on timing an extension of the franchise than were people 6,000 miles away. The country would have a responsible Government with the Queen as titular Head of State.

He asked that the chairman of the C.C.C. should seek an interview with the Prime Minister.

Orderly Dissolution

Major Patrick Wall pointed out that the new Constitution guaranteed that Africans would predominate politically in a few years. Nothing in the Constitution could be changed without a favourable response from all four racial groups in a national plebiscite.

Neither Mr. Field's Government nor the Federal authorities would co-operate in dismantling the Federation if the Southern Rhodesian Government was not able to attend the dissolution conference on Mr. Field's condition; and their boycott would prevent the orderly dissolution looked for.

His request should be accorded: then at a conference to decide economic links, with each representative knowing that it would have independence when it wanted it, there should be bilateral talks too on their respective independence constitutions. It was the only chance.

The council chairman, Mr. A. Dodds-Parker, said that when the Federation was formed it could be foreseen that within 25 years there would be an African majority in the three territorial Governments and the Federal Government. That might have seemed a long time ahead, but 13 of those years had already passed. The politicians were in a hurry.

A multi-racial society must still be built up, perhaps on a common services basis as in the East African Common Services Organization.

There must be independence for the three constituents. Southern Rhodesia had been virtually independent for 40 years and Britain had but vestigial responsibility and no power.

He hesitated to approach Mr. Macmillan until the council had decided exactly how it wanted to formulate its views. There had still been no official motion.

Southern Rhodesia and Commonwealth

Anxiety to Share the Queen

INDEPENDENCE outside the Commonwealth, but nevertheless with the Queen as Queen of Southern Rhodesia, is widely believed in that Colony to be under discussion in political and official circles.

Mr. John Monks telegraphed from Salisbury on Sunday to the *Daily Express*:—

"The Government of Southern Rhodesia is now planning for independence on the assumption that it will not be invited to join the Commonwealth. That is the reason behind Mr. Winston Field's announcement that the Colony may have to consider becoming independent outside the Commonwealth with the Queen as the Queen of Southern Rhodesia.

"Members of Mr. Field's Cabinet realize that there is little hope of African and Asian members of the Commonwealth allowing Southern Rhodesia into the circle whether Britain grants independence or the Colony takes it."

"Southern Rhodesia is now trying to raise support in Britain for the revolutionary idea of the Queen ruling a land outside the Commonwealth.

"After all we are mostly British stock here, and why should we cut all links with Britain and lose our Queen just because of some Afro-Asian pressure group outvoting the white members of the Commonwealth", one Rhodesian Front Party member told me today.

"Rhodesians feel that sharing the same Queen with Britain would be a simple way of retaining links lost by non-membership of the Commonwealth."



THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1889)

The British South Africa Company, which was founded by Cecil Rhodes, under the Royal Charter granted by Queen Victoria, was responsible for the administration and development of the Rhodesias from 1890 to 1923. Since that date the Company, relieved of the burden of government, has continued to play a leading and vigorous part in the growth and expansion of both Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

As the owner of mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia (except where it has alienated them to other parties) and also in areas of the Nyasaland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, The British South Africa Company is—as it has always been—active in the intensive search for mineral wealth in these areas. The Group has provided large sums towards the establishment of companies formed to exploit copper and other minerals.

One of the Company's financial subsidiaries undertook the provision of £4,000,000 towards the cost of the Kariba hydro-electric scheme. A loan of £2,000,000 has recently been provided for African housing in Northern Rhodesia under that Government's development plan. In addition, £100,000 has been made available for Africans to buy houses on mortgage in Lusaka. The Group is also substantially interested in many industrial and commercial enterprises throughout Northern and Southern Rhodesia, including the production of iron and steel, ferro-chrome and cement; the flour-milling, forestry and timber industries; the hotel business; and other enterprises.

In Southern Rhodesia the Company owns agricultural and forestry estates totalling over 140,000 acres, including Mazoe Citrus Estate, where a modern factory for the extraction of concentrated juices and oils is in operation. At the Imbeza and Charter Forest Estates in the Eastern Districts large areas of land have been planted, and at Imbeza a well-equipped sawmill is producing commercial timber of all sizes. On its other estates tobacco, maize and other crops are produced.

In these and many other ways, the Company, together with its subsidiaries and associates, is making a powerful contribution to the future of the Rhodesias, thus carrying on a tradition of over 70 years of service in the development of Central Africa.

Security-Risk Farm Cases Government Still Procrastinating

FURTHER DELAY is to be expected in connexion with the most pressing cases in Kenya for relief from official sources. That was made clear in the House of Commons last week.

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what arrangements had been or were being made to assist the resettlement in the United Kingdom or other parts of the Commonwealth of British citizens compelled by changed circumstances to leave Kenya.

SIR A. HURD asked if the Secretary of State had now received from the Governor of Kenya a roll of the elderly people and hardship cases in the European community who needed to be assisted to leave Kenya and establish themselves elsewhere, and what action he was taking to help them.

MR. NIGEL FISHER: "I have received an estimate of the number of the elderly people and hardship cases who, in the Governor's view, need to be assisted to leave Kenya. This matter is being considered in consultation with other Government Departments and voluntary organizations, and I hope that it will be possible to make a statement before long."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Do the Government accept a general obligation to our fellow countrymen in Kenya, many of whom were induced to settle there by the Government?"

Only Particular Category

MR. FISHER: "I do not know about a general obligation; we are considering a particular category of elderly people and hardship cases. It is that category that we are looking into, and to which I have referred, and we shall certainly try to deal with them."

SIR A. HURD: "How many individuals are concerned? Is it a fact that the Republic of South Africa is offering these people free transport and resettlement costs if they will settle in the Republic? Is it not primarily our duty to see that British citizens have the chance to return here, rather than go to a country outside the Commonwealth?"

MR. FISHER: "I have heard of the South African initiative in this matter. It would apply only to those who wanted to go there. Other people can come back here and be treated if they come here exactly as other United Kingdom citizens are treated. As to the numbers, I think that about 100 would probably be a fair estimate."

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Whilst it is acknowledged that we have an obligation to help those British citizens who helped to build up Kenya, may I express the hope that the Under-Secretary will not help those who left this country to dodge their obligations?"

MR. WADE: "Does the Under-Secretary agree that this is not merely a question of assisting these people who wish to do so to come to this country but of providing advice and financial assistance when they arrive here? Can he say what will be done in that respect?"

Voluntary Organizations

MR. FISHER: "We shall certainly help in any way we can, and we are calling in the voluntary organizations to assist us. I think that what hon. Members have in mind is that we should have some sort of resettlement plan here for these categories of people when they return, and that, in effect, is really what we are doing. We have now assessed the size of the problem, and we are trying to work out details of the best way to deal with it."

MR. F. HARRIS: "Does my hon. friend appreciate that there seems to be a feeling that there is far too much hedging by the British Government on these issues—something felt strongly not only in Kenya but here? Would he not be much more forthright in telling us exactly what the Government intend to do, particularly for these compassionate cases?"

MR. FISHER: "I do not think that I can be more categorical at this stage. It is a very difficult matter, which requires detailed and careful consideration. It also entails providing money from the pocket of the British taxpayer, and I think that I should be given a little more time—as we have only now got the assessment of the size of the problem—to work out a way to deal with it."

MR. TURTON: "My hon. friend says that there are about 100 such cases, but is he aware that in Kenya there are far more than that—indeed, many hundreds? Will he look again at the size of the problem, which appears to many to be far bigger than he has said?"

MR. FISHER: "There may be some confusion as to the precise category about which we are talking. There are four different categories of people in Kenya, and I am referring only to one particular category—the security-risk farm cases. But, of course, there are security-risk residential and smallholding cases, people who are destitute and cannot afford to meet the cost of their passages home, and others of that type. I do not want my right hon. friends to think that the cases to which I

have been referring are the only ones. We realize that they are not."

SIR A. HURD asked what progress had been made with the purchase of land from European farmers for the settlement of Africans; how many of those Europeans desiring to leave Kenya held land outside the present purchase area; and what proposals he had for expediting the operation of the scheme and enlarging its scope.

MR. FISHER: "At March 31 about 500,000 acres had been purchased for the land settlement schemes. There is at present no reliable information available on the number of Europeans desiring to leave Kenya who hold land outside the present purchase area. The possible extension of the schemes will not fall to be considered until the end of the five-year period as envisaged in the statement made by my rt. hon. friend's predecessor during his visit to Kenya in July 1962. Certain proposals of the Kenya Government for some acceleration of settlement are, however, now under consideration."

For Africans, Not Europeans

SIR A. HURD: "Has my hon. friend noted the bitter comment of Mr. Welwood, a member of the last Legislative Council in Kenya, that our pledges to Europeans will never be fulfilled? Will he reaffirm that we shall stand by our word and see that they do get a square deal, whatever the cost?"

MR. FISHER: "I think it only right and fair to say that the schemes we are talking about are African settlement schemes; they are not European compensation schemes. I must be quite honest and underline that to the House because otherwise a wrong impression will circulate."

MR. GOODHART asked for a further statement about the purchase of land in Kenya from settlers who wished to leave that territory on compassionate grounds or for reasons of personal security.

MR. FISHER: "This question is being considered in the context of the level of our aid towards Kenya's development expenditure for 1963-64. A statement will be made as soon as possible."

MR. GOODHART: "Is my hon. friend aware that—following his earlier replies—this is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs? Is he aware that 150 people on the Governor's list are aged 75 or over? Will the Government recognize that, if they are to be able to meet some of their moral responsibilities, this must be treated as a matter of the greatest urgency?"

MR. FISHER: "The Government fully understand the urgency of this problem. We have had an indication from the Acting Governor of the type of cases and of the number involved, which is again about 100. Of course, we are very conscious of the obligation to help in any way that we can, but the fact remains that assistance must be related to the total amount of aid which this Government can make available. I hope that we shall be able to find the money, but that does not rest entirely with me."

Constant Delay

MR. F. HARRIS: "Why was not this matter finalized when the Minister of Finance for Kenya and the Permanent Secretary were here a short time ago? Is it true that they have to come back again for further discussions in the near future? What is the reason for this constant delay?"

MR. FISHER: "Whenever one starts talking about money, negotiations become very protracted. That is my experience. It may well be that Mr. Gichuru will have to return, but I did not know of the suggestion which my hon. friend has just made."

DR. KING: "Will the hon. gentleman give special consideration to the needs of those who were injured or wounded during the disturbed period in Kenya and who will possibly find their future prospects very difficult? It will be very difficult for them to find a home and suitable work."

MR. FISHER: "I will certainly look into that particular category."

MR. TURTON asked for a statement on the appointment of a new chairman of the Central Land Board in Kenya.

MR. FISHER: "My rt. hon. friend hopes to announce the appointment very shortly."

MR. TURTON: "Is my hon. friend aware that the long delay before Sir Geoffrey Bourne was selected as chairman, the change of policy necessitated by the withdrawal of the offer to Sir Geoffrey Bourne, and now the two months' delay since it was announced that a part-time chairman was being appointed has caused very grave disquiet both in Kenya and in this country?"

MR. FISHER: "I do not think that there has been any undue delay. My rt. hon. friend decided upon the changed function of the board when he was in Kenya only just over a month ago, and we are now already on the point of making the appointment. In any case, this has not held up in any way the plans of the Kenya Ministry of Land Settlement, which have been going ahead for both purchases and resettlement."

MR. WALL asked the Lord Privy Seal for a statement about the visit of the United Nations Sub-Committee on Colonialism.

(Concluded on page 772)



AFRICA

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Sub-Committee on Colonialism

(Concluded from page 770)

MR. GODBER: "I have nothing to add to the First Secretary of State's reply on April 25."

MR. WALL: "As we have made it clear on a number of occasions to the United Nations that we have no jurisdiction over Southern Rhodesia, if this matter comes up again will my hon. friend consider either withdrawing the British delegation during discussion or consulting the Southern Rhodesian Government to see whether they could send the Minister who could deal with the matter from the Southern Rhodesia point of view?"

No Change

MR. GODBER: "My hon. friend, who has played a valuable part in the proceedings of the committee, will know that we have always taken such opportunities as have occurred to us to make clear British policy in relation to our Colonial problems. I believe that that has been welcomed by the members of the committee, and I should be reluctant to stop it."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Will the hon. gentleman consider whether there can be any finality regarding the authority of the United Nations; and, in this changing world when Colonial issues are of such international importance, whether the Government can possibly maintain the attitude that these subjects are outside the scope of the United Nations?"

MR. GODBER: "H.M. Government quite clearly maintain that these matters are within their own responsibility. We have established this many times, and I do not propose to change it today."

MR. STRACHEY: "H.M. Government seem to be taking a view that on the one hand they are wholly responsible for Southern Rhodesia and that the United Nations have no say in the matter, and, on the other hand, that they have no power to influence the situation there. Is not this an entirely impossible position? Could they not make up their minds?"

MR. GODBER: "The position is that H.M. Government are responsible for external relations but not for internal affairs."

MR. MASON asked the First Secretary of State if he would provide in his proposed legislation for dissolution of the Federation guarantees to ensure that in any ordinary circumstances persons who enjoyed the status of Federal citizens at the time of dissolution might continue to be able to move freely between the territories to attend to businesses, professions and property, wherever they might be situated or conducted.

MR. BUTLER: "I will bear in mind the hon. Member's request, but I am not in a position to commit H.M. Government in this matter."

C.P.A. Course

KENYA is not represented at the 12th course in Parliamentary procedure and practice being held by the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. The first addresses were given last Thursday and they will continue in London until May 17, after which date the members will spend a week in Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, and Jersey. Northern Rhodesia is represented by Mr. J. E. M. Michello, M.L.C., Nyasaland by Mr. R. G. Morgan, M.L.A., Seychelles by Mr. J. W. Jeffrey, Administrative Secretary, Southern Rhodesia by Lieut-Colonel H. D. Tanner, M.P., Deputy Chairman of Committees, Tanganyika by Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, M.P., Speaker of the National Assembly, and Mr. P. Mbogo, M.P., and Uganda by Mr. N. M. Patel, M.P., the Speaker, and Mr. B. K. Bataringya, Leader of the Opposition.

Royal African Society

SIR CHARLES POWSONBY, who has been a member of the council of the Royal African Society since 1927, has been elected president, his predecessors being Lord Buxton, H.R.H. the Earl of Athlone, H.R.H. Princess Alice (who accepted the office on her husband's death), and Lord Robins. When Princess Alice retired the office was divided between a president and a chairman, Lord Hailley, on whose resignation Sir Charles Arden-Clark was elected. Last year the society lost by death both president and chairman. The new chairman is Lord Milverton. Miss Heather has been secretary since 1949.

Politics in N. Rhodesian Schools

"Poisons" Teachers and Pupils

SCHOOL POLITICS IS POISON, Mr. Nkumbula, Minister of African Education in Northern Rhodesia, told a conference of senior education officers in Lusaka last week. He continued:—

"Politics in schools causes me increasing concern. There are two aspects of this problem—politics practised by students and politics practised by teachers. More than once I have stated in talks to students that politics in school is a poison.

"In these days, when political feelings unfortunately run high, indulgence in political activities by children and college students can only cause disruption and disorder. Students naturally follow the course of political events with keen interest and I do not think it is wrong that they should become members of a political party, but if they let their political feelings and beliefs interfere with their studies they betray the best interests of their country.

"Those outside the schools and colleges who try to take advantage of any trouble in a school for their own party's ends are even worse traitors to the country's well-being. Those who are lucky enough to occupy the all-too-few places in school must devote their whole mind and heart to achieving the best possible education. Strikes and demonstrations can only cause harm, upsetting student life and undermining the morale of teachers. They also make our urgent task of recruiting additional teachers more difficult.


"Paternalism" Outdated

"On the other hand, those exercising authority in schools and colleges must realize that the old paternalist attitudes are out of date. They must show understanding and tolerance in the exercise of authority, be much more prepared to discuss problems directly with their students, and be less hasty in a final decision which they cannot with good grace alter. There must be proper discipline among students, but there must equally be proper sympathy and flexibility of mind in those given the honour and responsibility of being in charge of schools and colleges. If they are not capable of the new approach called for by new times, they must make way for others better fitted to meet the challenge of these difficult but exciting days.

"An even more difficult problem is created by the active participation of teachers in politics. Because teachers represent so large a proportion of the educated community they have been given freedom to take part in political activities, provided they did not use their position to further the ends of any political party or to encourage disrespect for the lawfully constituted Government or its laws.

"Some teachers have abused their freedom, though it is usually difficult to prove the case against them. Others, while keeping within the letter of the regulations, have shown an unfortunate lack of common sense and discretion, creating ill-feeling between themselves and the local community they are there to serve. This disrupts education and damages the future of our country."

Nurses at Mulago Hospital, Kampala, have gone on strike because 160 trainees were dismissed for refusing to wear numbered badges for identification following patients' complaints.

NORTHERN

RHODESIA

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Lord Enniskillen's Sharp Criticism

Amazed and Ashamed at Minister's Reply

LORD ENNISKILLEN wrote in Monday's *Times*:—

"As a British subject and a British taxpayer, as well as one who has a large stake in the future well-being of what is a British Colony and is shortly to become an independent nation, I read with amazement and shame answers to questions put by various members from the floor of the House of Commons to the Colonial Secretary on April 30 on resettlement in Kenya.

