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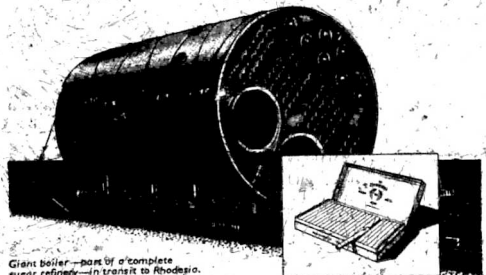
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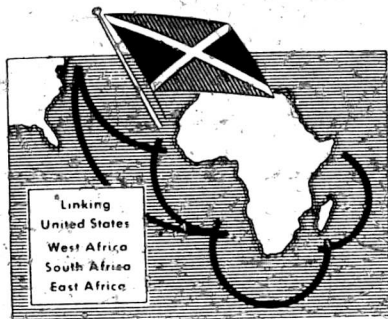
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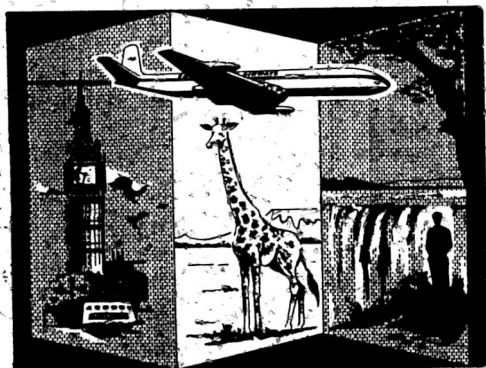
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Jeelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GULLIBILITY of those who persuaded themselves that the Lancaster House Conference early this year had produced a "settlement" of Kenya's political problems — a claim which was denounced in detail in these columns at the time — is recalled almost daily by something new out of that distressed Colony. The latest proof is provided by the Kenya African National Union's election manifesto, which could scarcely flout more outrageously the spirit of the so-called "agreement" of February, a document which, far from having the validity alleged by Tory Ministers, was dismissed as out of date within a few hours of its signature by Mr. Mboya, who means what he says in both his deliberate and violent moods, as Hitler did. The Lancaster House *Diktat* was the product of the combined follies of an inexperienced and stubborn Secretary of State, who, though wholly without knowledge of African mentality and African political manoeuvrings, declined the advice at the conference of the man who had governed Kenya for the previous seven years; of a new Governor whose acquaintance with Africa was limited to twelve weeks; of an inter-racial group of conformists from Kenya led by a politician, Mr. Blundell, who in the previous five or six years had abandoned one declared principle and policy after another as they came under criticism; and of pressure from intransigent Africans who wanted everything, and, having got far more than they could have expected, used the concessions merely as a platform from which to shout for further surrender.

As leading articles in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in the weeks preceding the conference had indicated, we had no confidence

in the outcome, but nobody could have imagined that the proceedings would be so ineptly handled and that all participants except the four members of the United Party delegation would seek to appease the unappeasable African extremists. That was encouraged by a Prime Minister who had already decided on disengagement in Africa; primarily, we believe, in order to placate the United States of America by quickly removing the remaining traces of a beneficent British rule which had been infamously traduced as "colonialism". For more than a generation travesties of the truth had been sedulously propagated, not only by ignorant, unbalanced, and often jealous individuals and commercially calculating groups in America, but still more shamefully and consistently by emotionalist and reckless people and organizations in the United Kingdom, all of them of the political left. Pacifists who had declined to fight for their country when the elementary decencies of life were threatened by Germany's armed might resorted eagerly and without any sense of irony to the language of militancy in order to stir up sentiment against the continued performance of Britain's duty and the maintenance of British rights in Africa. Marxists and other revilers of God showed pseudo-religious fervour in their passionate but specious denunciations of the labours of their fellow-countrymen, often self-sacrificing and almost always well-intentioned, who had carried to savage Africa the light, principles, practices, faith, and hope of Western civilization, itself the product of Christianity. Careerist politicians exhibited themselves on the anti-colonial band-waggon, sometimes because it was their habit to champion any cause which put their own country in the wrong, sometimes because derision of the Empire seemed to them the quickest way to notoriety and a

claim to expertise on a subject on which the rest of their party were still more ignorant, and sometimes of course for more genuine reasons.

Until last year's general election there was so deep a difference between the Labour and Conservative attitudes that all pleas for a bi-party colonial policy were vain. Once back

Hansards Which Lord Hailsham Should Read.

with a large majority, however, Mr. Macmillan cynically set Mr. Macleod to follow a line indistinguishable from that which a Socialist Government would have adopted; and an ostensibly Conservative Government has since continued in that course with scarcely a murmur from its docile, disciplined, and defeatist party in the House of Commons. Small wonder that, as a few Tory peers and M.Ps. have said bluntly in debates this month, the present United Kingdom Government is profoundly mistrusted by Europeans throughout East and Central Africa. It is strictly accurate to say that at no previous period, not even during the Passfield regime, was there such bitter, general, and justified mistrust. Yet twice recently the Lord President of the Council has declared that no British Government has ever sacrificed unfairly the rights of Britons living overseas, who are not regarded as expendable. Lord Hailsham might correct his misconceptions by reading the *Hansard* record of speeches in the Federal and Southern Rhodesian Parliaments when they debated the Monckton Report; and he might recommend such reading to the Prime Minister. They will there find scaring criticisms by speaker after speaker, most of them men born in this country, who did not hesitate to talk of betrayal. Being at the receiving end of Macleodism, Rhodesians are better able than Lord Hailsham to evaluate it. So, of course, are people in Kenya.

Three days after publication of last week's leading article on the conspiracy to secure the release of Kenyatta, creator of the abominable Mau Mau movement, a crowd of

Mau Mau In Epitome. Kikuyu estimated at fifty thousand heard Mr. Odinga, vice-president of the Kenya African National Union,

say: "Kenyatta, your leader when the Europeans were killing people in the emergency, continues to be your leader today." Had he been anxious to explain the facts he would have said: "Extremists like myself are scheming to put this country under the dictatorship of the Kikuyu who created and directed the most loathsome organization

ever started in East or Central Africa, an organization which in cold blood slaughtered many thousands of men, women, and children of his own tribe, which corrupted scores of thousands by a ritual more degrading than anything previously known in African history, and which through tribalistic despotism sought to thrust all non-Africans out of Kenya and make the other tribes subservient to the Kikuyu. Its aim, in short, was to destroy civilized administration and banish freedom and hope." To such a veracious description of Mau Mau the man who has prided himself on having been Kenyatta's "left-hand" might have added: "Those whom Europeans killed during an insurrection which we, like the Government, prefer to call an 'emergency', were the gangsters who preyed upon their own people, betraying, murdering, and mutilating their own fathers and mothers, brothers, sisters, and wives."

On another page will be found a statement by Mr. Odinga which categorically rejects the Macblundellism of which the Governments of the United Kingdom and Kenya have had

Mr. Nyerere's Wise Comment. such incomprehensibly high hopes. Based on gradualism, it has been

swept aside by African demagogues stampeding for power. Because of personal distrust and tribal enmities, they could agree on only one major point—a decision to clamour for Kenyatta's release. Though for the reasons explained last week scarcely anyone can want him set free, no African leader in Kenya dare say so, for death would be the penalty. One of the very few Africans not subject to dire intimidation, Mr. Nyerere, Chief Minister in Tanganyika, said in Nairobi on Monday, when asked what he thought of the "reservation" of the post of Chief Minister in Kenya for Kenyatta, that individuals should not matter, and that East Africa's general interests should have precedence. Those welcome words would have been more valuable if Mr. Nyerere had not joined Dr. Banda recently in demanding Kenyatta's release, presumably because he wanted to oblige the Nyasaland nationalist, who was his guest at the time. Mr. Nyerere had already begun to champion the cause of federation in East Africa, a proposal not likely to commend itself to Kenyatta. Since balkanization cannot serve Africa, there would be obvious advantages in the right kind of federation under dependable leadership.

A leading article in *The Times* commending the idea has asserted that it originated

with the British Government. That is moonshine. For many years before any British Government would interest itself in the matter there had been ceaseless advocacy of the proposal by the late Leopold Amery and the writer of these words, and by no one else with anything like comparable consistency. Indeed, one of the two chief reasons for the establishment of this publication nearly thirty-seven years ago was to plead the case for closer union of the East African territories and a similar union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. But Whitehall and Westminster, the Governors of the ter-

ritories, and the non-official European politicians on the spot threw away opportunity after opportunity: When a union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika was within his grasp, the late Lord Delamere refused to accept it; and though many of the settler leaders recognized his grave blunder, none would campaign against it. At a historic moment Kenya lacked the courage which Southern Rhodesia was to show in comparable circumstances some years later; and she has paid a bitter price for that timidity. What Europeans would not do for the mutual good of the territories may yet be achieved by robust African leadership.

Notes By The Way

What Kind of Confidence?

MR. TUFTON BEAMISH, M.P., in a somewhat strange article in the *Sunday Times* on the impressions left upon him by a recent visit to Kenya, makes the just criticism that the Secretary of State for the Colonies "has made too little effort to gain the confidence of Europeans", but he couples that comment with the astonishing assertion that Mr. Macleod has achieved the "nearly impossible feat of gaining and holding the confidence of Africans", as though all was harmony and happiness in the Colony. That kind of glib and unreliable generalization, in which Parliamentarians so often engage, is greatly to the disadvantage of the British African territories about which they talk or write. The truth is that the vast majority of Africans in Kenya have never heard of Mr. Macleod, and that those about whom Mr. Beamish dogmatizes number a few thousand at most. Even so it is an exaggeration to suggest that he "holds their confidence"; though it would probably be correct to say that the most extreme of them have satisfied themselves during this year that Mr. Macleod will not long resist their clamour. In other words, they have confidence that the damaging appeasement which he began at Lancaster House will continue; and that, surely, is no cause for congratulation even from a Tory M.P. of the present insipid vintage.

Challenge to Tory M.P.s.

IT IS CLEAR that the extremists like Messrs. Odinga, Gichuru and Mboya believe—as do some Europeans in Kenya, almost certainly including some Ministers—that Mr. Macleod would even be prepared to submit at no distant date to the demand for the release of Kenyatta, which, Mr. Beamish records, "will naturally cause deep feelings of resentment, anger, and even of gross betrayal among many Europeans and loyal Kikuyu, who suffered grievous personal losses and awful agonies of mind during the bestial Mau Mau rising. To them Kenyatta personifies Mau Mau's foulest features. In or out of prison, Kenyatta, in his middle sixties, mentally alert and physically fit, is bound to have a dominating influence on Kenya's future". Those words are absolutely true. Will Mr. Beamish do everything in his power to drive them into the consciousness of the House of Commons and of the general public?

They express what Conservative M.P.s. should be repeating day after day in the House, in the Press, over radio, and from their other platforms. To talk of "crashing the race barrier", as he does, will have no meaning at all if Kenyatta is let loose. If Mr. Macleod is determined that that shall not happen, he should welcome, not resent, such activities by members of his party.

Lord Boyd and His Successor

VISCOUNT BOYD OF MERTON—of whom most people in East and Central Africa still think as Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd—worked into a very racy address on the South Sea Islands to the Royal Commonwealth Society last week two comments which anyone with East or Central African interests must welcome. In one he referred to "the dangers in the world resulting from the dogmatic certainty of ignorant people", and in the other he was emphatic about "the vital rights of non-indigenous inhabitants". He naturally did not say—as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA did at the time of the Lancaster House Conference on Kenya—that the dogmatic certainty of a Secretary of State ignorant about Africa had then done boundless harm to East Africa as a whole, to Africans in particular, and to the non-indigenous farmers in Kenya whose rights were so callously disregarded, how callously is explained again in this issue by the three-member delegation which has been trying to awaken H.M. Government to a recognition of its moral responsibility. There would, of course, have been no Lancaster House betrayal if Lord Boyd had still been in the office which he served so well for five years. It was characteristic of him to cancel his other engagements on Friday afternoon to attend the funeral of Group Captain Briggs, than whom Kenya settlers have had no more sincere and devoted leader in recent years.

Bogyman

A EUROPEAN RESIDENT in Nyasaland for nearly half a century recently heard an African woman say to her squalling child: "If you don't shut up, I'll give you to the federation". My informant adds: "Possibly four out of five of the Africans in the villages could not differentiate between 'federation' and 'coronation'."

H. M. Government's Pledge About Federal Review Conference

Seeking A Glittering Prize, Says Duke of Devonshire

AN UNEQUIVOCAL PROMISE was given in the House of Lords last week by THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, making his maiden speech as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, that "H.M. Government will go their utmost to try to create conditions whereby agreement between the widely differing points of view can be achieved" at the forthcoming Federal Constitutional Review Conference in London.

The prize was, he said, great and glittering, and the thought of failure filled him with the foreboding of catastrophe.

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL, who opened the debate on the Monckton Report, said that drift in the present state of political consciousness in Africa would be the worst of all policies. "If agreement proved impossible, which would be a dire result, an imposed solution would be better than none."

"We all want to reconcile African opinion to federation, and surely the best chance of doing this lies in a real change of heart in Southern Rhodesia about discriminatory laws and social practices. There has been distinct progress in removing restrictions in the last few years, although some recent legislation seems to point the other way. But there are still many serious irritants in the pass laws, the allocation of land, and promotion in the public services and industry, where Africans are at a serious disadvantage."

Fear of Southern Rhodesia

"No form of association between the territories is likely to succeed, even with a reformed Constitution, unless Southern Rhodesia makes further drastic changes in its racial policies. I am very glad that this recommendation has been endorsed by the two distinguished Southern Rhodesian signatories to the Monckton Report, Mr. Justice Beadle and Mr. Elman-Brown. They and the late Chief Justice, Sir Robert Tredgold, have set an example in liberalism which I am sure will make a deep impression on others in Southern Rhodesia."

"If this fear of Southern Rhodesia, much of it irrational but much of it based on what is actually happening, could be lifted even at this last minute from the minds of Africans, the Federation would have real chance of successful survival."

LORD OGMORE said that he had always been a supporter of federation and still was, for it was the only practical solution to the problems of East and Central Africa.

He disagreed with the idea of abandoning the Federation for an East Africa High Commission type of association. The Federation was created in Central Africa because the Central African Council had failed, and that was an association on the lines now advocated.

"It is folly for Southern Rhodesia to pass measures like the Vagrancy Act and the Law and Order Maintenance Bill. It upsets African opinion and does no good whatsoever. We have to try to stop both white and black Africans from acting the part of Mrs. Partingtons and trying to keep the ocean of change back with their brooms."

"The pressure on the Government of any emergent territory is to raise the standard of living. That means that there must be a firm and sound economic basis on which to work. The old saying about self-government being better than good government applies only when you are fighting for self-government. When you get it, there is a tremendous pressure on the new Government. Their people tell them they want far better conditions than when the British were in control."

"If they are going to maintain the standard of living it is essential to retain the European influence in business and commerce. Maybe in 25, 30, or 40 years—certainly not in less than 20 years—Africans will be trained to run the economic

affairs of the territories, but they cannot do it today. They have not had the training. Even to retain their standard of living they have to keep a large European influence and a European cadre in the economic life of the territories."

"I spend a good deal of time trying to assess the economic development of the territories in Eastern and Central Africa, particularly in Uganda, and the whole time we are faced with the question of credit. The troubles in Africa, first at Sharpeville and then the frightful chaos in the Congo, have had a devastating effect on the credit of African territories, however far away they might be from the Congo. This is going to be one of the most difficult problems in future in Central and Eastern Africa—how to retain and enhance the credit of these countries in the world market."

"African leaders, wherever they are in Africa, intend to have far larger federations after independence. They know that it is quite impossible to get the necessary economic conditions with very small units. One unit will probably embrace the whole of East Africa, and another will probably embrace the whole of Central Africa and Mozambique. So why break up this Federation now? What is the sense of breaking up the Federation when in a year or so they will in fact control it? They should consider that point most seriously."

Secession Would Cause Distress

THE EARL OF SWINTON, who recalled having piloted the Federation through the House in 1953, emphasized that health, hospitals, education and other social services all depended on a firm and sure economic foundation, and that, to quote Lord Monckton, "the dissolution of the Federation would lead to hardship, poverty, and distress". The only way to get those results was through federation. Loose association by Governors' conferences had not worked.