"In the first of his answers Mr. Nigel Fisher, giving the Minister's reply, stated: 'This matter is being considered and I hope it will be possible to make a statement before long'. These self-same words have been used with tedious regularity for too long. The only new content is that now, belatedly, the British Government through the Colonial Office has got as far apparently as consulting 'with other Government Departments and with voluntary organizations'.

"In his second reply and confining himself to the specific factor of 'about 100 people' which in his opinion was a fair estimate of the number involved, he stated: 'It is that category we are looking into and we shall certainly try to deal with them'.

"In reply to another question he stated: 'We will certainly help in any way we can and we are calling in the aid of the voluntary organizations to assist us'. And again: 'I do not think I can be more categorical at this stage. It is a very difficult matter which requires detailed consideration'.

"Apparently the Minister appreciates that there are also other cases in that later in his replies he states: 'I am referring to one category—the security risk farm cases, but there are security risk residential and smallholding cases, there are people who are destitute and cannot afford to meet the cost of their passages home and others of that type. The cases I have been referring to are not the only ones'.

"Surely the Member for Beckenham made the understatement of the year when he said: 'This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs'.

"It has been a deliberate policy of H.M. Government for many years now to hand over to the indigenous peoples those countries that they have previously administered. No thinking person in Kenya now quarrels with that policy; it is accepted and many British people will continue to give of their best to ensure it will be a success and, given a fair chance by the new Government, want to do so.

"But they will lack the zest to do so when they can see their own people who cannot have any chance of support bankrupt and anxious in their declining years, forming a constant security threat in their midst and a continuing example of the degraded society which abandoned them.

"Kenya is on the threshold of independence. Is it too much to ask for action after all these years of implementing a new policy? To ask the British Government—allied with the British Commonwealth with whom these very people fought and struggled through two world wars: many 'rewarded' by land in Kenya for which they had to forgo their gratuities and commute their pensions—in order to forward the then Government policy to develop the land as tenants of H.M. Government—is it too much to ask that their reward shall not be to end their lives destitute under an unsympathetic foreign Government? Is not this a case for the British Government of today to show leadership and compassion to its people? Is it really enough to say they are consulting 'other Government Departments and voluntary organizations'?

"The British Government describes this tiny problem of conscience in terms of money, and blinds its electorate in figures of millions of pounds' worth of aid to the Kenya Government. I repeat that the problem is minute and has nothing to do with the Kenya Government of the future.

"It is also immediate, as the Member for Beckenham pointed out when he stated: 'There are 150 on the Governor's list who are aged 75 or over'. How much time and how much money is required for a simple plan to absorb these people home to die in peace and security among their own people? As a British taxpayer I would applaud the spending of my money on those whom the Prime Minister described as 'our own kith and kin to whom we have ties both of honour and of interest'.

[The leading article in this issue, which deals with the subject on which Lord Enniskillen has written, was with the printers before his letter appeared.]

Kenya Pyrethrum Board Changes

Chairman and Executive Officer Resign

MR. M. F. L. ROBINSON, chairman of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, and Mr. Norman H. Hardy, its executive officer, who had been on the staff for 17 years, have resigned. So has Mr. D. H. Pell-Smith, Mr. Robinson's predecessor as chairman. Mr. J. F. Perkins has asked to be relieved of the vice-chairmanship but will continue to sit on the board.

The following statement has been issued:—

"Discussions have taken place between representatives of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya and the Mitchell Cotts Group with a view to future collaboration in the field of pyrethrum processing. These have resulted in a provisional agreement which is still subject to further negotiation for the settlement of a number of outstanding points.

"The provisional agreement will shortly be submitted to growers and other interested parties for ratification. Under the terms of the draft agreement control of the Kenya pyrethrum industry and processing assets will remain in the hands of Kenya producers.

In a farewell message Mr. Robinson paid tribute to Mr. Hardy's "splendid work" for the board, saying that his discharge of his responsibilities had been "impeccable". Mr. Hardy said that he could not speak too highly of the board's staff, that he would take a holiday, and that he had no future plans. When he joined the Pyrethrum Board its annual sales were about £250,000. For this year the turnover is expected to exceed £3m.

For the year ending on June 30 next the board issued licences calculated to produce 8,955 tons, but at the last annual meeting the chairman suggested that for the crop year starting on July 1 next it might not be safe to issue licences for more than 7,500 tons, since it was essential to reduce excess stocks, which at the end of June 1962 amounted to 5,280 tons. Sales in the 1960-61 season totalled 8,348 tons, a record, and in the 1961-62 season 7,201 tons. The policy was to reduce the carry-over to 3,500 tons at the end of the 1963-64 pool year and to a maximum of 2,000 tons a year later, and an undertaking of that character had been given to the Government when it guaranteed £1m. to ease the position of the pyrethrum industry.



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British Soldiers Attack Africans

Revenge for Youth's Murder in Nairobi

GANGS OF EUROPEAN TROOPS—about 100 in all—from British regiments stationed in Kenya went on the rampage in Nairobi on Saturday night, smashing furniture and windows in bars, attacking customers, and assaulting African taxi-drivers and damaging their vehicles.

Two days earlier a private of the Staffordshire Regiment, Thomas Jones, aged 19, had been found naked in a gutter in an African location with a fractured skull. He died next day. One African taxi-driver who asked why he was being beaten up said he was told by his attackers: "You killed our friend".

Five soldiers from R.E.M.E. and the R.A.S.C. were arrested but no specific charges have yet been made against them. East Africa Command headquarters stated that only eight incidents thought to involve soldiers had been reported to the civilian and military police, and that one proved to be a false alarm. There was no evidence that gangs of 20 or more men had roamed the streets, and "all previous reports that there was serious rioting by British soldiers are grossly exaggerated".

Dr. J. G. Kiano, of K.A.N.U., complained about "absolutely disgraceful behaviour" by soldiers, and said that those responsible should not only be punished but be expelled from Kenya. "If they are not sent away they are prejudicing not only the position of other British soldiers but of all Europeans".

The A.P.P. general secretary, Mr. M. D. Odinga, said that the troops involved should be confined to barracks.

Mr. Masinde Muliro, deputy K.A.D.U. leader, said that the incidents were "not unusual for youth wing groups, and these chaps are another form of youth wing. They behaved in exactly the same way in which one would find an African group behaving. If one of my fellow tribesmen had been battered to death and taxi-drivers were believed to be involved, as these soldiers felt about their colleague, my tribesmen would have overturned taxis as well".

In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for War, Mr. John Profumo, said that the commanding officer of the Staffords had personally warned all ranks of his unit before the week-end against disturbances or taking the law into their own hands. To use the word "riot" was misleading. The motive for the murder of Pvt. Jones might have been robbery; so far as could be ascertained, there had been no political or racial motive.

Visit to Kenyatta

A SMALL GROUP of European farmers in Kenya accepted an open invitation from Kenyatta to meet him at his home at Gatundu on Monday. The ex-Mau Mau leader stated afterwards: "Discussions were completely frank but friendly. It is most important that those who are playing, and we hope will continue to play, an important part in our economy should understand the aims and aspirations of their Government. There will always be room for everyone in the country. All we demand is that they accept the political change and identify themselves with the rest of the people. K.A.N.U. is determined to rule with justice and fair play". Major Fred Day led the party.

A Tanganyika Library Services Board is being established. An African from Southern Rhodesia fell to his death from the second platform of the Eiffel Tower in Paris last week.

Bunyangabu county of Toro has been declared a disturbed area by the Uganda Government following renewed lawlessness.

For the first time in Central Africa, a paternity order has been made against a white man in respect of the child of an African woman. A tea estate manager in Nyasaland has been ordered to pay £10 monthly for 16 years to support a half-caste child. He has denied paternity and is to appeal.

Some churchmen in Africa now advocate using the American term "fraternal worker" instead of "missionary" because the latter word has Western or "imperialistic" rather than Christian connotations in some African countries. The point is noted by the Church of Scotland foreign mission committee in a report to the general assembly.

All-Africa Churches Conference

DELEGATES FROM CHURCHES in 42 African countries to a conference held in Kampala, Uganda, have voted unanimously in favour of the formation of a permanent All-Africa Conference of Churches.

Among 350 delegates and 70 fraternal observers and guests were five observers from the Vatican. Others had come from the United Kingdom, the Continent, North America, and different parts of Asia. Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, was present.

Membership of the conference—for which planning began five years ago—will consist of Anglicans, Nonconformists, and members of the Orthodox Church. There are two co-chairmen, the Rt. Rev. Solomon Oduola, Bishop of Ibadan, Nigeria, and the Rev. Eugene Nello, secretary of the Protestant Church Federation of Cameroon and Equatorial Africa.

Most of the delegates were black, but numerous African speakers declared that the Churches were not identifying themselves sufficiently closely with the aspirations of the people. One resolution called for swifter Africanization of the Christian Church throughout the continent.

Congo Police Mutiny

ALL LEOPOLDVILLE'S 3,000 policemen mutinied on Friday in a demand for a 25% wage increase. Having arrested their officers, they occupied the town hall, seized the mayor's pregnant wife and two deputy mayors as hostages, and then barricaded themselves in Camp Lufungula. The revolt was quelled by the Congolese Army Commander, General Joseph Mobutu, who harangued the mutineers and eventually persuaded them to disarm. The ringleaders were stripped to their undergarments and displayed before cheering crowds at the camp gates in order to ridicule them.



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Rhodesian Selection Trust Results

Profit Before Tax for Nine Months £7,374,000

THE THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT for Rhodesian Selection Trust and its main subsidiaries shows an increase in profits for nine months, despite the long-continued strike at Mufulira.

The Roan Antelope division produced 19,184 long tons of copper in the March quarter and 57,512 tons for the nine months, compared with 59,220 tons for the corresponding three quarters of the previous year.

Mufulira's output for the March quarter fell to 19,244 tons, a heavy drop from the 32,066 tons for the December quarter, but for the nine months the total was 83,375 tons, (85,595).

Chibuluma provided 4,878 tons of copper in the March quarter and 14,381 for the nine months (13,194).

The aggregate output in March was 43,295 tons (56,098) and for the nine months 155,268 (158,009). Profit on copper sales in March was £3,215,000, compared with £3,520,000 in the December quarter. For the nine months the estimate is £9,566,000 (£8,580,000). After adding interest and sundry revenue less administration expenditure and deducting minority interests in subsidiaries, the estimated profit attributable to R.S.T. before tax is £7,374,000 for the nine months (£7,111,000).

E.A. Airways' Good Results

Profit of Almost £300,000 for 1962

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS report net operating profit for 1962 at £312,060 and a surplus of £293,519 after charging interest on capital and other non-operating items. Revenue increased to £6,411,695 from £4,925,785, but expenditure rose to £6,118,176 from £4,676,426.

The number of passengers carried rose from 173,811 to 188,241 and the aircraft hours flown totalled 28,209, against 26,401. The unit cost of production, the capacity ton mile, fell from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 6d. cents.

Captain P. A. Travers, the general manager, pointed out in Nairobi last week that the loss of only four passengers on each of the corporation's seven weekly flights to Europe would cause a loss of revenue approximately equivalent to the year's profit. Conversely, an increase in the cost of the capacity per mile of 5% would raise expenditure by nearly £300,000, equivalent to the profit.

He added: "The corporation looks forward with optimism to its future as the national airline of Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya and Zanzibar and the part it can play in the great developments which lie ahead with the continued support of these countries."

Industrial Promotion Corporation

I.P.C.O.R.N. — the Industrial Promotion Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ltd. — invested £154,242 in 1962, £111,667 in loans and debenture stocks and the balance in ordinary shares. Loan repayments totalled £25,300.

At December 31 investments at cost amounted to £808,822, against £543,980 a year earlier. Loans and debenture stocks stood at £263,667 (£177,300 in 1961), holdings of preference shares at £133,900 (the same), and of ordinary shares £90,745 (£48,170). Short-term investments had a market value of £320,510 (£184,610). The issued capital is £1m. Net profit after tax was £22,559 (£11,880). After transferring £20,000 to general reserve the carry-forward is £12,471 (£9,912).

Mr. D. F. Fairbairn is the chairman and the other directors are Sir Keith Acutt and Messrs. G. B. Beckett, F. E. Buch, G. Ellman-Brown, G. G. S. J. Hadlow, B. C. J. Richards, C. H. L. Savage, and C. H. Targett. The general manager is Mr. A. C. Barrum.

Mufulira Strike Over

WORK RESUMED last Thursday at Mufulira copper mine, Northern Rhodesia, after an 86-day stoppage following the refusal of 80 timbermen to sign bonus vouchers when not engaged on bonus work. The management and the Mine Workers' Union branch have accepted that the provision of reasonable information is not contingent on the employee earning a bonus. Other bonus schemes will be implemented for employees not now participating in any bonus scheme.

Chartered Company's Revenue

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY announces that its estimated revenue from mineral royalties, rents and fees for the quarter to March 31, after providing for payment to the Northern Rhodesian Government of 20% of the net revenue derived from the exercise of its mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia, amounted to £2,433,000. In the March quarter last year the total was £2,747,000. For the first half of the company's current year royalty revenues have amounted to £4,897,000, against £5,635,000 a year ago.

Imports into the Federation in February at £9.3m. were 17% below the total for the same month last year. Exports at £14.1m. were down 14.5%.

Wankie Colliery, Southern Rhodesia, sold 234,573 tons of coal in April, against 241,277 in March. For coke sales the respective figures were 7,835 and 9,220 tons.

The Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, of West Germany, has agreed to lend the Tanganyika Government three million Deutschmarks for agricultural development projects.

British Ropes, Ltd., the largest U.K. consumer of East African sisal, reports group sales for 1962 at £28.3m. (£26.5m.), of which £18.5m. (£17.6m.) were in the U.K.

The British Central Africa Co., Ltd., has moved from Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4., to Cheapside House, London, E.C.2. (Telephone: MONarch 8131).

Italian manufacturers of business equipment have presented the Tanganyika Government with 20 typewriters, 20 typing desks, and 20 typists' chairs for use in the Technical College, Dar es Salaam.

Richard Costain, Ltd., public work contractors with subsidiaries in the Rhodesias, report group profit after tax for 1962 at £472,031, against £470,144 in 1961. The 16% dividend is repeated.

E. S. & A. Robinson (Holdings), Ltd., a group with a factory in Rhodesia, reports net profit after tax for the year ended February 28 of £2,325,319 (£2,517,743). A 17½% dividend is repeated.

A producer price of 31s. 9d. a bag for maize delivered to the Grain Marketing Board during the year to April 30, 1964, has been fixed by the Federal Government. It represents an increase of 2s. 7d. over the 1962-63 price.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., with large East and Central African interests, is raising the interim dividend by two points to 6% in respect of the year ending August 31. The directors again expect to pay not less than 17½% for the year.

The Proprietors of Hay's Wharf, Ltd. — one of whose many companies is Marshall's East Africa Holdings, Ltd., Nairobi — report group net profit after tax for the year ended September 30 at £474,553 (£338,400). Dividends of 11% take £429,312 (£263,214).

Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., mined 267,890 tons of ore in the quarter ended March 31 for a recovery of 3,609 tons, and its subsidiary M.T.D. (Mangula), Ltd., milled 324,200 tons for 2,780 long tons of copper. Mangula declared a 5% dividend last week.

The Federal Government's £3m. local loan has been fully subscribed. The stock, bearing interest at 5%, was issued at par and is redeemable at par in 1966. Many holders of the Federal 5% local issue, 1963, re-invested the proceeds of their holdings in the new stock.

Southern Rhodesia's first sugar cargo, a consignment of 10,400 tons which was recently shipped to Canada for refining, was worth about £500,000. In June and July two more consignments, each of about 10,000 tons of raw sugar, will be shipped to the U.S.A. and U.K.

Tobacco auction figures from Salisbury for the week ending May 2, the eighth week, show that 60,136,712 lb. worth £8,801,888, have been sold at an average price of 35.13d. per lb. Last week's figures were 9,809,063 lb. valued at £1,664,707, giving an average of 40.73d. per lb.

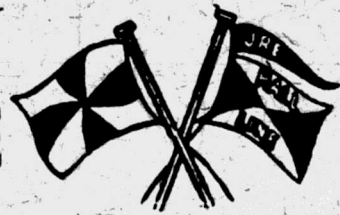
Falcon Mines, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, report mine profit for the quarter ended on March 31 at £81,953, from 16,917 oz. gold yielded by milling some 67,000 tons of ore. Capital expenditure totalled £52,641. April production and profit were 5,639 oz. and £27,141. A 17½% dividend is declared.

Becker Brothers McConnell & Co., Ltd., who have large interests in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, report profits after tax for 1962 at £1,210,742, against £1,130,249. The dividend is maintained at 10% tax free. Fixed assets appear at £15.9m., net current assets at £16.2m., and investments at £920,274.

Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation, Ltd., which has large Rhodesian interests, reports net profit after tax for 1962 at £5,757,000 compared with £4.3m. for the two companies separately before the merger a year ago of the Rio Tinto Company with the Consolidated Zinc Corporation. Shareholders receive 15%. This is one of the largest mining undertakings in the Commonwealth.