"Once Federation was established none of us ever contemplated secession. If the United Kingdom Parliament can legislate on the Federal Constitution, I hold equally strongly that, whatever may be the technical legal position, it would be morally indefensible and practically impossible for the United Kingdom to force on Southern Rhodesia a solution which the Southern Rhodesian Government and Parliament were unwilling to accept."

"Let us never forget not merely the great material prosperity that Europeans, from Rhodesia onwards, have brought to Rhodesia—it was they who brought civilization, peace and security, freedom from want and fear to warring tribes on the verge of almost annihilating each other—but also that for generations Rhodesia has been their home. To quote the Preamble, the three territories are the rightful home of all lawful inhabitants thereof, whatever their origin."

"On secession I would say that one of the most unsettling and sterilizing factors in any situation is uncertainty."

"The spirit of federation is everything; unless we can get that spirit federation is dead. Where the essence of federation must be partnership, where the idea of two sides is the negation of the partnership concept, it seems strange to me that to range Europeans and Africans in confronting blocs in the Federal Parliament, apparently for all time. If you start them in confronting blocs, I do not know how you are going to get away from it. That is to perpetuate just what we seek to avoid."

Under-Secretary's Maiden Speech

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE said, *inter alia*—

"While in no sense wishing to underestimate the immense difficulties, the problems posed are essentially ones of means rather than ends. Everyone of whatever race who has the best interests of Central Africa at heart has the same aim: the establishment in Central Africa of a non-racial community that is stable, prosperous, and happy, in which the races can live side by side in peace, amity, and partnership."

"Since it is impossible to have lasting economic stability and prosperity without first achieving an acceptable political settlement, the economic future of the three territories is bound to be fluctuating and uncertain until a political settlement has been reached. The truth of this can be seen from the slowing up of overseas investment in the Federation since the clouds of uncertainty as to its future have been gathering."

"Much has been heard lately when talking of the problems

of West Africa by both Europeans and Africans of the dangers that would arise from the creating of numbers of small, unviable States in that part of the continent. I see no reason for supposing that what is undesirable for West Africa should be any less undesirable for Central Africa.

Nevertheless, we must face the fact that Federation as at present constituted is not trusted by very many Africans living within its boundaries, and the fact that it has already brought considerable economic advantages, and will continue to do so, will not be enough to make it become so. The fundamental issue is one of confidence. Regrettably this lack of confidence has been increased and emphasized by the mistrust of Southern Rhodesia by Africans living in the two northern territories.

The recent steps taken by the Government of Southern Rhodesia under which racial segregation and restrictive land practices are to some extent at least to be removed are very much to be welcomed. H.M. Government also note with pleasure that since the commission has reported the Southern Rhodesian Government have introduced an amendment to the Public Services Act to make all races eligible to enter the public service. Discrimination is the reason for much of the mistrust and the cause of intense bitterness among Africans.

The counsels of both races are to a certain extent governed by fear. The Africans fear that the minority of Europeans are determined to deny them for as long as possible, if not for ever, their right to govern themselves as they see other African peoples now doing in other parts of the continent; while the Europeans fear that by too early a handing over of even partial control of the country to the African will lead to a lowering of the standards, of which they are justly proud, to decay of the administration and of the businesses that they have founded and built up, and will destroy both the future that they have planned for their children and their grandchildren as well as their own lives' work, and, in many cases, that of their fathers and grandfathers.

We all sympathize with both these points of view. But, as always, fear is a bad counsellor. It is due to such fears that the less wise actions both by Europeans and Africans in the past can be attributed. The future hangs in the balance, and the results of the forthcoming conference will be momentous. H.M. Government will do their utmost to try to create conditions whereby agreement between the widely differing points of view can be achieved. The prize is great and glittering, while at the thought of failure one is filled with the foreboding of catastrophe.

Most Challenging Issue of Today

"I would say to those who are to attend the conference: unless all are prepared to make sacrifices, agreement will not be reached, and, while it may well be very difficult to yield from positions which have already been taken up, such a yielding will have to take place before agreement can be found. Let us take comfort from the thought that the rewards that will flow from a settlement will be so great as to make any necessary sacrifices overwhelmingly worth while.

A settled future for the Federation would be a victory over perhaps the most challenging issue of our time. Surely in the second half of the 20th century men can recognize the folly of peoples sharing a common heritage, being divided against themselves by the superficial difference of the colour of their skins.

Once genuine good will has been established between African, Asian, Coloured, and European peoples, the other difficulties, great as they may seem—the differences of standards of living, of education, of widely varying customs and manners, and there are many others—will fall into place so long as the basic issue of confidence between the races has been established. Certainly, so far as H.M. Government are concerned, no effort will be too great, no basis for agreement will be left unexamined in the effort to bring about a settlement.

H.M. Government are profoundly aware of their solemn responsibilities to all the peoples of the Federation and of the ties of friendship and loyalty which bind us to them. We shall patiently and persistently seek a workable solution which is fair and acceptable to all, and, should we fail, it will not be for want of trying.

LORD HASTINGS saw no reason to suppose that on any particular point the views of 14 commissioners were necessarily more right than nine or even that 16 were necessarily more right than seven.

Of the proposal for secession he said:

"All the people from Nyasaland who are working in Southern Rhodesia would have to go back for economic reasons, because Southern Rhodesia would have to find employment for her own people. Then H.M. Government would be faced with carrying the budget of Nyasaland. Allowing for a falling economy after the Federation had broken up, an increase in population, and an increase in demand for social

services, they would probably have to pay about £5m. a year indefinitely. There could very well arise a situation which could very well arise a situation which could amount to famine, and there would then be an obligation to find massive famine and unemployment relief. In those circumstances it would be very difficult for H.M. Government to hand over the Government to Nyasaland; and, if she did so, I doubt whether the Government would be able to maintain law and order in those conditions without the use of British troops.

Northern Rhodesia is very tribally-minded, and one could not possibly say that it would be safe to give early self-government to Northern Rhodesia, to an African Government, because the Southern Province is the very firmly established province of the African National Congress, which is opposed to the United National Independence Party of Mr. Kaunda.

Barotseland, a Protectorate within a Protectorate, would not welcome African government from the centre. They have in fact banned Mr. Kaunda from entering Barotseland. The North-Western Province and the Luapula Province, along the Congo borders, are the homes of the Lunda and Lovale tribes, which originate from the Congo and look for their ultimate authority to the great Chief Mwata Yamvwa whose empire extends through the Katanga Province. If there were a breakdown of law and order in the Katanga Province, that would spread rapidly into Northern Rhodesia.

Dangers in Prospect

"It is impossible to think that the money from the Copperbelt would be available for Nyasaland, still less for a greater Federation which they might think up in East Africa, because there is so much development in Northern Rhodesia that the money is needed in that country. There would be no relief for the terrible land shortage in Nyasaland, because, in spite of the great amount of land available in Northern Rhodesia, the African tribes there will not offer it to their brothers over the border. That again is a situation in which H.M. Government would almost certainly have to assist in maintaining law and order if the Federation were to break up.

Southern Rhodesia would be forced back upon itself, and its commerce and industry would become stagnant if it did not actually diminish. The money would not be available to continue the massive progress programme of African education, for the building of African, self-contained townships, for the improvement of health services, or even for the completion of their land policy.

After the break-up of the Federation the Africans might very well resort to force, because they feel that the winds of change are blowing so strongly in their direction that power is coming to them in any case; and they feel prepared to take it if it is not given to them. That very dangerous situation could result, if Federation breaks up, in more bloodshed in Southern Rhodesia, which hitherto has had the most peaceful record anywhere in Africa—more bloodshed than has yet occurred anywhere in Africa south of the Sahara since the beginning of this century. That is my honest opinion after discussing this subject with many people whose opinions I have grown to respect.

Britain's Moral Obligations

There is a school of thought which believes that, because the African nationalist leaders in Northern Rhodesia and particularly in Nyasaland are capable of swaying the masses in any way they please, H.M. Government must, therefore, at almost any cost, come to terms with the African delegations at the conference and then try to persuade the Europeans to accept those terms. That approach does not take account of H.M. Government's moral and constitutional obligations in the matter, and of the fact that it is probably the best and quickest way of bringing the break-up of the Federation to naught and effecting the break-up of the Federation.