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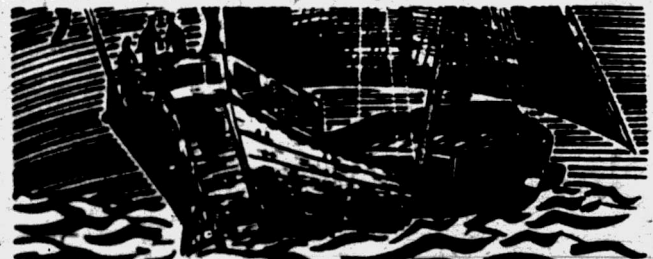
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. WINSTON FIELD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, made it quite clear in a broadcast which is fully reported in other columns that he and his colleagues are seriously dissatisfied with the MacButler policy of procrastination, that they are not disposed to tolerate endless delay in acknowledgement of the Colony's right to independence, and that if the United Kingdom Government does not soon honour its "moral and legal obligations" to grant that independence, Southern Rhodesia's leaders will be driven to "reconsider other steps to bring this about". The Prime Minister also emphasized that "we will agree to no conditions that will lead to the transfer of authority into irresponsible hands", and that pressure from the Afro-Asian group at the United Nations would not induce Southern Rhodesia to indulge in a policy of appeasement, "which would soon result in there being an untrained, inexperienced, and irresponsible Government, under which investments would be jeopardized and the economy endangered".

Those passages make it quite clear once more that the policy of Southern Rhodesia is diametrically opposed to that of the Macmillan Government, which for years has submitted supinely to American, United Nations, and African pressures, even from noisy little African groups with no power to make their threats effective against a normally firm administration. One of the worst of the disservices done to British Africa by United Kingdom politicians has been to devitalize the Colonial Service, which had for decades been a model of impartiality and tolerance coupled with that firm guidance which Africans admired and needed. For purely political reasons it was weakened in

Central Africa by Mr. James Griffiths when he was the Socialist Secretary of State, and the damage then done was gravely aggravated over wider areas by Mr. Iain Macleod as soon as he succeeded to the office with the specific task of arranging the scuttle from Colonial responsibilities ordered by Mr. Macmillan and ignobly accepted by his Cabinet and party. African agitators quickly discovered that they could get their way by slogan-shouting, intimidation, a few outrageous crimes, and the dispatch of a few extremists to Whitehall, where all they needed to do was to drop exaggerated hints about their support in Westminster and New York and the alleged determination of their supporters to create chaos if they were not promptly given a large instalment of their demands, with private promises of the rest at an early date.

Being unconcerned about its duty as trustee for millions of Africans, and anxious only to slither out of its obligations, the Macmillan Government has not hesitated to

No Transfer of Power To Irresponsible Hands. transfer responsibility to untrained, inexperienced, and irresponsible

hands. So long as the immature politicians with whom they were dealing were prepared to sign bits of paper—as they naturally were—Ministers in this defeatist Cabinet were willing to engage in any reprehensible deal, even with the organizers of Mau Mau, the foulest conspiracy in British African history. That the bits of paper would be dishonoured by the African signatories as soon as the promises became inconvenient was obvious, but that mattered nothing to the politicians, the Press, or a bamboozled British public. That kind of irresponsibility, however—and it is the hallmark of Macmillanism, MacBlundellism, and more recently MacButlerism—disgusts not only the white population of Southern Rhodesia

but also its responsible Africans, for whom Mr. Field speaks when he firmly rejects for his country any similar course of appeasement.

Incidentally, his broadcast to the nation destroys the absurd suggestion, twice publicly uttered in London by the chairman of the East and Central African Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council, and doubtless often repeated in private, that Mr. Butler had "gone half-way" to meet Southern Rhodesia's demands. That ridiculous endeavour to help Mr. Butler out of difficulties created by himself was criticized only by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which at once pointed out that the chairman had seriously weakened a critical resolution of the group which "deprecated the delay in recognizing the right of Southern Rhodesia to independence" and urged that "such recognition by H.M. Government should be given immediately". We emphasized that Mr. Butler's latest exercise in evasion, far from "going half-way in accepting Southern Rhodesia's independence in principle", had been rejected out of hand by the Southern Rhodesian Government, which was not to be fobbed off with the kind of hedged hints which have been the Minister's stock-in-trade. Those members of the group who disliked our criticism of their chairman — though not one of them was prepared to write a letter of protest for publication — will now see that our comment merely anticipated what Mr. Field has thought it desirable to stress.

AT LONG, LONG LAST, belated by decades, an endeavour is to be made to create active Commonwealth Centres throughout the Commonwealth. When EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA tried some thirty years ago to arouse interest in the modest proposal for a Commonwealth House in London, scarcely any support was volunteered, for at that time almost all the politicians, nearly all the Press, and an astonishingly high proportion of the country's financial and commercial leaders were much more anxious to appease Nazi Germany than to strengthen the Commonwealth. In the latter part of the last war the idea was again publicized, with the added suggestion that the United Kingdom Government should furnish the funds by way of memorial to the loyalty and sacrifices of the whole Commonwealth in defence of the freedom which had been threatened by

Hitlerism. Inertia being more powerful than initiative, again nothing resulted. Twenty years have since passed, and especially in the last five of them the follies of the Macmillan Government have so gravely impaired Commonwealth sentiment that it is today far weaker than ever in the past. Whether that makes the moment propitious for a campaign to tell the Commonwealth about the Commonwealth and to increase intra-Commonwealth trade remains to be seen. For many, many years the need for such work to be undertaken and sustained has been obvious. While the lost opportunities, many of them excellent, cannot be recovered, it may be that the outstanding business leaders of at least some Commonwealth countries, scared by the present threatening situation, will deem it desirable not only to finance a project to improve it, but, what is at least as important, to give some of their time and talents to the task of directing, stimulating, and expanding the work. Without personal enthusiasm in such circles not much will be achieved.

Large sums will be needed to establish and operate the Commonwealth Centres which are jointly proposed by the Federation of Commonwealth and British Chambers of Commerce and the Royal Commonwealth Society, which estimate their initial requirements at a minimum of one hundred thousand pounds a year. The statements on their behalf which are recorded in other columns necessarily tell only part of the story, which would assuredly have made a greater impact upon the Press and the public if it had been coupled with an impressive first list of donations from business leaders in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan and other Commonwealth countries (each of which is expected to finance its own centre or centres). Had pronouncement of the general proposal included the news that even a quarter of the initial target figure set for the United Kingdom had already been promised, persons prominent in business in this country and overseas might have been prompted to active and generous participation. Experienced fund-raisers for charitable purposes know the great importance of incorporating a first list of donations or subscriptions in their appeal, and they and many other people must have been surprised that that well-proven technique was not used in this case, especially as most of the members of the highly influential sponsoring committee could have procured impressive contributions from the companies which they lead. The omission of any indication of

the amount of support already obtained may have been partly responsible for the very poor view of the proposal taken by the London Press. Few of the many papers represented at the conference published a line about it, and not one thought it worth even a brief leaderette.

* * *

Much of the money raised in the United Kingdom is intended to be spent in under-developed Commonwealth countries which are recognized to be unlikely to find local finance for such a project.

Commonwealth Obligations. It is of course, precisely in those countries that political and other objections to identification with the work will be strongest and most stubborn. As independence approaches membership of the Commonwealth is held to be an insurance which it would be imprudent to forego, and there is no diffidence in claiming the material benefits, present and potential. The obligations implicit in membership are, however, often blithely disregarded if they are politically inconvenient (not necessarily to the breaker of the established conventions, but perhaps to an importunate neighbour). To take the two outstanding countries in Africa, Ghana and Tanganyika have made it quite clear by their words and actions that their membership of the Commonwealth will not restrain them from intriguing against other Commonwealth countries in Africa, even to the extent of helping organizers of plans for subversive and violent action against another Commonwealth Government. Similarly, the Kenya African National Union, the Kenyatta party, which most people expect to win this month's general election, gave notice in its manifesto that Kenya's next Government, if formed by K.A.N.U., will support, if necessary by violent means, the activities of the African extremists from and in Southern Rhodesia who conspire to undermine that country's legally constituted Administration.

* * *

To these and other political tensions in East and Central African territories which have recently become independent or are rapidly approaching that status must be added so sensitive a determination to be regarded

Like Response Likely from East and Central Africa.

as "uncommitted" in world affairs that an anti-Commonwealth attitude is thought to be essential from time to time as a proof of neutrality. In an increasing number of African countries, moreover, corruption

plays its insidious part; some Ministers already ask bluntly for bribes, which, because they are seldom offered by British residents or visitors but often from other sources, are *ipso facto* detrimental to British interests. For these and other reasons it would be over-sanguine to count on the early establishment of a series of Commonwealth Centres in the African States with which this journal is concerned. Until comparatively recently a ready response would almost certainly have come from Salisbury. Now it would be naïve in the extreme to expect it, for Southern Rhodesia's white population, hitherto as loyal to Britain as any community anywhere, is so bitterly disillusioned by the behaviour of British Ministers that it wants only to sever the links which it was the duty of those Ministers to keep strong.

Statements Worth Noting

"There is no question in Uganda of colour or race. What is important is loyalty to Uganda". — Mr. A. M. Obote, Prime Minister.

"Long queues of penniless people outside the pawn-brokers are a daily sight in Uhuru Street". — Mr. N. Sijaona, Tanganyika Minister for National Culture and Youth.

"Those who are departing feel sure of only one thing: wherever they go they will never find another Kenya. There isn't one". — Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

"The salary of senior Ministers in Tanganyika has been cut from £3,100 to £1,800. The President's car is neither a large Mercedes nor a gleaming Chevrolet, but a rather dusty Land-Rover". — Mr. Basil Davidson.

"Young men have been ambitious not to become well-educated Africans but black Europeans. They have learned to dance the cha-cha-cha and the twist, but how many know the old tribal dances?" — President Nyerere of Tanganyika.

"Commonwealth countries are said to be less attractive as markets because they are industrializing themselves. What nonsense! The more they industrialize themselves the better the market they become". — Mr. Reginald Maudling, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Let us beware of the disruptions which may be caused by a superimposition of modern knowledge and technique on a society whose habits and thinking, methods of work and way of life, are entirely unprepared for them". — U Thant, Secretary-General of U.N.O.

"I have issued a special permit to a professional trapper to hunt about 100 small monkeys whose kidneys are used in Britain for the production of anti-polio vaccine. Other parts of the animals are used to produce an injection against cancer". — Mr. J. K. Babiha, Minister of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries in Uganda.

"It would be a disastrous mistake for the United Kingdom to assume that the time is now ripe to seek to withdraw existing preferences on the grounds that Commonwealth producers would regard as adequate compensation the advantages which might follow from negotiations in the G.A.T.T. or from international commodity agreements". — Mr. E. B. Evans, president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union.

Notes By The Way

Lord Dalhousie

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, who last week arrived in the United Kingdom on leave pending the termination of his office as Governor-General, has made no secret of his regret at the destruction of the Federation by the Macmillan Government. In his last speech from the Throne in the Federal Assembly he used the word "betrayal". It was, of course, his constitutional duty to deliver the speech written for him by the Federal Government, but there is good reason to think that he made no representations against that word, which was manifestly chosen by Sir Roy Welensky. Had he felt deeply on the subject, he could have declined to utter so harsh, but assuredly well-deserved, a condemnation of the present appalling Government in the United Kingdom. That Lord Dalhousie had no grave objection to a strongly condemnatory passage is further indicated by the fact that his farewell broadcast began with a statement that he was leaving with a heavy heart "because of the impending disintegration of the splendid concept of Federation". Having referred to the tremendous civilizing influence of the white man, he pointedly expressed the conviction that there would be no permanent damage to the "bonds of loyalty and affection between the people of the Federation and Her Majesty the Queen and the people of Britain". That choice of words could not but suggest to Rhodesians that the Queen's representative sympathizes with them in their criticism of the United Kingdom Government—which they distrust so deeply that they now feel contempt for the Macmillan Cabinet and the Tory Party.

Faith in the Federation

FEDERATION was the only possible solution for the problems of Central Africa, and the people of the territories could alone solve their problems, said Lord Dalhousie emphatically, adding that the intervention of other people, however well-meaning, served only to obscure understanding between the peoples directly concerned. That was a snub for the MacButlerites and the Afro-Asian busybodies. The speech, which was fully reported in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week, could not have been worse treated by the British Press; but it deserves the attention of all fair-minded persons concerned with the future of the Rhodesias. In the past five and a half years Lord Dalhousie has won the warm approval of all races in the three territories, and it is therefore the more reprehensible that some of the leading African nationalist politicians should for party purposes have paraded their discourtesy to the Governor-General in the last stages of his term of office. They knew, of course, that he has firmly believed—as he said in his farewell message—that the Federation could have succeeded if it had been given adequate time; and to hold that view is highly offensive to the Bendas, Chipemberes, Kaundas, Kapwepwes, *et al*.

Petition Fiasco

A MILLION SIGNATURES against the grant of independence to Southern Rhodesia had been forecast by Mr. Shamuyarira, but the petition presented in Salisbury on Monday to the United Kingdom High Commissioner has been supported by only one-fifth of that number; and there must of course be a deduction for the duplications, forged signatures, and some by school children. Mr. Nkomo has travelled the Western world alleging that he represents four million Southern Rh-

odesian Africans, which is more than the total of African men, women and children in that Colony. As every supporter of his nationalist organization has presumably signed the petition, he appears to speak at the very most for about one-twentieth of the people of his race. Not one newspaper in the United Kingdom which on Tuesday reported the presentation of the petition indicated in any way that the signatories constitute so small a section of the African community.

Enlightening Statistics

THE LATEST RETURN which I have seen gives the total African population as 3,605,805, of whom at least two and a half million are officially estimated to cling to their customary social system; and, except when temporarily excited by itinerant agitators, this 70% has no interest in, and certainly no understanding of, political issues. It was recently computed that the Colony has 42,337 "emergent" Africans, namely those who have fully accepted the Western system, live in a Western style, and are familiar with modern media of communication through education and experience. Just over another million are considered "newly-developed" Africans, people who have been weaned or partially weaned from the illiterate stage and the concept of land as the only basis of estate. Though Southern Rhodesia has done far more for the education of its Africans than any other State in Central or East Africa, there are still some two million illiterates. Those literate in English and the two main African languages number 94,263, those literate in English and one African language 551,943, and those literate in an African language but not English 890,004. These very recent statistics—which have not previously been published anywhere—throw an interesting sidelight on the extravagant claims of the African nationalist leaders. They would doubtless have had far greater success with their petition but for the recent introduction of sharper penalties for the gross forms of intimidation so often used in the past.

Strange Coalition

IF TWO POLITICAL PARTIES in Africa whose leaders openly attack one another suddenly decide for nakedly opportunistic reasons to form a coalition, politicians, radio commentators, and journalists in the United Kingdom promptly and persistently speak and write of them as a happy band of brothers, who have abandoned their personal and tribal jealousies and animosities and united in the selfless service of their fellows. Anyone who knows the realities of African politics recognizes the absurdity of this pretence, which is nonetheless accepted by almost all who day by day mislead opinion in the United Kingdom. So far as I can discover, for instance, not one daily or Sunday newspaper has reported that Mr. Harry Nkumbula, a leader of the African National Congress, said in Lusaka the other day that Mr. Kaunda, leader of U.N.I.P.—and a ministerial colleague of his in the Northern Rhodesian Government—was a mere figure-head, useful for visiting overseas Governments and other money-producing organizations, but without real support from the masses and likely soon to be pushed aside for Mr. Simon Kapwepwe, a more extreme party member. Mr. Nkumbula, who expects that his co-leader in the Coalition Government will "fall very soon", showed no displeasure at the prospect. Whether his prediction be reliable or not, it demon-

strates the unreliability of the coalition to which Mac-Butlerism was in such a hurry to entrust the future of a country which is far from ready for an African Government.

Belated Statistics

KENYA'S STATISTICS, which for years were prompt and valuable, are nowadays nothing like so useful because they are often months late. A Government pub-

lication which reached London last week, for instance, gave the European emigration figures only to September 30 last. They showed that in the first nine months of 1962 the number of Europeans leaving the country totalled 6,762. In the corresponding three quarters of 1961 the number had been 4,759, and for the whole of 1961 the total was 6,052. So in the first nine months of last year many more Europeans left the country for good than in the whole of the previous 12 months.

S. Rhodesian Government Adamant About Independence

Written Pledge from United Kingdom Government a Prerequisite to Attending Any Conference

IF H.M. GOVERNMENT does not quickly honour its "moral and legal obligations" to grant Southern Rhodesia its independence, the Government of the Colony will have to "reconsider other steps to bring this about", said MR. WINSTON FIELD, the Prime Minister, in a broadcast to the nation last Thursday.

Visitors who were interested in investing in the country, as well as local investors, had, he said, made it plain to him that independence was a prerequisite to the committal of their funds.

There had been a further exchange of correspondence with the United Kingdom Government. "Our latest proposals should provide a solution to the very complex problems which exist".