The right mental approach is for the Government to extract a fair and reasonable agreement from the Europeans of the Federal Government, and of the Southern Rhodesian Government in particular, and to persuade the African delegations to accept it.

I believe that, in spite of the clouds which hang over the whole conference at the moment, there is a better chance of achieving success than might be supposed. There is, however, just a chance that the African delegations would not accept it. What would the Government do then? I agree with Lord Lisowski that an imposed solution would be better than none.

The Foreign Secretary said in this House only a fortnight ago: "The timing of independence must be linked with the territory's ability to maintain law and order and justice within its boundaries. Law and order is the true foundation of independence in our own territories. Have we the moral fibre and the physical determination to follow courses which we know to be right and which the experience of our Commonwealth has proved to be well-founded? And the Prime Minister has

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Monckton Report Sharply Criticized in Federal Parliament

II. Proposals Adopted the Federation Would Disintegrate

SPEECHES IN THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT in which Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister, and four African members, two from Southern Rhodesia and one each from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, criticized the Monckton Report were published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week. Points from other speeches follow.

Captain H. S. Hopkins, R.N. (Retd.) said that he came to bury Monckton not praise him. The commissioners had asked to be judged, as they asked, by their whole report on that basis the report as a whole should be rejected, for if it were implemented the Federation would disintegrate, to the great misery of millions, particularly Africans.

He noted and scornfully rejected the argument of Mr. Yamba, that Nyasaland Africans should be allowed to die of hunger if they wished. In Southern Rhodesia large numbers of Africans favoured Federation. The truth was that large-scale intimidation was mainly responsible for anti-Federation sentiment. Even at this late hour the Federal Government should send teams throughout the Federation to explain the facts and that great damage that would be done by the destruction of the efficient inter-territorial departments built up over seven years.

Africans should have a much greater say in the conduct of affairs, and he strongly supported giving chiefs, elders, and other responsible Africans the vote even if they were not otherwise qualified.

Moderate Africans Let Down

Mr. J. J. Simukonda (Northern Rhodesia) said that the Government and Press had let down the moderate African by giving prominence to the African extremists, though discussions with them were bound to end in deadlock because they would never compromise. Mr. Chirwa had been appointed to the Monckton Commission with the idea of winning the confidence of the extremist Africans; yet at the time he was in financial difficulties and the Government had spent too much money on him and found ways and means of paying his debts. Moderate Africans who were prepared to work hand in hand with other people must be helped by crushing intimidation, which could be done if a little more power were given to the chiefs and African courts.

Another course would be for the Governments to enforce registration of the office-bearers of all organizations. If transgression of the law permitted suspension of the licence of an offending motorist for five years, politicians engaging in intimidation should be similarly suspended from appearing on platforms; and by the end of five years they would be forgotten.

Mr. M. S. Malunga (Nyasaland) asked for an assurance that in any agreement relating to the future of the Federation the Prime Minister would not accept a phrase as "for a reasonable time to come", which implied to the duration of Nyasaland's new Constitution. Sir Roy Welensky gave such an undertaking.

Mr. E. S. Magrath said that in the 175 pages of the Monckton Report merely six were given to the proven advantages and achievements of the Federation during seven years; and of the seven major recommendations five would bring disaster if implemented. The ideal would be one law and one Government, with the territorial Governments relegated to provincial council status.

In view of its immense importance to the whole area, mining should, he thought, become a federal subject, for the 100,000,000 tons of fine copper ore in reserve were a federal asset, not merely territorial; and he spoke as a Northern Rhodesian—one who did not believe the average African to be more aggressive than the average European was intolerant.

He abominated the colour bar, and emphasized that one of the most important steps in the development of partnership had just been taken on the Copperbelt, where, by the free vote of the European Mineworkers' Union, white men engaged in the mining industry, about 12,000 of them South Africans, had voted for increased African advancement, it being decided that, irrespective of his race or colour, a man's whole activity should be judged simply on his merit.

Mr. A. W. Anderson, another Northern Rhodesian member, said that the commission's purpose was to show how constitutional advances could best be made. How could that be squared with possible secession?

Owing to illness one commissioner [Lord Shawcross] could not hear any of the evidence in the Federation. Yet because

he was a lawyer of world renown, his advice—tendered without having heard any of the evidence, and consequently based on his preconceived views and any documents made available to him—must have carried great weight.

The report said that "most of us recommend that there should be an African majority in the Northern Rhodesia Legislature". But seemed that in this connexion 12 of the 25 disagreed.

It was refreshing to turn from the Monckton Report to that by the committee of officials, who had provided the meat out of which the Monckton Commission had made such a hash.

Federation Should Not Be "Lancastred"

The review conference in London should not be held in Lancaster House, which had so bad a connotation as the place of decision for the new Constitutions for Kenya and Nyasaland. "We should make it abundantly clear that we refuse to see the Federation 'lancastred' by the butchers who are carving up the Commonwealth. Our representatives at the review will be faced by those whose words cannot be trusted—probably by a Prime Minister who has to have his statements explained away by members of his Cabinet."

The new Constitution should provide that no undertaking should be nationalized by any Central African Government without the consent of the other three.

Eight of the commissioners pointed out that at the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference a decision on the franchise had been achieved "by the normal process of give-and-take round a conference table, which is likely in the end to prove more acceptable and enduring than the recommendations of a committee". What a delightfully naive and exquisite epitaph on the Monckton Report!

Captain F. B. Robertson described the report as a mass of contradictions in puzzling conflict with the evidence. Moreover, despite their emphatic statement that nothing could be achieved until the rule of intimidation and violence had been suppressed, the commissioners placed undue weight on the opinions of nationalist extremists, and accepted them as the true voice of the multitude.

The report invited relinquishment of the standards created by Europeans in Central Africa and the abandonment of the most sincerely expressed principles; yet only eight of the 25 commissioners agreed without reservation to the report. It had reminded the speaker of the words of the historians A. J. Hanna concerning the Bledisloe Commission of 1938, that "for the sake of producing an agreed report, it carefully blurred issues of principle, not realizing that where principles are undefined policies will drift, and the direction in which they will drift will be that in which they are pushed by interested parties".

It seemed that the trained skill and tongue of Lord Monckton had persuaded many commissioners to refrain from exercising their right of putting in minority reports. He regretted that the Colonial Office was now once again to drop the Northern Rhodesian Constitution into the boiling pot.

Mr. John Gaunt (Northern Rhodesia) considered the ambitions of the African nationalist leaders boundless. One of them in Kenya, Mr. Oginga Odinga, who had been described as an elder statesman during the Lancaster House Conference, now admitted himself to be an agent of the Communist Chinese regime—and he was one of the senior people who would shortly take over Kenya.

Impertinent Proposals

Mr. V. T. Joyce (Northern Rhodesia) described the report of the Officials' Committee as a valuable, factual document to which the Monckton Commission had paid scant attention; yet could any other country under Colonial Office control show such a record of achievement? It was an impertinence to suggest that an area with such a record of achievement should be turned upside down and condemned to uncertainty. Nowhere in the world had such progress been registered in so short a time and at so little expense to a so-called protecting or protective Power.

Much in the Monckton Report was inconsistent, impracticable, and based on unsound premise. It assumed, for instance, that the national income would continue to accrue whatever the circumstances, and that skilled workers would stay under any kind of Government. Those on the Copperbelt would obviously resent a Government by Mr. Kaunda and his "bandits". Whence, then, would such a Government get the funds so desperately needed?

As to the proposed change of large staffs of civil servants from the federal to the territorial Governments, were they to be uprooted and pushed around for mere political expediency?

The commissioners appeared to regard Europeans in every capacity in the country as expendable and exploitable.

African opposition to federation did exist, but that did not mean that it was justified. Would anyone suggest that a child's fear of vaccination should prevent the use of the hypodermic needle in order to protect him from a disfiguring and deadly disease?

The worst feature in a report containing much bunkum and baldness was its willingness to sacrifice the moderate African wholesale.

Mr. R. M. Rich (Northern Rhodesia) denied with mock seriousness that the Monckton Report had been written in Munich. In the quest for unanimity, pressure had, he said, been used at the conference table, after the conferences, at private parties, and in private flats.

Mr. F. G. Collins (Nyasaland) suggested that appeasement had been the guiding principle in the writing of the report, and

that the proper division of functions between the Governments should be that which would produce the most efficient service in the public interest.

Referring to a statement in the minority report by two African members that "many concessions have been made to our point of view," he said that the function of the commissioners had been to hear evidence and give advice, not to negotiate among themselves.

Mr. R. Williamson said that Lord Monckton, a most able arbitrator and compromiser, had managed to get the commissioners to produce a report which was contradictory right through. Among the benefits of federation was stated to be the creation of the steelworks at Que Que. They were set up during the war. The cotton processing at Gatooma was also mentioned, though it started in 1935. During five years Southern Rhodesia had contributed £123m. to Federal purposes, Northern Rhodesia £115m., and Nyasaland £2m.

Sir Edgar Whitehead's Statement on Report Southern Rhodesia in Strong Negotiating Position

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, made it clear when the Parliament of that Colony debated the Monckton Report that he strongly favours the continuation of the Federation.

He said (in part):—

"The Monckton Report on the most important of its recommendations, is nearly always far from unanimous. While 23 of the 25 members of the commission signed the report, 15 have reservations, and on some of the most vital conclusions of all there is a very substantial minority opinion within the commission. In many instances the reservations alter the entire sense.

"The Commission are very strongly in favour, with two exceptions, of continuing federation, mainly for the economic advantages. You can read the report very largely as an attempt by the commission to find ways and means of making federation acceptable to the Africans of the two northern territories. That there is very little mention of the Africans of Southern Rhodesia is rather surprising.

No Return to 1952 Position

"Many people are under the impression that it would be possible simply to return to the days of 1952, but that is a false idea. The tremendous expansion of Salisbury has unquestionably been largely due to the presence of the two capitals. There has been a tremendous development over the last seven years of secondary industry in Southern Rhodesia. The sales of Southern Rhodesian factories in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was about £17m. last year.

"If the time ever came when you had a Northern Rhodesian Government which was possibly not 100% friendly towards the people of Southern Rhodesia, the very strong moves to route a far higher percentage of copper output to Lobito Bay and bring a substantial part of Northern Rhodesian imports by that route could become extremely dangerous. Over two or three years that route could handle the whole of the Northern Rhodesian copper. About 25%, or rather more, of the total gross revenue of Rhodesia Railways is derived from copper exports, but if you add to that a proportion of imports that would be likely to follow the same route, as much as 33% of the total revenue of the railways might be lost in a short period. The Federal Government had to intervene recently in order that a large part of the copper should be routed to Lourenço Marques or Beira over the Rhodesia Railways system.

"Southern Rhodesia on her own would be a very small unit, and everyone can realize the pressures that might be set up. It would be another instance of Balkanization—a promising association covering a very large part of Central Africa being broken up for purely political reasons, and to

the ultimate weakening of the whole political position in this part of the world.

"If there is a drastic change in the present constitutional set-up, and it is not at all the same as what the people of Southern Rhodesia voted for in 1953, they must be given the opportunity of expressing their opinion again as to whether they will accept the new set-up or not. That I am standing absolutely firm on. There is no question that your negotiators can commit you to a new arrangement for federation which the majority of our electorate cannot support.

"It is worth while making a real effort to preserve federation. We are in a stronger negotiating position than many people realize. Southern Rhodesia has governed herself for 37 years, and it would be contrary to all constitutional practice to try and impose on us a new Constitution against the will of the electorate.

"The United Kingdom Government have publicly expressed their desire that federation should continue. I believe that desire is genuine. I believe it is possible, although it will take lengthy and intense negotiations, to bring back an agreement that our own electorate can conscientiously accept.

Parity and Franchise

"I am disappointed by the proposal—by no means adhered to by a large majority of the commission—that there should be parity in the Federal Parliament. They are apparently so certain that the 30 Europeans and the 30 Africans they propose will be antagonistic groups that, in order to make the thing look as if it will work, they have had to suggest that the Asians be removed from the common roll and a non-voting Asian should be appointed a member of the Federal Parliament by the Asians on a common roll of their own. That is contrary to everything we believe is the right line of development. I should have thought that if any attempt were made to implement it the protest not only from the Asian community within the Federation would be vociferous—and I should heartily sympathize with them—but I would have expected considerable complaint from the Prime Minister of India.

"The commission were plainly unable to reach any agreement on the subject of franchise. If there is to be a broadening of the Federal franchise, the right way to look at it is along the lines of the report of one of our own Southern Rhodesian commissioners with a colleague from Northern Rhodesia on the grounds of bringing chiefs and headmen on to the franchise and strengthening the rural side of African representation, instead of relying entirely on the new influx of recently educated young people as the main increase in Africans exercising the franchise.

"The cocky that some of the commissioners have made with regard to parity in the Federal Parliament is quite contrary to everything that we are building up. I do not believe it to be the right answer that it would work in practice. In Canada at one time two of the provinces, one French-speaking and one English-speaking, were linked together, and they had parity. They had 10 Governments in 10 years!

"Having given back to the territories the largest spending departments in the Federal set-up, there is no clear indication of how it is proposed to raise the money to pay for them, because the taxation powers, with one or two exceptions, remain in Federal hands. The proposals made with regard to taxation cannot possibly tie up with the allocation of powers.

"My feeling on allocation of powers is that it must depend on the composition of the Federal House and on the Federal

franchise. One condition on which it would be possible to support the new set-up would be the assurance that the Federal Government remains in civilized and responsible hands. If it does so I take one view of the division of powers in certain directions, but if I saw the risk that by drastic changes in composition, of the franchise there was any risk of the Federal Government passing out of civilized and responsible hands, then, of course, one would want everything back that one could get. That point must clearly be made.

"We have seen over the last two years this rush to give immediate independence to one African State after another, and the process got quicker and quicker until it became so fast in the Congo that the thing collapsed. I only wish that this country could enjoy assistance financially to anything like the extent that is being given so wholeheartedly to the Congo. However, I do think that what has occurred further north may affect the speed at which it is judged prudent to go in future. It is a matter of vital importance, from our point of view that we should not get squeezed into a small area with a system of government different entirely from ours on both our northern and southern borders if we can possibly avoid it.

"I have no sympathy really with those who say: 'Reject the whole thing out of hand', because there are good bits of the report as well as the bits one disagrees with. We negotiate from the existing Federal Constitution, taking into account the Officials' Report, the Monckton Report, many other documents which will be used during the negotiations, and then we have to see whether we can reach a solution which will be acceptable to at least a majority of the parties concerned. If an agreement is accepted by the United Kingdom Government, the Federal Government, and the Southern Rhodesian Government, and is endorsed by the Southern Rhodesian electorate, we shall have achieved something which can be put on a permanent footing. What we settle this time must be permanent. We simply cannot go on digging the plant up by the roots every five years to see if it still grows."

Breaking Faith

Dr. Ahrn Palley, who objected to parity in the Federal Assembly because it would create political instability, and make stable government almost impossible, said that H.M. Government was breaking faith with those who had decided to establish the Federation.

"We were very definitely promised that there would be no major change in any of the Constitutions of the territories making up the Federation. Since then we have seen major changes in one of the territories to the north and promised reforms simultaneous with any change in the Federal Constitution.

"Some of the recommendations of the Monckton Report completely reverse the original intention of the Federal Constitution and the composition of the Federal House. The commission recommends that we now place the political future of Southern Rhodesia, through the influence of the two northern territories, right in the lap of racial politics. People will be elected not on merit but because of the colour of their skin, which is completely opposite to the intention and hope of the sponsors of federation. I can think of nothing more damaging to the future, to the stability and confidence in the country, than their suggestion of the composition of the Federal House. This is probably the last chance in Africa to bring about a Constitution that will restore confidence.

"Every so often we are led to believe that we have the support of the present Government in the United Kingdom, but it is quite apparent that we, like many other people in various parts of what long ago used to be an Empire, are expendable. These people forget that our fathers and grandfathers were encouraged by previous British Governments to settle in, open up, and civilize various parts of the world."

Mr. J. B. Pittman disagreed entirely with the commission on its franchise and parity proposals.

"They say: 'Acceptance of parity would mean a sacrifice and a gain for each race. The Europeans are asked to sacrifice their existing predominance in return for an assurance that they will not in turn be dominated by the Africans. The Africans are asked to sacrifice in return for a great immediate advance, the advantages of a parliamentary majority which they might expect to obtain in the not-distant future under a broader franchise.'