Some letters in the Press had asked: "Why bother about independence now? It can be settled later on". Mr. Field replied to such suggestions: "We have seen what has happened to the Federation. Is it not significant that Sir Roy Welensky and his Government support us in this matter? We must not be deterred from our purpose".

The Prime Minister said:—

Unemployment the Main Problem

"The Government has been in office under five months, but I feel that I should give you an account of our stewardship. So often have I been asked: 'What is your greatest task or your most pressing problem?' This has come from such eminent visitors as Mr. Menner Williams, British Ministers, and Members of Parliament from the United Kingdom. I think the answer expected was 'race relations, constitutional affairs', or something of that sort.

"However, I have always given what I believe to be the right answer: that our greatest task is to solve our unemployment, set in motion those developments which will provide productive employment, and so generally reanimate our economy in Southern Rhodesia, which by Christmas had become rather stagnant.

"We had other tasks to be undertaken without delay, such as the enforcement of law and order, and we might have the added burden resulting from the possible break-up of the Federation, in view of the start that had been made in this direction by the decision of the British Government to excise Nyasaland from the association.

Independence A National Issue

"You the electorate, charged us with the task of restoring law and order. Our responsibility was to prevent crimes, not just punish the wrongdoers. The deterrent must be sufficiently potent to make the crime just not worth while. We made known our intent immediately, and as soon as possible passed the amending bills required to plug the loopholes in existing legislation. You all know how controversial these measures were, but have the measures achieved their purpose? They have, and our determination to push them through is therefore completely justified.

"In the six months prior to our taking office the cases of armed and petrol bomb attack averaged 33 a month. Cases of intimidation averaged 93 a month. For the first four months of this year cases of armed and petrol bomb attack averaged three a month, a reduction of 90%, and cases of intimidation averaged 11 per month, a reduction of 80%. These figures

speak for themselves; and we thank our police for the good work they are doing.

"It was perhaps inevitable that as H.M. Government in Great Britain had agreed to Nyasaland's departure, Northern Rhodesia would make a similar demand, but few had appreciated it would happen so soon. Incidentally, it is absurd to suggest that had we not been elected as your Government then the Federation might not have broken up—as was suggested over the wireless a few nights ago. This is sheer nonsense. I deplore efforts to bring this issue into the realm of party politics and such indulgence in recriminations. Our constitutional future and independence should be a national issue, but how can we make it so if such statements continue?

"We have been seceded from, whether we like it or not, and so we are extremely busy trying to solve all the problems that arise from the British Government's decision. What are these problems?"

"Firstly, the return of those functions to the territories which have been Federal, and this means the re-absorption into the Southern Rhodesian service of those Federal civil servants who have to come back to us—a major exercise in itself. We have a duty to those Federal civil servants as well as to our own, and have taken certain steps. Already the respective Ministers responsible for the services have got together, and I express my real appreciation of the co-operation we are getting from the Federal Government in this direction. The transition will be as smooth as we—with the Federal Government, the Southern Rhodesian Public Services Board, the Federal Public Service Commission, and the respective associations—all working together, can make it.

"While talks and negotiations with the British Government are still in progress, I do not want to enlarge on the return of functions, except that I must mention the armed forces. In all such talks the future of the Federal Army and the Royal Rhodesian Air Force has taken a prominent place.

Future of Armed Forces

"Nyasaland has made it known that the 1st and 2nd Battalions of The King's African Rifles must be returned to that country. This is understandable. Northern Rhodesia has intimated that it will want the Northern Rhodesia Regiment. This means that we shall be required to assume responsibility for all those portions which are basically Southern Rhodesian, and this we intend to do to the best of our ability.

"There was a suggestion that as an interim measure all the forces should be placed under the control of a commission consisting of the British Government, the Northern Rhodesian Government, the Southern Rhodesian Government, and so on. This we reject: the Forces must remain under the Federal Government, to whom they now owe allegiance, until such time as our defence, which was our own function prior to Federation, is returned to us.

"There are the timorous ones who say: 'But we cannot afford a worth-while Defence Force'. My only reply, in this day and age in Africa, is: 'We have got to'.

"After the boom period running up to 1959 it was inevitable that there would be a slowing-down of our economy, and this process has been aggravated by the political uncertainties of the last three years, culminating in the British Government's abandonment of Federation. The Southern Rhodesian economy had become adjusted to the impetus of a comparatively large economy operating over three territories, and now has to be geared in relation to the new situation.

"Certain industries have suffered, and if we examine the pattern of our expansion since the war, and particularly since federation with the two northern territories, it becomes obvious that the first to be affected must be the building industry. Money and people had poured into our main towns, and in Salisbury particularly many large and fine administrative buildings were erected by private enterprise and Government. This is referred to by the Central Bank in its recent report as 'an abnormal boom'. The report states that there is still a tendency to judge our economic condition by this, and then goes on to

say: "It is essential that our rate of growth should be related more directly and precisely to our own capacities."

"Unfortunately, similar development in productive industry did not take place at a sufficiently high level to keep pace with this, and when the rush of building was over there was nothing to take its place. It must be remembered that many of our secondary industries are mainly concerned with the supply of building materials. The construction of Kariba gave a tremendous fillip to our economy, but, alas, only a temporary one. So we have to face many economic trials all at the same time, instead of being able to deal with them one by one. What are these trials?"

Economic Difficulties

"Firstly, the shortage of loan funds due to political uncertainty, and also the slowing-down of private investment due to the same reason.

"Secondly, the establishment of certain secondary industries in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland due to their coming secession, and so the loss of some of our markets there. This makes it imperative to increase our local market rapidly.

"Thirdly, the drop in revenues consequent upon the slowing-down of the economy and the fall in commodity prices of base minerals in which we are particularly interested, aggravated in the case of chrome by Russian dumping in Europe, the United States, and now Australia. We are also seeing and feeling the determined efforts of the United States to regain the markets for their tobacco they have lost to us since the war. At the moment in tobacco there is a slight rise, and we are holding our own.

"Fourthly, a general fear that United Nations pressures—i.e., the Afro-Asian group—will cause us to indulge in a policy of appeasement which would soon result in there being an untrained, inexperienced, and irresponsible Government in Southern Rhodesia under which investments would be jeopardized and the economy endangered. We have seen what has happened in Algeria and the Congo. The investing public must be certain that it will not happen here.

"Fifthly, the installation of hydro-electric power, and the substitution of diesel traction for steam in our railways, had led to a big cut in the output of our local mining industry and so considerably added to the unemployment figure in this field alone.

"I am placing these facts before you, not because I am a dismal Jimmy—I am far from that—but because it is only right you should know all there is to tell in view of the loose talk which is prevalent to-day and is causing so much uneasiness.

Good News

"You should also know the good as well as the bad, and the steps we are taking to meet the situation I have outlined. Now for the better news.

"Until recently we imported sugar. To-day we produce all our own requirements, and this year shall have nearly as much again for export. This means that we save over £3m. in imports and will earn a further £2½m. in foreign currency.

"Since assuming office we have, with the wonderful co-operation of the companies concerned in the sugar industry in the low-veld, been able to arrange to settle hundreds of squatter families from other land in a productive capacity on these estates; and hope to place 1,000 more families there too. Further, the Ministry of Labour was instrumental in finding work on these estates for many who had been laid off as the result of the slump in chrome prices. Soya bean production has an enormous potential, and the coming season will see the first large-scale production of this commodity in this country.

"A company which disposes of metal on behalf of producers in Southern Rhodesia assured me only last week that whereas it sells £4m. to £5m. to-day, in two years this will be doubled.

"Those companies which have had sufficient faith in us to plant large acreages of timber in our Eastern Districts are now inquiring how they are to get their timber to its markets. This is encouraging, and we must make this possible because, again, it will mean a saving in imports and provide another export in due course.

"A few days ago local investors showed their faith by considerably over-subscribing a flotation of a company now producing our local tea. This will mean expansion and possible export.

"But all this, in the main, has been done so far in a somewhat disconnected and unplanned way. What have we, the Government, done about all this, and what are we doing to provide work for the workless and land for the landless?"

"There is no short-cut to a solution of the problem of unemployment, and whatever is done must be carefully planned and integrated into the general economy. One so often listens to exhortations to give an injection into this industry or that without relating the particular exercise to the general one of real production—markets, and so on.

"Proposals have been made that Government should provide funds for certain public (usually, not productive) works so as to absorb some of the unemployed. There is nothing wrong in this if funds are available, but we have resisted following this path as we believe that we must utilize every penny we can find, both here and from overseas investors, in developments which are productive of new wealth, developments that will not merely give a temporary injection into the economy of Southern Rhodesia but will also provide jobs and produce new wealth, new exports, and rapidly expand our domestic markets. Above all, we must show the rest of Africa what can be done.

"Having decided to husband all our resources for this purpose, we began work on the task as soon as we took office by seeking the aid and advice of all those who, we thought, could and would help. As the result of this advice, and much research work done by us for years prior to this, we decided that we must set up a Development Corporation to handle the various projects with the least possible delay.

Faith in Development Corporation

"Amongst those good Rhodesians who offered help was Mr. Jack Quinton, the previous Minister of Agriculture; and to him was entrusted the task of forming an advisory committee to tell us the best way to form our corporation and the type of project to tackle, what finance would be required, and what relations with Treasury should be established. The committee consists of men who place country before party politics, and who represent finance, commerce, mining, industry and agriculture—all men of achievement and success in their various spheres. They have visited South Africa to study the Industrial Development Corporation working there. They have worked well, and with the conviction necessary for success. In a few days they will be giving us their report, and we shall act immediately.

"I have no doubt their report will be one on which we can act, and I believe that from the day we set up the corporation and start on its projects our economy will get that injection it requires. But the Government is like a new management that has taken over a business that had rather run down; it takes some time before the new efforts, new groundwork, and new ideas show visible results. To regenerate the economy requires more than action on the part of Government and the corporation. Individual initiative has a vital rôle to play.

"Before closing, I should inform you of the present situation between the United Kingdom and ourselves. A further exchange of letters has taken place, and our latest proposals should provide a solution to the very complex problems which exist.

"Doubts have been voiced as to whether we are deviating from the position we took up in London. I can assure you that we are not deviating from that position—that we shall not attend any conference either on the dissolution of the Federation or on the future links between the territories until the question of our independence is assured in writing by the United Kingdom. We are grateful for the support of the Federal Government in this respect.

No Transfer to Irresponsible Hands

"We will attend any talks at a moment's notice to settle this question, but I want to make it perfectly clear that we will agree to no conditions that will lead to the transfer of authority into irresponsible hands. These talks must take place immediately if they are to take place at all. The United Kingdom Government's approach to the situation has been one of procrastination, but we cannot allow the situation to drag on. Every day that passes renders the chance of friendly discussions as to future links with the two northern territories less likely to be successful.

"We have always had as our aim the conclusion of the best possible trade and other relations with the two northern territories, and have done all possible to further this aim for years now.

"I have always contended that the Federation—and that means largely Southern Rhodesia—cannot afford its very adverse balance of trade with South Africa. We shall therefore seek a revision of our trade agreement with South Africa, which should have a considerable effect on our exports to that country.

"Every day sees the adverse effect of uncertainty on our economy; and if the United Kingdom Government cannot see its way to honour its moral and legal obligations to grant our request, then we shall have to re-consider other steps to bring this about.

"There are people who write in our Press and say: 'Why bother about independence? It is not important. Let us settle it later on.' All I say to these people is: 'Will you never learn?' We have seen what happened to the Federation, which was taken largely on trust. Is it not significant that Sir Roy Welensky and his Government support us in this matter? We must not be deterred from our purpose.

"I must also add that visiting investors, as well as our own,

have made it plain to me that independence is a prerequisite to their investment.

"In these very difficult times it has been most warming to receive so many messages pledging support from all shades of previous political thinking. This is a time when we all stand

together as one, in order to preserve our country, its standards, and a good future in it for all of us".

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Sir Roy Welensky's Warning to Southern Rhodesia

MacButler Technique to Erode and Destroy the Colony

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, said last Saturday, when opening a Mazoe Country Fair at Bindura:—

"The problem of the hour is Southern Rhodesia's independence. Since I made it abundantly clear that I am 100% behind Southern Rhodesia in its desire to obtain its independence, I have not only been subjected to considerable criticism but at least two members have left the party I lead. The issue transcends party politics, but I believe that I should restate my position.

"I consistently supported Sir Edgar Whitehead when he was Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia over nearly four years in his efforts to achieve independence for Southern Rhodesia. During that period a new Constitution was introduced after agreement had been reached between the then Government of Southern Rhodesia and the Government of the United Kingdom, a Constitution which provided safeguards and protection for all groups. A Constitution of the seeking of the Southern Rhodesian Government of the time, it was endorsed by a two-thirds majority in a referendum.

Independence Absolutely Essential

"I see no reason whatsoever for changing my support. Mr. Field is operating a Constitution which he inherited. His aim is exactly what mine was four years ago, and what was Sir Edgar's aim during his period of office as Prime Minister—to achieve independence for Southern Rhodesia. Nothing has happened since the previous Government went out of office to change my view that it is vital for Southern Rhodesia now that the Federation is to be broken up to achieve her independence.

"As a result of the British Government's action which has led to the destruction of the Federation, it is now absolutely essential for Southern Rhodesia not to have to live through any further period of twilight.

"I have come to the conclusion that, after six desperate years in which I tried with everything I could to come to a working arrangement with the British Government and its representatives in the Federation, now that the die is cast and the Federation is to be broken up, Southern Rhodesia must be put in a position to be able to make defence and trade agreements with her friends wherever she can find them. These are my basic reasons—these and the fact that from now on we can expect little or no help from overseas.

Alone If Necessary

"Like everyone else, I have heard it said that should Southern Rhodesia achieve its independence, it would more than likely be independence outside the Commonwealth. Were we to be forced out of the Commonwealth by the action of some of the African States which are members of the Commonwealth, I should regret it deeply, because I do not believe that there are any people in the Commonwealth who have been more loyal to Her Majesty than the people of the Rhodesias; and their record has proved it. Yet if the price of salvation is to be that we are no longer acceptable to our kith and kin in the Commonwealth, then I think the price will have to be paid.

"I see it as part of my remaining obligation as the Federal Prime Minister to do all I can to consolidate the friendship and assistance which Southern Rhodesia might expect in the coming months and to make known to our friends the position as we have learnt it to be from our experience. To this end I have already had certain discussions, and they have ranged surprisingly widely. I intend to have others.

"I remind you that time is not with us, because the longer our political difficulties go unsolved, the greater is the opportunity for our enemies to undermine us; and all the signs are developing that the same technique which was used to erode and eventually destroy the Federation will now be used against Southern Rhodesia if the issue of her future is not finalized in the near future. This warns us that there is little room for disunity within the country today".

Official Denial of U.N.I.P. Statements

"A Tissue of Lies", Says Dr. Blair

DR. D. M. BLAIR, Federal Secretary of Health, has described as "a tissue of lies" the statement made in London by Mr. Nalumino Mundia, deputy national treasurer of the United National Independence Party, that sick children in Northern Rhodesia's rural areas go unattended because there are no drugs.

Mr. Mundia was reported to have said: "Since Mr. Butler announced that Northern Rhodesia has the right to secede, the Federal Government has deliberately run down its services in Northern Rhodesia, withdrawing everything possible into Southern Rhodesia. Road construction projects, essential for economic development and trade expansion in Northern Rhodesia, have been halted. Even worse is the fact that drugs and medical supplies have been withdrawn from hospitals and clinics in Northern Rhodesia. Sick children in the rural areas go unattended because there are no drugs. The big hospitals have even run out of cotton wool".

Mr. Kaunda, president of U.N.I.P., was interviewed in Lusaka and was reported as saying: "We endorse that view".

Dr. Blair said in reply: "It is quite untrue that sick children go unattended because of lack of drugs. The drugs in the rural institutions are adequate and the medical stocks good. Medical supplies are not being withdrawn. In fact, drugs and instruments went into Northern Rhodesia from other Federal regions in the last few weeks.

"Cotton wool supplies issued monthly in Northern Rhodesia by the Federal Ministry of Health, total one and a half tons. Central stores in Lusaka have a standing order for one and a quarter tons monthly, and this is made up according to local requirements".

A spokesman for the Federal Ministry of Transport commented: "To say that road work has been halted in Northern Rhodesia is a distortion of the position. It is common knowledge that the Federal Government is no longer in a position to raise loans. Consequently, the Federal Government is obliged to curtail development expenditure generally throughout the Federation, and not only on Federal roads in Northern Rhodesia. In the case of roads the Federal Government is now planning an orderly winding down of various projects in hand. Maintenance work will, of course, continue".

PERSONALIA

MR. JOHN HATCH is visiting Southern Rhodesia.

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

MR. SEKOU TOURE, President of Guinea, is expected to visit Tanganyika later this month.

MR. JUSTICE JARVIS was sworn in last week as a High Court judge of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. G. J. GOLDSMITH has won the captain's prize at the spring meeting of Barclays Bank D.C.O. Golfing Society.

SIR MARK TURNER, who has Rhodesian interests, has been elected to the board of the Toronto-Dominion Bank.