"These reasons strike me as singularly fatuous. Do they really believe that the Europeans accept that there will not be a domination by Africans if they accept parity now; and do they really believe that Africans will forgo their demands for a majority numerically by accepting parity now? The commission had its head in the clouds when these paragraphs were under consideration.

"The Asian community, it is suggested, should be represented by one member who can speak but not vote. A mere fantastic suggestion it would be difficult to conceive."

N. Rhodesian Government's View

Federal Association Should Continue

THE OFFICIAL VIEW in Northern Rhodesia has been stated in the Legislative Council by the Chief Secretary to the Government, Mr. Martin Wray, who said in the course of a debate on the Monckton Report:

"A solution of constitutional problems acceptable to all has to be found unless the country is to fall into a chaotic and permanently unsettled state. This solution must take into account the just rights of all races and must be evolutionary in character.

"It will be, generally speaking, vastly preferable to build on what has been achieved during the past few years, even if quite big changes must be brought about in the process, rather than think in terms of abolishing the present arrangements and starting again from the beginning. In my view the federal association should continue.

"The commission has invited particular attention to the problems of intimidation, which had become a major factor in the political scene. I have spoken in this council before on the subject of violence and its use in the politics of this country, and welcome the fact that the commission has condemned it in such forthright terms as something that will hold up true political advancement and not expedite it, as some people are inclined to think.

"The spectre of violent upheaval was formerly deployed before us only by the advocates of change. Of late it has increasingly featured as part of the armoury of those who, with equal vehemence, are opposing change."

"The report made the point that the strength of African opposition in the northern territories was such that in their view Federation could not be maintained in its present form. But that did not lead the commission to the conclusion, voiced by so many Africans today, that the Federation should be broken up.

"Like the commission, I refuse to believe that there is no acceptable meeting-point between the two extreme philosophies—destructive change on the one hand and directly enforced rigidity on the other. But if we are to reach the acceptable meeting-point both extremes must be brought to see that their positions are untenable and that their view of what constitutes their self-interest may in the long term be misguided and erroneous.

Threats of Violence

"Different sections of the population have dropped non-to-voiced hints that if they do not get what they want or retain what they have around the conference table it will be justifiable to resort to other methods, which are either violent in themselves or will lead to violence. Everybody should put out of their minds the thought that if agreement is not reached at the conference table there would have a second chance to force their way by unconstitutional means.

"We should all recognize that the primary need is to negotiate a settlement to which all can subscribe. To the extent that we are successful in this the question of secession becomes relatively less urgent and, indeed, much less significant. It would be wrong for members to take up a rigid attitude on the basis that we want a right to secede from the Federation as it exists today. Let us at first try to settle a new Constitution and then according to the outcome look at the question of secession. I do not think any party at the conference would lose by following this course."

Sir John Moffat, leader of the Liberal Party in Northern Rhodesia, said: "If it is possible to reach the maximum degree of agreement at that conference, then the entire question of secession will fall away."

"The second task is to decide the organization necessary to administer the agreed central organization. We would certainly not need a Federal Government or Cabinet Ministers to administer what we could get by agreement.

"Far too little attention has been paid to the safeguards recommended by the commission. It is on these safeguards rather than on franchise, federation, or racial balances in legislatures that our future as Europeans depends. To me the safeguarding machinery recommended is admirable and adequate.

"It was impossible to disregard the intense emotional content that federation now had for Africans. If the federal review conference were to recommend a federation remotely resembling the existing one, and if at the same time it denied the right of the people in the Protectorate to get out of it if they so desired, there would be civil war in the two Protectorates within a year."

Need to Underwrite European Farmers' Assets in Kenya

Appalling Lack of Confidence, Say Farmer Delegates in London

THE KENYA FARMERS' DELEGATION led by Major F. W. J. Day, M.L.C., will leave London Airport tomorrow to return to East Africa after spending about three weeks in the United Kingdom. The other two members are Mrs. Nightingale and Mr. John H. Hughes.

They have made personal representations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, talked to the Parliamentary committees of the Conservative, Labour, Liberal, and Co-operative parties, and met many people in the City with interests in Kenya.

Their purpose has been to bring home to the United Kingdom Government its responsibility to restore confidence in the European farming community by some form of guarantee that if an independent and African-dominated Government in Kenya expropriates their land or practises unfair discrimination, European landowners will be fairly compensated on a pre-Lancaster House valuation.

Paper safeguards, whether in the Constitution or a Bill of Rights, cannot, Major Day has emphasized, restore confidence because an independent African Government could remove or ignore them at will, and the farmers who might be prejudiced could not afford the heavy legal expenses involved in appeals to the Privy Council. Reliance on the good will of the African politicians—men who still press for the release of Kenyatta—was out of the question, especially as the Kenya African National Union had a Mau Mau taint.

Pledge Cast Aside

Of the various promises of money from United Kingdom and World Bank sources, only about £6m. spread over three years would be available to buy European land, or less than 10% of the land in the Highlands suitable for the resettlement of Africans.

Referring to reports of increased production from European farms, the delegates have explained that the statistics published in Kenya indicate, not confidence, but the lack of it, which expresses itself in the determination of farmers to offset their feelings of financial insecurity as much as possible by selling whatever they can for cash.

Stress has been laid on the fact that the Government-sponsored Settlement Board was recruiting Europeans for the White Highlands until after the Lancaster House Conference, Europeans being still told that they would live in a country with civilized standards—which was not likely to be the case under an African-run Government.

"What will be the future of the European who was induced to settle in Kenya and still has a great stabilizing influence in the country's economy?", Major Day was asked, answering: "He was given pledges that have been cast aside; he has faced a bestial movement aimed at driving him from the country which he had developed from a raw waste of Africa; and he cannot be expected to continue development in the face of imminent transfer of power to a politically immature people without adequate guarantees."

"Unless H.M. Government now finds a formula by which the assets of the small European farmer, rancher, and plantation-owner are underwritten over a period which will continue through the early years of independent African Government, the European will go with what he can salvage. Many are leaving Kenya in desperation now. Most will do so unless these guarantees are given—and at once."

At a Press conference last Friday Major Day said that the last thing that he and his colleagues wished to do was to increase the appalling lack of confidence in Kenya. They merely sought a remedy without which Kenya could not hope for a reasonable future, a form of guarantee which would enable the Europeans to remain, develop their farms, and continue to help the country; but since farming was a long-range business, on rotations of from three to seven years, there could be no expectation of progress unless the people affected knew what the future held for them. It was no exaggeration to speak of a miasma of despair in the farming community, who were the real bulwark of the economy.

The request was not for many millions of pounds for the faint-hearted who wanted to sell quickly and quit Kenya, but for a guarantee by H.M. Government that farmers would

be paid fair prices for their properties if they wished to leave after independence. Europeans were expected to face the unknown risks of the future, whereas H.M. Government, having determined that future, had so far refused to bear that risk itself, as it should.

Swimming in Sympathy

"We have been swimming in sympathy during this visit to London", Major Day continued, "but from no quarter have we been offered anything concrete. We have had a very frank discussion with Mr. Macleod, who knows what we want from the Government. I cannot go any further than saying he was sympathetic."

"Confidence will fall still further, because in the forthcoming election the European community will not get fair representation; and talk about the release of Kenyatta decreases what little confidence is felt, not only among Europeans and the other minority communities, but among loyal Africans. If the right assurances are not given quickly there will be very little hope for Kenya's future."

Mrs. Nightingale, who said that her grandparents and parents went to Kenya half a century ago in response to the British Government's invitation to take up land—not where they wished, but in order to form buffers between warring tribes—said that as recently as 1955, when her husband retired from the Sudan Political Service, he was assured by the Settlement Board, in the terms of an undertaking given by the then Secretary of State, that the land would be safe for their children and children's children.

The Lancaster House Conference disrupted European farming, so that the farms are now worth nothing—and that in many cases after some 50 years of endeavour. The so-called land problem is the product of emotionalism stirred up by African politicians; and K.A.N.U., remember, has oaths similar to those of Mau Mau.

"There is nothing in Kenya today to give confidence. The ordinary mixed farmer has put everything into his land and has no other resources. Is it surprising that infectious uncertainty is doing grave harm? Yet we are more needed in the country today than ever if the transfer to an African Government is to be peaceful and on a sound economy."