MR. LEONARD H. HOLROYD, a medical practitioner in Lusaka, and MRS. HOLROYD are in London from Northern Rhodesia.

SIR WILFRID JACKSON, a former Governor of Tanganyika, and LADY JACKSON arrived last week from South Africa in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

MR. KENNETH KAUNDA left Lusaka on Tuesday to visit the U.K., the U.S.A., Sweden and Italy. He is due back in Northern Rhodesia on May 31.

MRS. MARIA NYERERE, wife of the PRESIDENT OF TANGANYIKA, has returned to Dar es Salaam from a short holiday in Usumbura, Burundi.

MR. and MRS. HUGH THOMAS BAYLDON, of Solwezi, and MR. and MRS. J. E. M. LANDESS, of Lusaka, have arrived in London from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. CLAYTON ROBSON has arrived in England from Dar es Salaam on completion of his term as representative in the territory of the Tanganyika Association.

MR. and MRS. T. E. S. FRANCIS, of Bulawayo, MR. J. D. GARDINER, of Chipinga, and MR. R. MCIVER TYNDALE-BISCOE, of Salisbury, have recently arrived in London.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. M. A. TILLET, 1st Green Jackets, is the new commanding officer of The Uganda Rifles, LIEUT.-COL. W. W. CHEYNE having left the country last week.

MR. S. MOHUNJEE, vice-president of the Kenya Federation of Labour, was a member of the I.C.F.T.U. East, Central and Southern Africa area committee which recently visited Mauritius.

MR. TSHOMBE has recently visited Salisbury for talks with SIR ROY WELENSKY, and MR. YAV, former Defence Minister of Katanga, has had talks in Northern Rhodesia with MR. NKUMBULA.

MR. A. GORDON-BROWN, editor of the Southern and East African Yearbooks and Guides of the Union-Castle Line, and MRS. GORDON-BROWN are due tomorrow in the PRETORIA CASTLE.

SIR HUGH FOOT, senior consultant to the United Nations Special Fund, and MR. GEORGE IVAN SMITH, a personal representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, are in Tanganyika.

MR. J. H. WILLIAMS, assistant director of operations in Africa for the World Bank, MR. F. LUTOLF, head of its East African division, and MR. L. G. KALDEREN, an economist in that division, are visiting Tanganyika.

MR. JOHN BABUHA, Uganda's Minister of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries, has opened the first East Africa poultry course at Entebbe. Sponsored by the C.C.T.A. it is attended by trainees from East Africa, the Sudan, Basutoland, Northern Rhodesia, and Rwanda.

SIR ROY WELENSKY, the Federal Prime Minister, has accepted a long-standing invitation to stay with DR. VERWOERD, Prime Minister of South Africa, at his seaside home at Betty's Bay, near Cape Town. He will be there between May 16 and 20, accompanied by MR. STEWART PARKER, his principal private secretary.

MR. A. J. WILSON, public relations officer to the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies in Rhodesia, who has been seriously ill for some months, has made a good recovery and is now back in his office in Salisbury.

On Monday MR. MACMILLAN summoned to Admiralty House MR. R. A. BUTLER, LORD HOME, MR. SANDYS, and the LORD CHANCELLOR. It is believed that they discussed the Southern Rhodesian demands for independence.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland since 1957, and the COUNTESS OF DALHOUSIE lunched with THE QUEEN last Thursday, shortly after their arrival in London from Salisbury.

MR. R. W. HENDERSON, president of the Council of Civil Engineering Contractors in Central Africa, said at the annual meeting in Salisbury last week: "No young and developing country with a potential such as this can stand still for very long."

When MR. KAUNDA, Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare in Northern Rhodesia, goes to the United States this week after a short stay in London, he will receive an honorary LL.D. degree from Fordham University, New York.

MR. M. M. NGOBI, Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, and MR. D. R. N. BROWN, chairman of the Uganda Coffee Marketing Board, are due in Paris at the week-end for a meeting of the directors of the Inter-African Coffee Organization.

At Sunday's final parade in Nairobi of the Kenya Regiment, its Honorary Colonel, COLONEL A. DUNSTAN ADAMS, wore the hat-badge in brass which he wore at the Coronation of KING GEORGE VI. Two years ago a silver badge was substituted.

MR. Y. K. LULE, chairman of the Uganda Public Service Commission, has arrived in London to recruit doctors, and has been joined by the Chief Medical Officer, DR. IVAN KADAMA, who had represented Uganda in Geneva at the W.H.O. assembly.

With the election of MAJOR PETER MOXON, two European members of the Nyasaland Legislative Council now support the Malawi Congress Party. One of them, MR. COLIN CAMERON, is Minister of Transport and Communications in DR. BANDA'S Government.

DR. VANT, a psycho-sociologist with the Kenya Labour Ministry, has been attending two C.C.T.A. conferences in Lagos. DR. ROGERS, of the University College in Salisbury, who has prepared tests adapted to African conditions, was at the second meeting.

Colonialism is one of the main sources of ill-health, DR. SERGEI KURASHOV, Soviet Health Minister and retiring president of the W.H.O., told delegates in Geneva at the 16th assembly. DR. M. A. MAJEKODUMNI, Minister of Health in Nigeria, has succeeded the Russian.

THE EARL OF VERULAM, who is chairman and managing director of Enfield Rolling Mills, Ltd., and chairman or director of a number of other companies, has been elected president of the London Chamber of Commerce. LORD VERULAM has large Rhodesian interests.

MR. P. SINGOYI, president of the Youth Movement of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, said a few days ago in Lusaka that money from Russia was being paid to the United National Independence Party (with which A.N.C. shares portfolios in the Government).

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. SAM NTIRO was received in audience by THE QUEEN last week in order that he might present his letters of commission as High Commissioner for Tanganyika in London. He was accompanied by MR. C. P. NGAIZA (Counsellor), MR. G. M. NHIGULA (Third Secretary), and MR. K. S. MWAMBENJA (Information Officer). HER MAJESTY also received MRS. NTIRO.

CHIEF MAKANJILA, of Fort Johnston, and CHIEF KANYENDA, of Kota Kota, have ceased to be recognized as chiefs and members of their Native Authority Councils. The official reason is that DR. BANDA "is satisfied that they no longer enjoy the support of the majority of their peoples".

THE SPEAKER entertained to dinner one evening last week CHIEF ADAM SAPI MKWAWA, M.P., Speaker of the National Assembly of Tanganyika, MR. N. M. PATEL, M.P., Speaker of the National Assembly of Uganda, and Speakers or Deputy Speakers from several other overseas territories.

MR. STANLEY EVERETT, lately general manager of the Nyanza Province Marketing Board, and previously Deputy Maize Controller in Kenya, has recently retired. He has been in Kenya since 1920, and was the first mayor of Kisumu when that town was raised to the status of a municipality.

Uganda's Education Minister, DR. J. LUYIMBAZI-ZAKE, told the Headmasters' Association in Kampala that headmasters would be given greater disciplinary powers to see that politics were wholly eschewed in schools. Indulgence in politics by teachers or interference in school affairs by politicians were, he emphasized, equally illegal.

MR. J. C. GRAYLIN, Federal Minister of Agriculture, has arrived in London to attend the Commonwealth Conference of Trade Ministers. He will then lead a Federal tobacco mission to North America, attend an F.A.O. meeting in Washington, and on his way back spend two days in Rome in connexion with beef exports from Central Africa to Italy.

LORD WEDGWOOD, of Molo, and MR. F. G. RABAGLIATI, of Timboroa, have been elected to the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya. LORD WEDGWOOD has farmed in Kenya for 25 years. MR. RABAGLIATI has been in the country since 1926, was for 10 years in the Department of Agriculture, and now has sheep and cattle and grows pyrethrum and cereals.

MR. J. S. MAYANJA-NKANGI, Minister without Portfolio in the Ministry of Economic Affairs, is leading the Uganda delegation to this week's G.A.T.T. conference in Geneva, which opens to-day. Earlier this week the party—which includes the Under-Secretary, MR. S. KIINGI, and an economist, MR. J. WADDIMBA—attended the 19th meeting of Commonwealth Trade Ministers.

MR. STUART FULLER-SANDYS, a 50-year-old New Zealander, last week married a 22-year-old Matabele. MISS MARGARET DUBE, who was formerly a field worker on his ranch in Southern Rhodesia. The bridegroom said that he had paid his father-in-law a £35 bride price according to tribal custom. He has been suspended from duty by the Native Affairs Department.

MR. E. S. NEWSON, chairman of the Rhodesian Milling Co. (Pvt.), Ltd., and a local director and general manager in Africa of the British South Africa Company; MR. R. F. HALSTED, M.P., a former Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, and a director of the Milling Company; and MR. G. A. D. ROBERTS, its managing director, are due in London on Saturday for a business visit of about a week.

At the meeting in London last week of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council, the Federation was represented by MR. J. A. CLARK, Minister of Commerce and Industry; Tanganyika by MR. C. G. KAHAMA, holder of a similar portfolio; Uganda by MR. J. S. MAYANJA-NKANGI, Minister without Portfolio; and Kenya by MR. J. H. MARTIN, deputy secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MWALIMU JULIUS NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, will leave Dar es Salaam by air on Tuesday to attend the conference of Heads of State which is due to open in Addis Ababa on the following day. He is expected to return to Dar es Salaam on May 25. The Minister for External Affairs and Defence, MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, left Dar es Salaam last Monday to attend a prior meeting of Foreign Ministers in the Ethiopian capital.

MR. JOHN LYLE, vice-chairman of Tate and Lyle, Ltd., and MR. JOHN TATE, a director since 1954, are visiting Rhodesia between May 13 and 24 to inspect Chirundu Sugar Estates and the three refineries of Rhodesia Sugar Refineries, Ltd. A controlling interest in that company and in Chirundu is held by Tate and Lyle. Both visitors are great-grandsons of the founders of the parent company. MR. JOHN WILLSHER, managing director of the sugar growing and refinery companies, accompanies them on their tour.

MRS. MICHAELA DENIS and the publishers of her book "Ride a Rhino" have apologized unreservedly in the High Court to MRS. JANE WILLIAMSON for a passage with fictional characters which had been taken to imply that when Mrs. Williamson's first husband, MAJOR ROY WYNDHAM, was killed in East Africa in 1954 while his party was searching for a wounded lion, she had exhibited "callous indifference" by honeymooning with her present husband while leaving the dead man's coffin in a warehouse for two weeks.

MR. RICHARD CHIKOSI, of the British Information Services in Salisbury, MR. JOHN PARKER, of the *Rhodesia Herald*; MR. GEOFFREY PREEDY, of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation, and MR. CORNELIUS WATYOKA, of *Murimi*, the official journal of the Southern Rhodesian African Farmers' Union, flew back to Salisbury at the week-end after a month's visit to the United Kingdom as guests of the Central African Office. THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, gave a farewell cocktail party for them three days before their departure.

MAJOR W. G. RAW, chairman of the East African Wild Life Society, has given a warning that the African re-settlement schemes in Kenya are likely to ruin the country's game because of common boundaries between forests, the new holdings, game conservation areas, and seasonal migration tracks. Game-proof dividing ditches were too expensive. Describing the situation as "pretty black and hopeless", MAJOR RAW said that when the re-settlement projects were planned no thought was given to or financial provision made for the effects of game animals on the schemes or *vice versa*.

Five new regional commissioners were sworn in last week by MWALIMU NYERERE, President of Tanganyika. They are MR. ALI SAIDI MTAKI, M.P. for Mpwapa, for the Ruvuma Region; MR. LOUIS PAUL DANTES NGUA, M.P. for Ufipa, for the Kigoma Region; MR. CASIAN MTKULO KAPILIMA, M.P. for Ulanga, for the Shinyanga Region; MR. OSWALD MAGOMBE MARWA, for the Mara Region; and MR. PETER ABRULLAH KISUMO, formerly general secretary of the transport and general workers' union, for the Kilimanjaro Region. All but the last-named had previously served as area commissioners. The swearing-in ceremony was attended by the VICE-PRESIDENT of the Republic and the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE

ESTABLISHED COMPACT FRUIT FARM. Delightful part of the United Kingdom on the Essex/Suffolk borders. Modernized four-bedroomed house, with partial central heating. Suitable farm buildings. Fifty-two acres in all, 40 with bush apples and pears planted 1949/51. Possession October 1963 or earlier. For Sale. Full details: Fenn, Wright & Co., 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex, England.

Plan for Commonwealth Centres throughout the Commonwealth

Joint Project of Federation of Commonwealth Chambers and Royal Commonwealth Society

TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE TRADE, co-operation and consultation throughout the Commonwealth, the Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and the Royal Commonwealth Society are to act together in raising finance, primarily for the establishment of Commonwealth Centres in those under-developed countries of the Commonwealth which cannot provide the money for such a purpose.

The Federation of Commonwealth Chambers and the Royal African Society will retain their separate identities, each with its own council, but of the annual subscription of £100 to the federation paid by business houses in the United Kingdom, £30 will be transferred to the Royal Commonwealth Society.

LORD SPENS, chairman of its trade and industry committee, told a Press conference in London a few days ago:—

"At our London headquarters we can provide a platform for representatives of business, whether it be informally or officially at a conference or lecture. This pattern we should like to see repeated in all countries in the Commonwealth

Expanding Scope

"It doesn't matter what you call these platforms—Commonwealth Centres, forums, or clubs. What does matter is that the federation and the society should set about forthwith establishing throughout the Commonwealth these headquarters embodying office, club, library, and conference facilities. These will be centres for all members of the Commonwealth and not merely United Kingdom branches overseas.

"You may say that the establishment of Commonwealth Centres will engender an inward Commonwealth look. But this is impossible: the Commonwealth is too widely scattered for that, and just because of this wide separation we must provide the opportunity for the young men and women of the Commonwealth, traders, teachers and technicians, to meet, know, and appreciate each other.

"The second objective is expansion of the informal conferences that are held here on Commonwealth countries at which representatives of the High Commission Offices and also leaders of United Kingdom trade and industry speak to business men about conditions and opportunities for trade overseas. We know this is just touching the fringe.

"To trade successfully you must appreciate how your customers think and act, and we must take every opportunity to help the men selling our products overseas to know their markets. So much damage can be done by people who go overseas for a short time for commercial purposes. They have no abiding interest in the country to which they go, but they are no less regarded by the people of that country as our representatives, and may easily through their ignorance or carelessness undermine the patient work of others. One of our objects is to provide background information to the men travelling in the Commonwealth.

"It may well be that in due course we shall consider establishing in Britain an organization equivalent to INSEAD (*Institut Européen d'Administration des Affaires*). INSEAD is a business school to train international graduates in selling in Europe. There may well be an educational need just as great in the Commonwealth.

Background Information

"Because English is our common language we are apt to forget this. Because we talk in the same way, it does not necessarily mean we think in the same way. Each country has a different outlook, in business as in other things, and its own way of life.

"The policy of the society in relation to trade is, first, the establishment of joint bases with the federation overseas, and, second, the furtherance of background knowledge and information for Commonwealth traders.

"To sum up, the federation and the society intend to provide their members with a credit card to the Commonwealth, but with this difference that the end product is a receipt rather than a bill."

SIR GILBERT LAITHWAITE said on behalf of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Chambers of Commerce:—

"The federation, founded on confidence in the potential of intra-Commonwealth trade, believes that vigorous trade promotion and frequent consultation are urgently needed.

"Chambers of commerce in every Commonwealth country represent the business communities, including in practically all cases manufacturers and merchants, exporters and importers. These Commonwealth chambers have for some 70 years co-operated through the federation, chiefly by means of triennial congresses. This consultation is now too infrequent, and the structure of the council of the federation in London has become inadequate to reflect rapidly the views of Commonwealth businessmen in the circumstances of modern transport and communications.

Not Post-Brussels Reaction

"The federation has therefore carried through a radical reorganization to bring its services into line with today's needs. It has set up in the Commonwealth countries representative committees which can speak for their whole business communities. It will hold a major congress every other year—two in overseas Commonwealth countries and one in London. It is organizing bilateral talks between Commonwealth groups. A trade conference to discuss the post-Brussels Commonwealth position takes place in London this month.

"These plans for ensuring effective and frequent consultation between Commonwealth businessmen were made and largely put into operation before the breakdown of the Brussels talks, and are not a reaction from Britain's exclusion from the E.E.C. They reflect the confidence of the business world that there is a great future for Commonwealth trade.

"The federation believes that a vigorous and imaginative policy of trade promotion can pay big dividends, and that the chamber of commerce network is well equipped to initiate and encourage such a policy.

Investment Opportunities

"Exchange of information on investment opportunities and needs at businessman level is important, particularly for the developing countries.

"There is much to be done in commercial education by the provision of acceptable qualifications and the supply of know-how and technical training assistance, with special reference to the needs of developing countries.

"As Commonwealth business problems arise in the course of discussions at congresses and conferences, the federation will conduct the research needed to further their solution."

Viscount Boyd of Merton is chairman of the sponsoring committee of 34 members.