Mr. Hughes, who took up land five years ago under a Government scheme to induce men who had served in the Security Forces to start farming, said that he had put in his savings of £5,000, borrowed £6,000 from the Land Bank, and put back into the land every penny he had earned.

Now the situation was such that when this month a neighbour who had decided to start again in Australia put up his farm for auction, a good property with 70 acres under pyrethrum which would be reaped in a few months there was not a single bid, and grade Jersey cattle reached an average of only 54, whereas at the time of the Lancaster House Conference they were worth from £30 to £35 each.

Unless specific guarantees for the future were soon given almost all development on White Highland farms would cease and large numbers of the farmers would certainly leave the country. Considerable numbers had, indeed, already left.

Africans in Highlands

ONLY THREE EUROPEAN FARMERS at the annual conference in Nairobi of the Kenya National Farmers' Union voted in support of a motion by Dr. Roger Bowles opposing the Government's plan to introduce African peasant farmers into the White Highlands, though the conference modified its acceptance of the plan by a unanimous resolution asking that the settlement should be restricted to areas adjacent to African lands. The plan is to settle Africans on holdings which would provide a minimum annual net profit of £100.

No Decision to Free Kenyatta

The Colonial Office made the following statement on Wednesday morning: "With reference to reports last night that decisions have been taken in regard to the release of Jomo Kenyatta, it is categorically denied that a decision either as to the principle or to the timing of the release of Kenyatta has been taken. As the Secretary of State has said on a number of occasions in the House the position remains as in the Governor's statement of May 10."

Mr. Odinga Praises "Friendly" Communist Countries

Land Reform Warning to Europeans in Kenya

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, vice-president of the Kenya African National Union, made in Nairobi last Friday a statement which he described as "a clarification of some outstanding political issues in Kenya".

He demanded Kenyatta's release, praised the "friendly Socialist countries in the East" which he had recently visited (meaning, though not specifying, Russia and Communist China), declared that European settlers would "have to accept any land reform the [African-dominated] Government of tomorrow may devise", and praised the so-called Kenya Office in Cairo, a centre for the dissemination of pro-Kenyatta and anti-British propaganda, much of it completely false.

The text of Mr. Odinga's statement is as follows:—

"The eleventh-hour attempt by the imperialists through the Kenya colonialists, their agencies, to confuse African leaders is now stronger than ever before. This is because they know they are fighting a losing battle and they would like to leave Kenya in no better position on the eve of our independence than their brothers and sisters recently left the Congo. This is a device aimed at dividing the African leaders first into small compartments, then putting the African masses into a state of unrest so as to impede the attainment of our beloved freedom. This, however, will not do, as their days are numbered.

"Since my recent visits to the friendly Socialist countries in the East, the imperialists in Kenya have been looking for my blood. Some of the immigrants here have also joined them in this attempt. My visits to the friendly Socialist countries to the East has not been less important than the visits recently paid by some of the British M.P.s. to the same countries.

Summoned to "Noble Service"

"I would have thought that at the moment when Kenya is facing independence it is more important for her African leaders to visit and see for themselves progress made in the major countries of the world, including the Eastern Socialist countries. Kenya will not remain aloof from the rest of the world. Kenya Africans are not interested in misunderstandings that may exist between the West and the East, but in what they can learn from the friendly Socialist countries of the world for their future. In view of the above the Kenya Government should not have acted so unreasonably in searching me at the airport and revoking my passport. Such indignity will never help to create harmony among the people living in Kenya.

"As to Jomo Kenyatta's release, there is not the slightest deviation in my heart since the father of Kenya nationalism, Jomo Kenyatta, came to me more than 15 years ago and summoned me to this noble service of the cause for African freedom. I am today expounding the doctrine Jomo Kenyatta left to me. I believe in African nationalism; I believe in human dignity; and that the exploitation of the African masses by the imperialists must be eradicated forthwith. I believe that the African people must strive to create a world of comradeship; but that this cannot be achieved when we are still under the yoke of foreign Powers. Independence first."

"The release of Kenyatta immediately before the formation of an African Government in Kenya should engage the attention of all the thinkers in Kenya. Any Government formed in Kenya without Kenyatta will still be regarded by the true sons of Kenya as an imperialist-tailored Government which will be aimed at retaining their privileged positions in an African country.

"The British people in Kenya have not been harmonious in their dealings with the African people, and because of this they have failed to practise their doctrine of loving your neighbour as you love yourself. I therefore take this opportunity to warn the Kenya Government and some of the immigrants that race relations in this country will be too fluid if all the right-thinking people did not rally immediately behind the Africans in their struggle for the release of Jomo Kenyatta and the other leaders restricted, all over Kenya.

"It is nonsensical for the Government to assume that Kenyatta's release would create a new wave of emotionalism in the country. In fact, his release shall assure every person his rightful place in the Kenya of tomorrow. Africans feel bitter when they see the father of their nation detained indefinitely, and I must state categorically that the time has come when Kenya Africans will not tolerate this state of affairs."

"Mr. Nyerere's master plan for the federation of East Africa could be considered only as his ideas about the future of East Africa and not a plan. Local agreement first should be the policy of any thinking politician in East Africa. There is no place in a democratic world where plans are made for the country without agreement first amongst the planners. The initiative to bring about a federal Government in East Africa will have to come from the people themselves at their round-table conference and not from London as some other politicians think. Today I consider that Kenya's struggle for independence is too much advanced to look upon Tanganyika for either guidance or inspiration, as Tanganyika's responsible Government is a by-product of Kenya's heroic endeavour for freedom.

"Each country in East Africa has her own domestic problems to solve first before she can consider federation. Today we have some common services under the High Commission and the Central Legislative Assembly. These services could still continue to be catered for by a similar body, if not the same body, until such time that the local people agreed on something definite. East Africa is one historical, social, and economic unit; its political fusion could not be a problem after independence, as Mr. Nyerere thinks.

"The history of land in Kenya goes as far back as 1897, when the first European settler came. Proper settlement did not take place until 1902 under the leadership of the late Lord Delamere. The idea behind this was to make Kenya's white man his country and subject the African people to a state of serfdom. They thought that the methods employed in the United States of America and Australia amongst the Red-Indians and the Aborigines would work here. Nature being what she is, things did not work that way.

"Jomo Kenyatta came out openly with the mandate from his people to advocate for the African land. This has been realized, and today every African is waiting eagerly to see when the Kenya Government will change hands for the best. It is therefore unthinkable and unrealistic for any African leaders in Kenya to commit any further Government on matters of land without the consent of his people. Furthermore, it has been decided of late that no one is capable to decide the land issue in Kenya until after the next general elections.

"European settlers should stay in Kenya on the understanding that Kenya is an African country and that they will have to accept any land reform the Government of tomorrow may devise.

"The need is recognized for the expansion of commercial activities all over Kenya. Industrial developments should also be decentralized, so as to create employment in all major towns and thereby avoid congestion in places like Nairobi. The Government-sponsored monopolies in business to safeguard the sectional interests of the settler Community are deplorable. The instances in view are the Kenya Meat Commission, Kenya Co-operative Creameries and the Nyanza Marketing Board. In other countries they are marketing organizations for the benefit of all; but they are not trading concerns with an aim to defend a community from fair competition, as the case is with the Kenya Government organizations.

Deserve Better Wages

"As land is declining, yet the population increases every year. The next Government is faced with the problem of creating new enterprises and industries so that more Africans could find other means of living rather than depending on land as the only way of earning their permanent livelihood. The next Government will also be faced with the problem of expanding and improving agricultural yield so as to help in raising the national income. Workers deserve better wages in return for their services which they have been selling to employers at lower prices because of lack of well-organized labour movements.

"The urgent need for Kenya is more professionals, technicians, and skilled workers, who will be required to man all the national and local services after independence. Many countries all over the world are willing and prepared to come to our aid in this respect. It is now our noble duty to organize our people so that more of our students benefit through the efforts of our friends abroad.

"Kenya students, as students from other countries, have to learn in foreign countries so that they may acquaint themselves with problems they are going to face in the future Government of Kenya as ambassadors, high commissioners, etc. A refusal to allow our students to study in friendly Socialist countries should be regarded by any thinking man in Kenya of any

race as a tragedy in building up a Kenya State. I hope the present Government will come to their senses and rectify this mistake.