Those with East and Central African interests are Mr. A. M. Baer, Lord Chandos, Lord Colyton, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Lord John Hope, M.P., Sir Nutcombe Hume, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Lord Lloyd, Sir Andrew MacTaggart, Lord Netherthorpe, Sir Charles Ponsonby, Mr. J. F. Prideaux, Mr. F. H. Tate, Mr. Roy Thomson, and Lord Tweedsmuir.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Nyasaland Becomes Self-Governing

NYASALAND'S NEW CONSTITUTION, giving the territory self-government in accordance with the decisions reached at the London conference of November last, became effective last Thursday with the publication of the Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council, 1963.

It had been arranged that the new Constitution should be introduced in two stages. In February came changes in the composition of the Executive Council and consequential changes in the Legislature, and the establishment of a Cabinet presided over by a Prime Minister, two of the three former official Ministers being withdrawn from the Executive Council.

Publication of the Order in Council marked the second stage of change, conferring upon Nyasaland a self-governing Constitution subject to the retention of certain power by the Governor for a transitional period. These reserved powers relate to finance, public safety and order, and the public service.

The Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as No. 883 of 1963.

Mr. R. Thomson in Africa

MR. ROY THOMSON said last week in a speech to the Publicity Club of London:—

"I now run newspapers in East, West and Central Africa, in Asia, and the West Indies. I operate television stations in the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Jamaica, Trinidad, Gibraltar, Mauritius, and Aden. The only power this gives me is the power to participate in the battle against ignorance, poverty, and starvation. The licence I have is a licence to serve humanity.

"When I go into the newly-emergent countries of Africa, Asia and the West Indies to operate newspapers, magazines, television or radio stations, it is because there is a technical job to be done. It is not my concern to use these media of communication to interfere in the social or political affairs of those countries.

"The task to be tackled grows bigger every day. It goes beyond television and newspapers into the field of magazines, radio, textbooks and educational activities of all kinds. On those who have been materially successful in the business of mass media lies the obligation to use the fruits of their success in a constructive way.

Press Freedom

"This was why I created the Thomson Foundation, whose essential purpose is to speed the progress of education in its broadest sense and thus ensure the fruitful development of human intelligence by providing encouragement and assistance in the creation and use of mass-communications media throughout the world, particularly in the emergent countries.

"But the responsibilities of a newspaper proprietor cannot be discharged solely by charitable works. No conscience-money could compensate for an unjust stewardship of so vital a charge.

"On those of us who control newspapers and magazines and television stations and other media of communication falls the responsibility—a responsibility which cannot be transferred or shared—of ensuring that these media are operated honestly, soundly, and in the best interests both of the communities they serve and of the people who produce and run them. All the rest follows."

It was, Mr. Thomson said, no coincidence that the people who in the past 50 years had wanted to destroy personal liberty had invariably begun by destroying the freedom of the Press, which should report all happenings factually and without bias, serving all men equally.

Mr. Ferraz's Visit

MR. AUSTIN FERRAZ, formerly editor of the *Sunday Mail*, Salisbury, arrived in London early last week to examine on behalf of the Southern Rhodesian Government the projection of a correct image of the Government's policies and endeavours. A statement from the Prime Minister's office emphasized that the visit implied "no dissatisfaction whatever of the service presently provided by Rhodesia House", and that Mr. Ferraz would work in the closest co-operation with the Federal Government and its High Commissioner. Nor was the visit in any way a diplomatic mission. Mr. Ferraz, who will fly back to Rhodesia on Saturday, has had many discussions with people interested in Rhodesia's problems, including a number of leading journalists.

Heads of African Missions

SIR SAVILLE GARNER, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office, will preside at a conference in London from May 21 to 24 of British representatives in Tropical Africa. It will be attended by the British Ambassadors in Abidjan, Bamako, Brazzaville, Conakry, Dakar, Leopoldville, Lome, Monrovia, Usumbura, and Yaounde, and the British High Commissioners in Accra, Dar es Salaam, Freetown, Kampala, and Lagos. There has been one earlier meeting of this kind, held in May 1961 under Foreign Office chairmanship.

Declined to Register for Federal Army

MR. PETER MACKAY, a British-born freelance journalist resident in Salisbury, was found guilty last week of refusing to register for service in the Federal Army, fined £60, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, that term being suspended provided he did not commit a similar offence.

The accused said that he had declined to register because he considered that the Federal Defence Act was racialistic because it made liable to military training all European males between the ages of 19 and 50; service was imposed by a Government whose policies he could not accept.

Mr. Mackay, who is to receive fresh registration papers, will have to decide whether to register or go to prison. The charge against him, served on February 21, was back-dated to October 15, the final day for registration, at which time he had been in Rhodesia just under the five-year qualifying period for residence. He would therefore be liable to deportation to England after serving the prison sentence if he still declined to register.

American Methodists' Interference

AN AMERICAN METHODIST CONFERENCE, meeting last week in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, expressed most strongly to the British Government and the British peoples "our view that independence should not be granted to Southern Rhodesia before there is another Constitution or a conference which would provide for majority rule". The conference also called for removal of the ban on the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, and urged African nationalist leaders to meet representatives of the Government "in order that communication be re-established between the leaders of the races". In a leading article the *Rhodesia Herald* asked if the Methodists knew why Z.A.P.U. had been banned; if they realized that Africans were entitled to form other political organizations; and if they recognized that Mr. Nkomo had said that he did not regard Mr. Field as Prime Minister.

A record E.A.C.S.O. budget of over £7m. has been presented this year.

Five more Nigerian magistrates have arrived in Tanganyika on two-year postings, bringing the total to seven.

The annual report on Uganda for 1961 was published in London last week by H.M. Stationery Office. The price is not stated.

Five members of Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and two representatives of the tourist organization in the island are spending a fortnight in the Federation.

The Canadian Government is making an inventory of Kenya's forests under the Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme, combining with it a training course for African foresters.

The Federal Council of Veterinary Surgeons having recommended that veterinarians with foreign degrees should be allowed to practise, the Federal Government has decided accordingly.

A 23-year-old African from Uganda, Vincent King, who last year married the daughter of parents in Hollingbourne, Kent, was on Monday charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, two of her daughters, aged 12 and 11, and a five-months-old grandson.

A £560,000 three-year pre-investment survey of the Lower Tana River basin recommended to Kenya by the World Bank mission will examine the irrigation potential of some 1m. acres in the area for the settlement of between 125,000 and 250,000 families. Cotton production of £15m. yearly is hoped for.

Civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering courses at the Kenya Polytechnic to provide local operating and maintenance technicians will be supported over the next six years by £1,450,000 from the Kenya Government and by teachers, equipment and £500,000 for scholarships and fellowships from the U.N. Special Fund.

The Church of Scotland's Special Committee Anent Central Africa will ask the next General Assembly to express "solidarity with the Church in Central Africa in its witness concerning the Christian duty to discharge political rights and obligations before God and to respect this right and duty in others", and to make plain its view that independence should be granted to Southern Rhodesia only when the Government is based on the consent of the majority of all races.

Electioneering Violence in Kenya

Kamba Demonstrate Against Kikuyu

KAMBA TRIBESMEN on Sunday ambushed K.A.N.U. supporters, attacking them with bows and arrows, clubs, bush-knives and stones, as they tried to get to a rally in Kangundo, the home town of Mr. Ngei, leader of the African People's Party.

Kenyatta had convened the meeting and was expected to address it, but his Kikuyu doctor arrived instead to explain that he had ordered the K.A.N.U. president to remain at home because of a stomach ailment.

Fourteen Africans were injured, including one whose ear was cut off and another with an arrow wound in the neck. Police, who broke up the fighting with repeated baton charges, had to use tear-gas. They found that some of the Kamba had poisoned arrows. A number of vehicles were stoned and one was overturned.

Brigadier P. M. Hughes, the district commissioner, had advised against the meeting, but was overruled by the Acting Governor, Sir Eric Griffith-Jones.

The A.P.P. were holding a rally in nearby Tala; when a K.A.N.U. vehicle strayed into that village it was stoned. Trees had been placed to block roads. Banners were displayed, saying: "Kenyatta, you are not wanted here. If you want peace don't come here. There is no K.A.N.U. here".

On the previous night 42 people had been arrested for possessing weapons; an offence until the general election is over. Eight more were arrested at the rally, three on the same charge, three for assault, one for a breach of the peace, and one for possessing poisoned arrows.

At Kitale K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. followers clashed outside the latter party's office in the town centre. Four K.A.D.U. men were stabbed and a European police superintendent was gashed on the face; 11 men were arrested.

The clash was connected with the return to the town of Mr. John Keen, the K.A.N.U. candidate and party organizing

secretary, who was reported to have stopped outside the K.A.D.U. office. Later that party's vice-president, Mr. Muliro, called on the police to arrest Mr. Keen.

At Thika 40 people were arrested on a charge of taking part in an illegal procession and four with possession of weapons.

On the Kinangop four Kikuyu with bush-knives have attacked three Europeans, including an 80-year-old woman; they stole a car and two guns.

One company each of the 11th K.A.R. have been posted to Kakamega and Kisii in North and South Nyanza respectively until after the elections.

Two Kikuyu have been charged with the murder of a British soldier who was recently found battered and naked in a gutter in Nairobi.

Another trooper has been "roughed up" by three Africans who stole his jacket after assaulting him in Templar Barracks itself — the British base at Kahawa outside the capital.

State of Parties

Final figures for the state of the parties contesting the general election between May 18 and 26 are (in order of polling): for the six *Regional Assemblies*—K.A.N.U., 133; K.A.D.U., 80; A.P.P., 15; Coast People's Party, 6; Baluhya Political Union, 3; and Independents, 142; the *Senate*—K.A.N.U., 28; K.A.D.U., 24; A.P.P., 5; B.P.U., 1; and Independents, 13; and the *House of Representatives* of 117 elected members—K.A.N.U., 90; K.A.D.U., 59; A.P.P., 20; B.P.U., 5; C.P.P., 3; and Independents, 98.

Some 2½m. people are eligible to vote. More than 700 polling stations will be needed.

K.A.D.U. and the A.P.P. have agreed to work together to defeat K.A.N.U.; the B.P.U. will also side with K.A.D.U. The K.A.D.U. leader, Mr. Ngala, is reported to have told a Mombasa meeting that if the combine won the elections Mr. Ngei would be appointed Governor-General.

A K.A.N.U. meeting in Nairobi is thought to have agreed that when independence is obtained under K.A.N.U., Government House, Nairobi, should become Kenyatta's home, and that street names would be immediately altered—Princess Elizabeth Way to Kenyatta Highway, and Government Road to Oginga Odinga Road.

Yesterday Kenyatta and Mr. Mboya met the Acting Governor to complain about the "clumsy handling" of the Machakos disturbances by Brigadier Hughes, and to "insist" that General Service Unit platoons be posted to the area so that K.A.N.U. supporters and voters generally were given maximum protection during polling, and to restrain them from retaliating against provocation in the "atmosphere of intimidation" allegedly built up by Mr. Ngei.

"Wave of Terror"

Mr. Mboya said that his party was arranging for affidavits to be sworn from witnesses at Mr. Ngei's meetings so that he could be prosecuted for incitement to violence. The A.P.P. was "desperate" and had tried to provoke K.A.N.U. to violence by a "wave of terror". The party would also demand the removal of the D.C. before election day.

He added: "The K.A.N.U. Government will not tolerate intimidation or threats of violence and inflammatory speeches. K.A.N.U. intends to govern even the Machakos district, and we shall do it firmly and legally".

On Tuesday Kamba stoned the main K.A.N.U. office in Machakos town. Arrests were made.

Mr. Ngei, who has cabled the British Prime Minister demanding the dismissal of the Acting Governor, has "ordered" Kikuyu-owned shops in his area to close because their operators are "K.A.N.U. spies". He and his deputy, Mr. J. W. Wawire, said that K.A.N.U. was responsible for the disturbances because it had brought in hundreds of outsiders to the meeting at Kangundo, where, they claimed, the local residents were A.P.P. supporters.

This view was supported by the D.C. and the police, who said that some 800 people, mostly Kikuyu from outside the district, had arrived in truckloads. K.A.N.U. denies this, averring that everyone present, whether Kikuyu or Kamba, was a voter in the district.

Mr. Ngei's K.A.N.U. opponent, Mr. Henry Mulli (who is Parliamentary Secretary to the Defence Ministry), accused the D.C. of "complete bias" and called for his immediate removal.

Speaking to the United Kenya Club last week, Mr. Mboya attacked K.A.D.U. for stating in its election manifesto that "this election is not being fought over the question of the Constitution, which is the independence Constitution and has been agreed to by all the signatories to the Lancaster House framework—K.A.D.U., H.M. Government and K.A.N.U." K.A.D.U. has no right to deny the Kenya public the right to decide on this Constitution", Mr. Mboya continued. "If a K.A.N.U. Government is returned it will have a clear mandate from the people of Kenya to approach the British



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Government and express anxieties and reservations about the present Constitution, which is too rigid for the needs of a young country like Kenya; deny any assembly the right to amend the country's Constitution, and you supply it with a powerful temptation to change it unconstitutionally".

Mr. Ngala has said that "if you vote K.A.N.U. you are voting for a party that will destroy the Constitution".

One of the party's many election Press handouts stated that there was no indication that East Africa would be faced by exchange control and balance of payments problems. "We are realistic enough to know that the absence of foreign exchange control and, on the positive side, a guarantee to the investor of freedom to repatriate his earnings, are the best encouragement to foreign businessmen to put their money here. We shall therefore not only guarantee both these conditions but go out of our way to provide incentives to investors".

East African Defence Pact

AN ATTACK on any East African territory will be regarded as an attack on all three, the Uganda and Tanganyika Ministers respectively of Internal Affairs (Mr. Felix Onama) and External Affairs and Defence (Mr. Oscar Kambona) have agreed in Kampala.

A joint *communiqué* states that the closest possible co-ordination on defence matters should be sought between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and that once a Government has been formed in Kenya after this month's elections the three territorial Defence Ministers would meet to review defence policy on an East African basis in the light of the threats and problems which confront each territory and the region as a whole.

Meanwhile, Mr. Onama and Mr. Kambona are to outline proposals for a mutual assistance agreement providing for the re-inforcement of the Uganda Rifles by elements of the Tanganyika Rifles and *vice versa* in the event of need.

Arrangements for sharing training facilities with specialized institutions in each territory open to soldiers from all three will be included to avoid duplication. A training school for support arms might be established in Uganda, an infantry training school in Kenya, and a flying training school and advanced training school in Tanganyika. Ordnance depots and base workshops would be shared.

"The two Ministers also agreed that an attack on any one East African country should be regarded as an attack on all three, and in these circumstances immediate action should be taken by all to come to the assistance of the victim of aggression".

Released Murderer Jailed

A KIKUYU named Mbogo Gicheru, who has been sent to prison for five years for being found on the Kinangop in possession of a loaded revolver, was said by the prosecutor to have been detained for the Governor's pleasure for the murder of Mr. Roger Ruck, in 1954. He had escaped in 1957, participated in a prison riot in 1958, and been released in 1959 [when, preparatory to the Lancaster House Conference on Kenya, Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, ordered that Mau Mau detainees, including known murderers, should be set free].

Southern Africa League

THE KENYA OFFICE of the Southern Africa League will be closed at the end of this month. Recently an office was opened in Durban with the object of giving all possible assistance to Europeans from Kenya who decide to settle in South Africa. The Government of that Republic imposes sharp restrictions upon immigrants from Europe, but settlers and businessmen driven from Kenya by MacBlundellism are being admitted without regard to their financial situation or even to their ability to earn a livelihood. Many are advanced in years and little likely to be able to support themselves by making a new start in life. The Southern Africa League intends to do everything possible to support the generosity of the South African authorities.

Kenya Regiment's Last Parade

IN POURING RAIN the Kenya Regiment held its final parade in Nairobi on Sunday, marching through the city with fixed bayonets, led by the pipes and drums of the 2nd Battalion The Scots Guards. The salute was taken by the Acting Governor, Sir Eric Griffith-Jones, before the regimental colours were laid up in All Saints' Cathedral.

Sir Eric recalled that the regiment bore no battle honours, because it had been an officer-producing unit, sending its members to every theatre of war; but it had earned much praise and many decorations, including the Victoria Cross awarded posthumously to Sgt. Nigel Leakey in the Ethiopian Campaign of 1942.

He paid tribute to the honorary colonel, Colonel A. Dunstan-Adams, "who alone has been connected with this regiment from the very first ideas in 1936 until this present day, and who formed it on June 1, 1937". Since then, some 7,000 men had served in its ranks.

The Kenya Regiment is officially stated to have been disbanded as an economy measure.

"Spying" on Z.A.P.U. in Dar es Salaam Tanganyika Ready to Interfere

THREE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN Africans, including a woman, have been detained by the Tanganyika Government as security risks.

It is alleged that they are paid agents for the Southern Rhodesian Special Branch, and that, while posing as political refugees, documents found in their possession and statements they have made "clearly indicate that their objectives were to collect and transmit information of the plans and movements of leaders of Z.A.P.U., to whom the Government of Tanganyika has given political asylum".

The *Guardian* correspondent in Salisbury has reported that some 20 former Z.A.P.U. officials have left for Dar es Salaam, Cairo, Accra and New York, and had given as 17 the number of persons arrested in Tanganyika (including one European and a former U.F.P. organizer), who, he said, were not in a Government prison, "but in one being run by the former Z.A.P.U." Their reports were stated to have been carried to Salisbury by hostesses of Central African Airways, and there are allegedly tape-recordings as evidence.

The Tanganyika Home Affairs Minister, Mr. Oscar Kambona, has stated in the National Assembly that his Government intends to raise the issue of Southern Rhodesia at the Addis Ababa meeting of African Heads of State. "We don't regard this as interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, and we shall continue to help until the whole of Africa is free". Southern Rhodesia should have immediate independence under a majority Government elected on the one-man-one-vote system.

"Are mere words the answer? Non-violence has its limitations". Mr. Jacob Namfua, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, suggested.

The Vice-President, Mr. Kawawa, replied that "salvage" Africa would probably require violence, but it was dangerous to resort to it when not all the doors to negotiation had been closed. It was wrong to suggest breaking off relations with Britain or the Commonwealth without first consulting in Addis Ababa those other States which were equally concerned about Southern Rhodesia.

Kenya Land Board

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, who retired as Governor-General of Tanganyika in December after 32 years in East Africa, has been appointed chairman of the Central Land Board, due to be set up in Kenya next month.

The complete skeleton of an elephant which has been uncovered in northern Tanganyika by Mr. Stanley West, an archaeologist, is believed by him to have been killed with stone weapons some 400,000 years ago.

Parliament**Independence for Southern Rhodesia****Mr. Butler Pressed in Parliament**

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS MR. PATRICK WALL asked what reply had been made to the letter received from the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia after publication of Command Paper No. 2000.

MR. R. A. BUTLER: "Exchanges are still proceeding with the Southern Rhodesian Government, and I have no further statement to make at present."

MR. WALL: "Does not my rt. hon. friend agree that it is becoming clear that Mr. Winston Field will not accept a conference on the independence of Southern Rhodesia being held after the Federal conference? Will he therefore take a new initiative by proposing that these conferences should be held together so that the conference on the break-up of Federation can be held at the same time as the conference on the constitution of the three territories?"

MR. BUTLER: "My hon. friend has made a constructive suggestion to ease the present deadlock, but I am awaiting further views from Mr. Field, and, pending the receipt of those views, I can only note the suggestion."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Would not the rt. hon. gentleman agree that the situation in Southern Rhodesia is deteriorating very seriously—[HON. MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] yes, very seriously—not only economically, but in the relations of the races to each other? Is it not therefore desirable that H.M. Government should take steps to see that Southern Rhodesia has independence only when it introduces a Constitution on the basis of wider franchise?"

Mr. Brockway Rebuffed

MR. BUTLER: "As I have said, I cannot add to the exchanges which are at present taking place between myself and the Southern Rhodesian Government, but I certainly cannot accept the description of the situation there given by the hon. Member."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Since Southern Rhodesia sacrificed virtual independence and speed of progress towards complete independence for the sake of the Federation—which the Government have abandoned—would it not be proper for the Government now with good grace to concede to Southern Rhodesia the right of independence which they have no power to resist? May we have an assurance that Southern Rhodesian independence, or the right to it, will not be delayed beyond the decision to grant secession or independence to either of the two Northern territories?"

MR. BUTLER: "In Command Paper 2000 we indicated that we had accepted in principle that each of the territories shall proceed to independence. The details raised by my hon. friend are the subject of discussion."

MR. WALL asked when Northern Rhodesia was to receive a further constitutional advance, and what arrangements were being made to safeguard the terms of the Barotse Treaty.

MR. BUTLER: "No decisions have yet been taken about constitutional changes for Northern Rhodesia. I am currently examining the problem of Barotseland's future in relation to further constitutional advance in Northern Rhodesia."

MR. WALL: "Does not my rt. hon. friend agree that the

time has come for a constitutional advance in Northern Rhodesia towards internal self-government and then independence, and that the Litunga and his Council will want Barotseland to become a separate State?"

MR. BUTLER: "The future will have to be discussed with the Litunga and his Council before a final decision can be reached. I am examining the situation in the light of the inquiries I have made there."

MR. ROBERT JENKINS asked, having regard to the Nyasaland Government's policy of providing a crash programme of Africanization of the courts of justice and the police force in Nyasaland, whether the First Secretary of State would insist on the creation in Nyasaland, as a condition of the grant of independence, of extra-territorial British courts to which Federal citizens might resort.

MR. BUTLER: "I regret that I cannot accept this suggestion."

MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS asked the number of Central Government troops in Elisabethville.

MR. GODBER: "About 1,000 Central Government troops are now stationed in Elisabethville. These have all arrived during the past three months."

Indiscipline of Congo Forces

MR. HASTINGS: "Has my rt. hon. friend seen the U.N. report of January in which it was made plain that the U.N. have little if any confidence in the army or the police of the Central Government? Has not the situation in Katanga deteriorated steadily over this period? Does it not now border on anarchy? Will the Government do their best to play a positive rôle in the Congo?"

MR. GODBER: "I do not think the position has deteriorated to the extent that my hon. friend stated. I remind him that there are no patrols which are exclusively comprised of A.N.C. troops. The only patrols are carried out jointly by U.N. and Congolese troops. By and large the position in Elisabethville is going ahead reasonably."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked about disturbances and loss of life in Jadotville.

MR. GODBER: "Tribal disorders which broke out in Jadotville between April 11 and 15 resulted in a number of deaths and injuries to Africans. Order was restored by strong reinforcements of police and U.N. forces from Elisabethville. In the rest of Katanga progress towards the reunification of the Congo is being maintained and economic life in Katanga is being restored to normal."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Are not these disturbances a predictable result of the U.N. offensive? Is my rt. hon. friend aware that the U.N. Command is officially concerned about the looting and indiscipline of the A.N.C. forces? Is he aware that essential supplies are unobtainable in Elisabethville and in other centres?"

MR. GODBER: "The position in Jadotville is being looked into by a commission of inquiry formed of Congolese parliamentarians and U.N. officials."

CAPTAIN KIRBY asked when the Kenya Government had undertaken to repay the loan of around £200,000 from H.M. Government to buy the European farms in the Nandi Salient.

MR. SANDYS: "The money estimated to be needed for purchases this year will be issued as part of a loan under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act towards the general purposes of the Kenya development programmes, which provides for this expenditure. These loans are normally repayable over 25 years."

C.R.O. Nairobi Post

MR. H. S. H. STANLEY, British Deputy High Commissioner in Dar es Salaam, has been appointed Commonwealth Relations Office representative in Nairobi.

Serious outbreaks of violence have been reported from the northern and eastern provinces of Northern Rhodesia. At Chinsali three churches have been burnt down in Lusaka, D.O. and four messengers were injured on Monday when persuading groups at a public meeting to hand over their weapons, and 200 men attacked Senior Chief Lundazi's house, but were dispersed by police firing tanks. Fighting broke out next day among a crowd armed with bows and arrows, spears and axes. Later 600 Africans surrounded Senior Chief's H.Q. and set fire to buildings. After being proved ineffective the police opened fire and 100 Africans received leg wounds. Mr. Kaunda, the U.N.E.P. leader, commented that Senior Chief Lundazi was known to be sympathetic with the local people.

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De Beers Consolidated Mines

Great Rhodesian and East African Interests

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD.—the great diamond group with a half-interest in the Williamson mine in Tanganyika, and with large copper, financial, industrial and other interests in Rhodesia—report group profit after tax for 1962 at R.43,762,143 (the rand being worth 10s.), against R.43,962,705 in the previous year. Shareholders receive dividends totalling R.1.50 cents per deferred share of 50c.

The issued capital is just under R.12.5m.; revenue reserves exceed R.199m., the market value of investments is R.169m., and net current assets are almost R.105m. There is a share premium account exceeding R.15m., capital reserves are well over R.32m., and special reserves total nearly R.6m.

Kimberlite pipes in the Luangwa Valley of Northern Rhodesia were investigated by a subsidiary, and another survey team continued prospecting in Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, and Kenya, but without discoveries of economic importance. More than 100 kimberlite bodies were discovered by large-scale prospecting in Tanganyika by Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., but none is economically important.

Strong demand for diamonds continued throughout the year, the Central Selling Organization making a new record of sales at R.192.5m.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman, and the other members of the board are Baron Edmond de Rothschild, Sir Reginald Leeper, Major-General I. P. de Villiers, Dr. A. G. W. Compton, and Messrs. W. Marshall Clark, P. J. L. Crokaert, P. V. Emrys-Evans, D. D. Forsyth, R. B. Hagart, H. J. Joel, P. J. Oppenheimer, J. D. Rudd, D. A. B. Watson, and A. Wilson.

There is a London Committee consisting of Sir Reginald Leeper (chairman) and Messrs. E. C. Baring, W. A. Chapple, P. V. Emrys-Evans, H. J. Joel, P. J. Oppenheimer, B. W. Pain, and H. A. V. Smith.

Rhodesia-Katanga Company

RHODESIA-KATANGA CO., LTD., with which Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., was merged two months ago, reports that the consolidated profit to March 31 is estimated at not less than £90,000, including some £46,500 of recoverable tax. It is proposed to declare a dividend of 15%, costing £75,966. The dividend from Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., was only 9d. per stock unit, against 3s. 3d. in the previous year. Because higher grade ore has not been found on the property, Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., is to be run down; it is estimated that the proceeds should be more than sufficient to write off the book value of the investment. Geita recovered 10,567 oz. gold from 68,820 tons milled in the quarter to March 31, but there was a working loss of £2,500. Ore reserves slightly exceed 1m. long tons averaging 4 dwt.

De Beers Industrial Corporation

DE BEERS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD., which has a half interest in African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., reports profit after tax for 1962 at £1.8m. (almost exactly the same figure as in 1961), but ordinary shareholders receive 25 cents per £2 share, against 22½ cents. The issued capital is £2.2m. in each share and £2m. in 5½% cumulative preference shares. The book value of investments exceeds £1.2m. the general reserve stands at £7m. and share premium account at £6.2m. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman.

New Address

A GROUP of companies operating in Central Africa have changed their London address from 1, Cornhill, E.C.4 to 2, Cheapside House, 108 Cheapside, E.C.4 (Telephone: Strand 3111). Among them are the African Investment Trust, the Central Africa Railway Co., (Chicago, U.S.A.), the Central Africa Railway Co., (London and Rhodesia Mining and Land Co.), the Central Africa Railway Co., (Rhodesia and Tanganyika), the Central Africa Railway Co., (Rhodesia and Tanganyika), and the Central Africa Railway Co., (Rhodesia and Tanganyika).

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Uganda Development Corporation

Increased Profit Before Tax

PRELIMINARY FIGURES from the Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd., for 1962 show gross trading profit of £1,254,749 (£1,008,805 in 1961) and profit before tax at £662,006 (£535,891). Corporation tax introduced during the year was retroactive to 1961, calling for tax provision of £364,647 compared with £104,308 previously, and leaving net profit at £290,651 (£430,845). Depreciation took £490,449 (£411,754).

Group turnover was £9,812,000 (£8,434,000). Fixed assets total £15,129,000 (£14m.). With employees increasing by 2,862 to 14,162, salaries and wages rose to £2,117,000 (£1,758,000).

The agricultural companies planted 1,133 acres of tea (853 with 157 outgrowers (101), and supplied 307,000 tea stumps (268,000).

Uganda Hotels, Ltd., sold 88,104 sleeper-nights (76,576).

Power Securities Corporation

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LTD., which includes the Balfour, Beatty companies in this country and abroad, reports consolidated profit after tax for 1962 at £553,236 (£494,026). A 15% dividend on the ordinary shares takes £224,527, and after increasing the general reserve by £75,000 the carry-forward is £1,236,793 (£1m.).

Interests in subsidiary companies stand in the books at £3.4m. (£2.6m.), current assets less current liabilities of the group exceed £6.8m. (£3.6m.), property and plant appear at £1,879,560 (£2.3m.), and investments at £168,707 (£276,310). The issued ordinary capital of the parent company is £3m. (£2m.) and the preference capital £500,000. Share premium exceeds £1.7m. (£702,500), and revenue reserves stand at £3,255,400.

Sir Andrew MacTaggart is chairman and managing director, and the other members of the board are Sir Kenneth Hague, Sir Robert Renwick, Sir Ralph Stevenson, and Messrs. D. M. Balfour, E. H. Ball, W. L. Marchant, R. H. R. McGill, and E. R. Wilkinson.

Extracts from Sir Andrew MacTaggart's annual statement appear on another page.

British Petroleum Company

THE BRITISH PETROLEUM CO., LTD.—which for some years has been engaged in drilling for oil in Kenya and on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and has subsidiary companies in the Sudan, East Africa, and Rhodesia (as well as in many other countries)—reports net group income after tax at £70.5m., compared with £60.1m. in the previous year. Taxation required no less than £91.1m. The general reserve is increased by £38.5m. and preference and ordinary dividends take £36.8m.

Investments in associated companies exceed £185m., current assets less current liabilities are just under £156m., and properties and operating assets appear at nearly £410m. The issued preference and ordinary capital is £274m. Revenue reserves amount to £309m. and capital and preference stock reserves to £76.2m.

Mr. M. B. Bridgman is the chairman, Messrs. J. M. Pattinson and A. E. C. Drake are the deputy chairmen, and the other members of the board are Lord Cobbold, Lord Robbins, the Hon. W. Fraser (one of seven managing directors), and Messrs. M. A. I. Banks, A. F. Dixon, R. B. Dummett, W. E. Fadin, F. F. Harmer, W. J. Kewitch, and R. P. Smith.

Standard Bank, Ltd., which has East African subsidiaries, reports group profit after tax at the end of October at £110,000 (£117,000). Shareholders receive 10% and a one-for-one share bonus.

Compagnie de Banque commerciale reports for 1962 at 11.2m. francs, compared with just over 12m. francs in the previous year when a dividend of 80 francs per share was paid. There is to be no distribution for 1962.

Standard Chartered, Ltd., and engineering subsidiaries with subsidiaries in Rhodesia and East Africa, report group profit for 1962 after tax at £67,000 (£45,000). Shareholders receive 10%. The issued capital is £2.5m. Fixed assets exceed £7m. Revenue reserves total £11.5m., and investments £1.5m. Loans and mortgages due by the company amount to £8.5m., and other liabilities to £7.5m. Capital reserves are just over £2m. and revenue reserves £2.5m. Mr. Richard Cusack is the chairman and managing director.

Company Report**Power Securities Corporation Limited****SIR ANDREW M. MacTAGGART REVIEWS ANOTHER YEAR OF PROGRESS**

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LTD., will be held on May 30 in London.

The following are extracts from the circulated statement by the chairman and managing director, SIR ANDREW M. MacTAGGART:

The consolidated profit for the year before taxation at £1,270,183 compares with £790,837 in 1961.

The profit after taxation of £553,236 compares with £494,026 in 1961, an increase of some £59,000.

The dividends recommended are 15% for the year on 2,000,000 Ordinary Shares and at the rate of 15% per annum for the period from July 23, 1962, to December 31 last on the 1,000,000 Ordinary Shares issued in 1962 and the maximum rate of 10% on the 7% Participating Preference Shares. These rates are the same as those declared for 1961.

BALFOUR, BEATTY & CO., LIMITED**Electrical Engineering**

UNITED KINGDOM: Our transmission line division has been fully occupied, and in 1962 we completed some 356 miles of high voltage lines, of which 157 miles were 400 kV. or 275 kV. Work in hand, which includes 400 kV. lines, is substantial, but the results of most of such contracts will not be reflected in the accounts until 1964 or later.

OVERSEAS: Various contracts in Nigeria and Kenya are proceeding satisfactorily.

The 174 miles of 132 kV. transmission line in connexion with the Hale hydro-electric project for the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., was completed during 1962, and 163 miles of 33 kV. lines for the same project are in course of construction.

Civil Engineering

UNITED KINGDOM: As reported last year, treatment of the ground by chemical means by a specialist company in connexion with the additional tunnel under the River Thames at Blackwall took longer than anticipated. Good progress is being made.

During the year under review a contract was received from the Central Electricity Generating Board for the construction of circulating water intake tunnels, pump chambers and other works in connexion with an additional power station at Tilbury. Apart from the delay caused by the frost and snow early in this year, progress has been satisfactory.

Since the end of last year we have been awarded an important contract by the South of Scotland Electricity Board for the construction of a sea intake with two 12-foot diameter rock tunnels, pump house, culverts and other works to the value of £1.3 million at Cockenzie generating station. Construction has commenced and should be completed in September, 1965. We have also been entrusted with the construction of a large sub-station at West Burton by the Central Electricity Generating Board.

OVERSEAS: The further work in connexion with the development of the River Niger entrusted jointly to Balfour Beatty and Nedeco, is proceeding to programme, and since the end of last year an agreement with the Nigerian Government has been entered into under which Balfour Beatty and Nedeco have been appointed consulting engineers for this large and impor-

tant project. The works will take at least five years to complete.

The construction of the civil works of the Hale hydro-electric project in Tanganyika is proceeding according to programme.

OTHER SUBSIDIARIES

Tersons Limited: Turnover for 1962 was considerably in excess of that of any previous year. The severe weather in January and February this year held up construction on some contracts, but has not materially affected the Company's programme.

Stent Precast Concrete Limited: This Company worked to almost full capacity during 1962, but margins were not sufficient to maintain the profits shown in 1961.

Orders in hand at present indicate that turnover will be maintained.

Duncan Watson (Electrical Engineers) Limited: Turnover was in excess of that of the previous year, and work on hand is such that this should be maintained in 1963.

There has been further expansion in the volume of business undertaken by **James Kilpatrick & Son Limited.**

An important feature of the Company's growth lies in its overseas activities, with contracts extending from West Africa through the Middle East to the Orient.

Profit margins in electrical contracting have tended to fall over the past few years, but if the present moderate rate of profit can be maintained the outlook in the current year is promising.

Metropolitan Construction Co. Limited was fully employed during 1962 and various demolition and other work was successfully completed.

INCREASE IN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

The Directors are recommending the capitalization of part of the Share Premium Account and an increase in capital. The Resolution will have the effect of giving one new Ordinary Share for every six Ordinary Shares held. They also propose an increase in the Authorized Capital from £4,000,000 to £5,000,000 by the creation of an additional 1,000,000 Ordinary Shares. At present, however, no further issue is contemplated.

WORK ON HAND AND THE FUTURE

The companies in the group had more work on hand in the United Kingdom at December, 1962, than at that time in the previous year. Much of this work, especially as far as Balfour Beatty is concerned, consists of period contracts where the financial results will not be known until 1964 or later. In both building and civil engineering construction, competition is strong, and difficulties and delays, not always due to the contractor, can at times affect profit margins considerably. Subject, however, to no unforeseen circumstances, we look forward to a busy period and in due course an appropriate reward for our efforts.

As regards work overseas, we are able to handle a good deal more than we have on hand at present, and if local conditions in certain overseas countries stabilize and such countries obtain a reasonable measure of support from the United Kingdom Government, there is no reason why we should not continue to play an important part in helping the development of some of the newer members of the Commonwealth and elsewhere.

Company Report**Ottoman Bank****Year of Important Transition**

THE NINETY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE OTTOMAN BANK was held on May 8, 1963, in London.

THE RT. HON. LORD LATYMER, the Chairman, presided, and, in the course of his speech, said:—

For the three territories in East Africa where your Bank has branches, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, it was a year of important transition. Tanganyika became a republic within the Commonwealth and elected its first President; many changes took place, but the attitude towards foreign investment was welcoming. Uganda attained self-government in March and independence in October. Kenya advanced further on the route to independence, which should be achieved later this year or early in 1964. A continuance, however, of the services supplied by the East African Common Services Organization, especially as regards customs and currency, is to be hoped for.

Large Development Plans

A major development plan today comprises the activities of the Land Settlement Board in Kenya, for which the British Government is providing the finance, amounting in all to over £20,000,000 to enable more land owned by Europeans to be acquired for the re-settlement on small holdings of African peasant farmers. Throughout the three territories many and varied development projects are in course, limited only by the finance available. Uganda alone plans to spend some £54,000,000 upon her five-year plan for 1962-7.

Exceptional interest moreover is being taken by the three Governments in the tourist industry. And much attention is being paid to communications. In Kenya the expansion policies of the oil companies and the refinery under construction at Mombasa will ensure a much wider distribution of petrol throughout the country. There are also, again with the tourist trade in mind, plans for building a series of motels in likely places.

Good Crops

Generally speaking, there was little active industrial expansion—although in Kenya important negotiations are progressing with an international group for establishing a £3,000,000 sugar factory in Nyanza capable of an annual production of 40,000 tons—as each of the countries gradually recovered from the damage to farms and flocks wrought by the disastrous drought and extensive floods of 1961. Of these I spoke when last we met: their results continued to be felt well into the year under review.

It was fortunately a reassuring year for farming in Kenya, although there was a slight fall, not unexpected, in the cattle totals: there were good crops of maize, sisal, tea and coffee. Coffee exports again exceeded £8,000,000 in value: it is said, however, that Germany, which imports the bulk of Kenya's better coffee, is becoming more critical and that leading importers are saying that the quality is falling.

In Uganda the 1962 cotton harvest—the country's main cash crop—promises well; it is hoped that it will double that of the 1961 season, admittedly a poor year because of the disastrous weather already mentioned. Prospects for the current coffee crop, moreover, are very good. The Uganda Development Corporation plans through a subsidiary to establish factories in the

north for the extraction of alcohol and starch from cassava. In Kampala the new Mulago Hospital was opened last autumn, and in Jinja, the first steel mill came into operation a few months later.

At the opening of the year Tanganyika was still suffering from the setbacks of 1961; indeed, famine relief measures in the districts where drought had been most extensive had to continue throughout the year. But the country made a remarkable recovery; and 1962, in the event, finally proved quite a satisfactory year for the principal exports. The cotton crop was a record, and sisal prices improved considerably towards the end of the year. Two capital projects shortly to be completed are the railway link between the Central and Tanga lines and the Hale hydro-electric scheme, whereby power generated on the Pangani River will be transmitted to Dar es Salaam and to the Central Line sisal-producing area. Tanganyika's first pyrethrum processing plant was opened at Arusha during the year. The Kilombero sugar scheme was also completed and officially opened, and the newly instituted Cashew Nut Marketing Board gave good account of its first season's working.

The volume of trade figures for the year were:

Kenya: Imports, £69,500,000; Exports, £37,900,000
Tanganyika: Imports, £39,800,000; Exports, £51,200,000
Uganda: Imports, £26,200,000; Exports, £40,700,000

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

I need not remind you that 1962 was for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland a year of transition, of political tension, and of uncertainty. It became increasingly evident that changes were inevitable in the political structure of the Federation. A Federal Election was called and held at short notice in April, but it was boycotted by a large part of the population. Since then there have been many and sudden changes in the political scene. Press reports of the latest developments are probably still fresh in your mind, and I therefore do not propose to refer to them here.

During the year 1962 the Federal Government raised local loans, in addition to its borrowing abroad, of over £15,000,000, all of which were fully subscribed on the day of issue.

The total of currency in circulation remained reasonably stable with a peak of £31,400,000 reached in August.

Record Year for Trade

Development plans, were tabled by the Federal Government as well as by the three constituent territories. The Federal Government's three-year £55,000,000 plan concentrates more particularly upon transport development. While on the subject of transport it is interesting to note that the Rhodesia Railways after operating at a substantial profit in 1960-61, anticipate for the 1961-62 year a working loss. This is attributed to some degree to the increased cost of wages. On the other hand, Central African Airways, without any subsidy whatsoever, have for the third year in succession made a substantial profit.

The development plans of the individual territories on the other hand are directed more to education, to agriculture or to rural or urban development. For trade it was a record year, despite the political uncertainty:

exports reached £217,000,000 and imports £143,000,000 (against £214,000,000 and £155,000,000 for the previous year). These figures reflect not only a reduced demand for capital equipment from abroad but also, and to a lesser extent, the replacement by locally manufactured goods of articles previously imported.

But it is only to one of these constituent Federal territories—Southern Rhodesia—that I intend to refer in detail, for it is there alone that, for the present, your Bank has branches.

Climatically it was rather a disturbing year, with prolonged drought in the early months and exceptionally heavy rainfall at the close. Although some anxiety was felt, the crops were in the event satisfactory. Indeed, the value of the 1961-62 tobacco crop was a record, fetching at auction over £33,500,000. It was also a good year for grain, fruit and for sugar. Two new sugar mills—both in the low veld of Southern Rhodesia, irrigated by the waters of the Kyle Dam—have come into operation. Rhodesia is now self-sufficient in sugar. Work is moreover now complete (ahead of schedule) on the Bangala Dam which is designed to supplement the irrigation of the Kyle Dam already mentioned and to permit a further expansion of agriculture and land settlement.

Beira breweries now supply about 37% of Nyasaland's beer imports.

A French finance group has agreed to invest £3.75m. in sugar growing in Mozambique.

Globe and Phoenix Gold, Ltd., recovered 2,789 oz. gold in April from 5,100 tons of ore treated. There was a mine profit of £21,221.

The name Lonrho, Ltd., has now been adopted by the company hitherto known as London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd., which has copper mining interests in Southern Rhodesia, has announced a 4% dividend.

The 6½% loans, 1963-88, issued last week for £1m. each by the Southern and Northern Rhodesian Governments were oversubscribed.

Longmans Green & Co., Ltd., publishers specializing in African books, are raising their interim dividend from 6d. to 7½d. per 5s. share.

Finance from West Germany is being provided for a new sugar factory at Sango Bay, Lake Victoria. The first stage will cost about £850,000.

African Caterers, Ltd., operators throughout the Rhodesias and South Africa, report group net profit for 1962 of £131,763 (£75,288) after tax. Fixed assets exceed £2.1m.

By the closing date for acceptance holders of 97.56% of the issued 750,000 shares of Kilifi Plantations, Ltd., had accepted the offer made by F.O.B. Wilson, Ltd., Nairobi.

At its Arcturus mine in Southern Rhodesia, Coronation Syndicate, Ltd., made a profit of £3,450 in April (March, £3,451) and at the Muriel mine a profit of £6,620 (£6,610).

The best pavilion in the Central African Trade Fair in Bulawayo this year has been adjudged to be that of the United Kingdom, which is devoted entirely to cotton textiles, supplied by 80 manufacturers.

Kanyemba Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, reports a mine profit for April of £2,800 from milling 3,959 short tons of ore. Mazoe Consolidated milled 3,502 short tons for a profit of £4,591.

A new flour mill to be built at Jinja by the Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd., will cost about £400,000. The Uganda Development Corporation, Unga, Ltd., and Maida, Ltd., are associated with the project.

During the first three months of this year Benguela Railway traffic receipts slightly exceeded £1.2m., compared with £1.8m. in the corresponding quarter of last year. The operating surplus was £194,650 (£781,483).

John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., public works contractors with an East African subsidiary, report group net profits for 1962 at £651,274 (£501,997) before tax of £309,030 (£198,305). The dividend is raised to 14% from 12½%.

January-March mineral exports from Tanganyika were worth £1,685,772 (£1,427,492 last year). Diamonds at 152,230 carats realized £1,258,600 (121,379, £1,102,249) and gold 24,595 oz. and £307,834 (19,218, £239,866).

Experiments in soya bean growing in Southern Rhodesia are officially stated to have been so successful that export is expected within a year or two. Japanese experts are supervising experimental planting in the Hippo Valley.

Mineral production in Southern Rhodesia was a little lower than in 1961, the comparative figures being 1962 £25,089,000 against 1961 £27,161,000. A new asbestos mine is being developed near Filabusi, which it is hoped should in time increase the country's mineral exports by up to £2,500,000.

On the industrial side, preliminaries are now completed for the establishment of an oil refinery at Umtali, to be supplied with crude oil by pipeline from Beira, with a capacity of 1,000,000 tons per annum; this the contractors hope to complete within a period of 30 months. Recent industrial developments include an additional brewery, a steel chain factory, and the first newsprint mill in the Federation. Nevertheless, there have been certain warning signs of recession, especially in the building trade where there has been marked unemployment both European and African. In August, to stimulate local industry, and prompted by the need to increase employment, import duties were imposed on a number of goods, including clothing, footwear, timber and steel products.

It was a busy year—not without complications but not without rewards—for your branches.

The report and accounts were adopted.

The Taylor Woodrow group of civil engineering contractors report net profit after tax for 1962 at £637,783 (£537,561). Of the East African subsidiary the report stated: "I regret to have to report no improvement. The position is still unsatisfactory".

Rhodesia Tea Estates, Ltd., which has an issued capital of £1m., recently offered to the public in Rhodesia 400,000 5s. shares at 5s. 6d. per share. Applications totalled more than double the amount on offer. Profit before tax last year was about £250,000.

The Mpanda branch railway in Tanganyika, which was to have been closed in consequence of the failure of the Mpanda lead mine, is to remain open for at least another two years because of significantly increased agricultural production, especially in the Ufipa district.

Heavy falls in cotton exports last year were more than offset by 10%, 20% and 30% increases respectively in sisal, coffee and tea, contributing to an East African credit of £3m., compared with a deficit in 1961 of £1½m., Mr. J. S. Gichuru has told the East Africa Central Assembly.

Total Oil Products (East Africa), Ltd., is the new name of Ozo East African Petroleum Co., Ltd. The change follows the amalgamation of the Ozo group of companies with the Compagnie Française des Pétroles. The products hitherto marketed under the trade name Ozo are now being sold under the Total brand.

About 100 acres of tea will have been planted out by the end of this year by the group from Kenya who are starting tea growing in the Seychelles. The plan is to put in a further 200 acres in 1964 and 300 acres in 1965. The group hope that local agriculturalists will plant about half of the total of 600 acres, for supply to a factory which will be built by 1966.

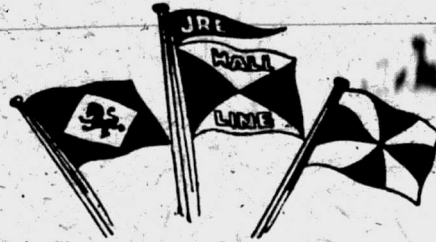
Oceana Development Co., Ltd., reports profit after tax for 1962 at £19,786 (£25,989). A dividend of 10% and bonus of 2½% less tax are repeated, costing £10,093, and after writing £7,509 off the book cost of investments the balance forward is £26,009. The issued capital is £131,821 in 5s. stock units. Investments standing in the books at £250,183 have a market value of £334,238.

Thirty-two African members, four of them women, of the Mzizima Farming Association at Songa, in the Tanga district of Tanganyika, have cleared 18 acres of bush for the cultivation of sisal. A neighbouring estate has provided free plants, and four acres have been planted up so far. At Mera, 30 miles from Morogoro, 25 Africans have started work on a communal scheme to put 100 acres under sisal.

Difficulties in the Rhodesias are mentioned in his annual review by Mr. Claude Bell, chairman of Bell's Asbestos and Engineering (Holdings), Ltd., which has two subsidiary companies in Rhodesia. Mr. Bell says: "The long uphill struggle persists with no respite and with veils of political and economic uncertainty shrouding the landscape ahead. Acute external problems multiply difficulties for industry throughout the Rhodesias and are such as to daunt the stoutest of hearts. Though compelled to precautionary measures, we strive to consolidate the ground won thus far in the hope that conditions will eventually permit us to reap due reward for the endeavour and faith we have shown over the years".

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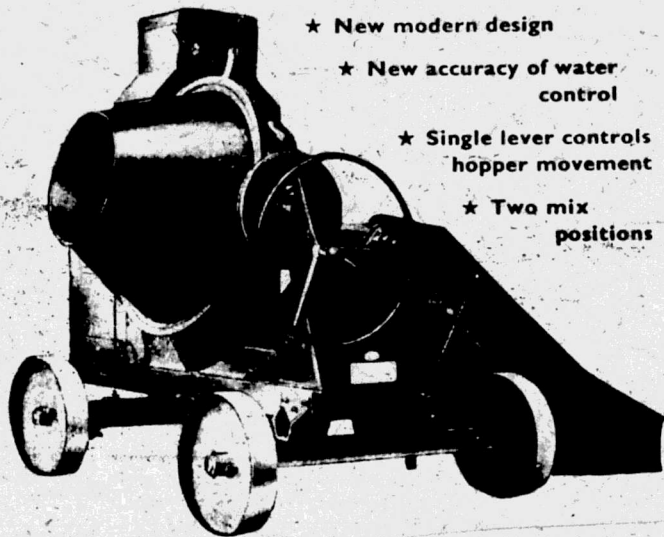
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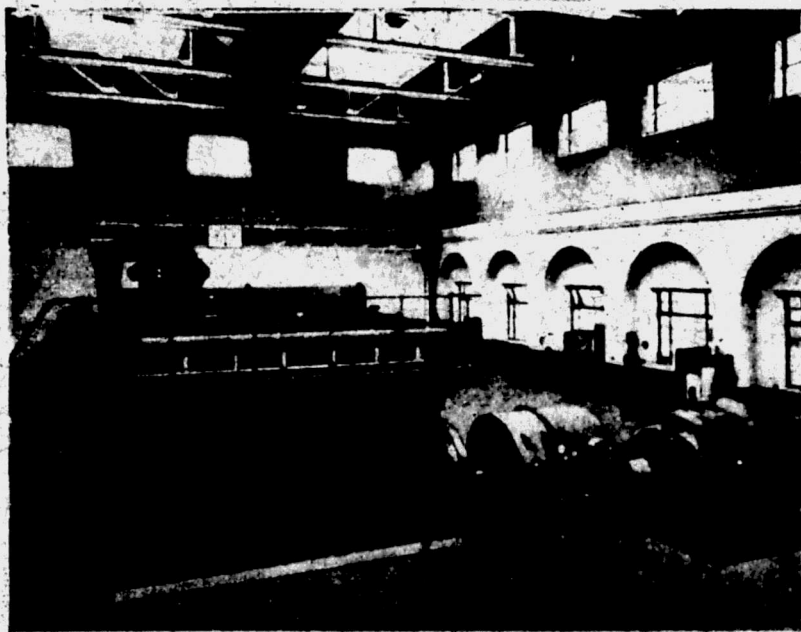
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