"As a former chairman of the African Elected Members' Organization—although we are today divided into K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. for reasons known to all of us—I call upon all the true sons of Kenya to keep aside their differences and come together in our dedication to this cause of African freedom. Freedom! This can be brought about through African nationalism, which has been the foundation of Kenya's heroic struggle for our independence.

"I support a statement issued by Mr. James Machio regarding the Kenya Office in Cairo. That office is doing a very useful work for Kenya Africans here and abroad, and anyone wishing to know more about it should visit it and learn for himself.

"It has been recognized by all the foreign diplomatic offices in Cairo, including the American, British, Russian, Yugoslav, and Japanese. Col. Nasser, the President of the United Arab Republic, has given it special recognition and support in all its activities. It is able to maintain itself through the efforts and aids from all these friendly and Socialist countries, and especially the Government of Egypt."

Still Chronic Uncertainty in Kenya

Folly of United Kingdom Government

THERE IS STILL CHRONIC UNCERTAINTY in Kenya, leading to almost complete lack of further development in both farming and business circles, says the latest newsletter of the United Party.

"Affairs in Kenya need never have come to this sorry pass. If the Government in Great Britain—and we do not attack only our present Conservative masters, but their predecessors of the Labour Party also—had realized the economic implications of our presence, they and we could have been spared a deal of trouble. That they had not begun to understand the vital rôle of the two so-called immigrant communities is obvious. Otherwise why have there been belated statements about our essential rôle?"

"It is with some bitterness that we say that we know we play an essential part in Kenya's life—and not only economically. We realize that it is for our economic usefulness that the British Government is having second thoughts about our future. We know that had we not been able to prove this we should have been abandoned and sacrificed on the altar of political expediency.

"Not only would the Europeans and Asians have been deprived of their livelihood, but in the resultant chaos and anarchy that would have come from the premature grant of independence, the African people, for whom we have done so much, would have reverted to barbarism. They would have been for the greatest sufferers under *Uhuru* and all because of the original lack of knowledge of those who are primarily responsible for their welfare.

"We laid down four steps to ensure a resurgence of confidence: (1) European and Asian fears that businesses and property might be expropriated, or that restrictive practices might be introduced, must be set at rest; (2) there shall be adequate representation of the minority races and smaller African tribes; (3) there shall be no intimidation of any race, class, or section of the community; (4) certain communal services, such as education and hospitalization, shall continue on the present basis.

"So far the statements of the Colonial Secretary, the Governor, and the Prime Minister have gone a little way towards the achievement of the first step—but a little way must be emphasized. Will you continue to press M.P.s. to do something further to fulfil the first condition, and to make a beginning, however small, on the others?"

Mr. Muliro's Warning

TACTICS now being pursued by supporters of K.A.N.U. were reminiscent of the activities which preceded Mau Mau terrorism, Mr. Muliro, deputy leader of K.A.D.U., said in Nairobi a few days ago. He gave a warning that though his party had so far respected their leaders' advice not to resort to violence, their patience was running out. "If we have to defend ourselves and hit back, it will be the responsibility of the Kenya Government and K.A.N.U.," he said.

Kenyatta as Chief Minister

"No Other African" Will Take Post

JOMO KENYATTA, who was convicted of managing Mau Mau and on the recommendation of the court has been exiled in the Northern Province of Kenya since completing his prison sentences, will, according to a manifesto of the Kenya African National Union published in Nairobi last Saturday, be the Chief Minister in Kenya's first African-dominated Government if it is formed by K.A.N.U.—and the rival Kenya African Democratic Union (K.A.D.U.), had previously demanded Kenyatta's release and return to political life.

At a K.A.N.U. rally at Thika, on Sunday, estimated to have been attended by some 50,000 Kikuyu, Mr. Oginga Odinga, an African elected member of the Legislative Council and vice-president of the party, declared: "Kenyatta was your leader when the Europeans were killing people in the emergency, even today he continues to be your leader."

Mr. Mboya, general secretary of the party, having asked those who wanted Kenyatta to be released to raise their hands, announced that no other African leader would take the post of Chief Minister, because all agreed that it must be reserved for Kenyatta.

At the beginning of this week a number of London newspapers published telegrams from their Nairobi correspondents stating that the campaign for Kenyatta's release is now supported by a number of "influential Europeans."

Mr. Wanyutu Waweru, a Kikuyu who is Assistant Minister for Education, and was a leader of the loyalists during the Mau Mau insurrection, is stated to hold the same view.

Dispute Among Leaders

In Nairobi on Friday Mr. James Gichuru, president of K.A.N.U., released the party's policy statement and election programme—just a month after the date which he and others had given for its publication. Postponement had been due to disputes among the leaders on a number of points. Extremist pressure has, it is believed, caused considerable changes in the text.

The manifesto demands immediate independence and the abolition of British military bases in Kenya.

Land and property rights are recognized "to be dear to the settler, just as they must be fundamental to the indigenous people whose lands were taken away."

Private enterprise is described as "a doctrine which makes paupers out of workers, driving them to live in crowded slums." The party calls for a system in which private and public enterprise share, with limited planning over both.

Stating that K.A.N.U. has no intention of taking Kenya out of the Commonwealth, the manifesto gives a warning that it would condemn colonial relationships with the "Facist States" of South Africa and Portugal.

A crash programme of Africanization of the civil service is demanded.

On Friday evening in Nairobi Mr. Odinga said that Great Britain wanted to leave Kenya in a position no better than the "colonialists" had left the Congo. He hinted that during his recent visits to Russia and China he had been promised financial and other aid for an independent Kenya by the Communist Powers.

He also said: "European settlers should stay in Kenya on the understanding that this is an African country and that they will have to accept any land reform which the independent Government of tomorrow may advise."

About £34m. is being spent on the new military base at Kahawa, near Nairobi, which is due for completion about mid-1962. It is the headquarters of the 24th Brigade Group, a formation of the United Kingdom's Strategic Reserve. About £750,000 is being spent on improving the military accommodation in the Gilgil area.

There are now four British battalions in Kenya, and the Royal Air Force has two squadrons near Nairobi, Embakasi and Eastleigh. The permanent garrison is to consist of three infantry battalions, an artillery regiment, and ancillary troops.

Indaba Deputation Sees Minister Racial Discrimination Criticized

SIR EDGAR WHITFIELD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, received a multi-racial deputation this week from the executive of the National Convention (Indaba) which at its meeting in Salisbury this month recommended sweeping reforms in order to improve race relations in Southern Rhodesia.

The convention met under the chairmanship of Sir John Kennedy, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia. Its 174 delegates—72 Africans, 89 Europeans, eight Asians, and five people of mixed race—represented all shades of political opinion.

They ranged from members of African nationalist parties to European diehards who have expressed opposition to the advancement of Africans; they included professors from the multi-racial university college, ministers of different denominations, and such personalities as Mr. Cyprian Tserira, Rhodesia's first African Olympic runner.

The report of the convention states that despite deep variances of opinion and an "electric" atmosphere some of the working groups, a remarkable degree of unanimity emerged. Its main recommendations were:

- (1) Increased participation by Africans in Parliament, to be achieved by broadening the franchise;
- (2) Relaxation of the pass laws, which were a stigma on Africans, and the introduction of identity cards for all races;
- (3) More Africans to be appointed to the public service;
- (4) Abolition by stages of the Land Apportionment Act;
- (5) Gradual integration in schools, with private schools taking the lead;
- (6) Abolition of liquor restrictions applying to Africans;
- (7) Prevention of racial discrimination in the use of public amenities and
- (8) Removal of differentiation in pay scales on racial grounds in all spheres of employment.

Sir John Kennedy described the convention as a revelation of the way thought was moving in Southern Rhodesia, saying: "It will go far to restore faith in this country among those who have lost it."

Visiting the Federation

ANOTHER SIX M.P.s. have left London this week at the invitation of the Federal Government to pay a short visit to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The Conservatives are Mr. Patrick Wall, chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Committee on East and Central Africa and a vice-chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board; Mr. Anthony Bourne-Arion, who farms in Yorkshire and served in the Royal Artillery from 1935 to 1948; and Mr. Victor Goodhew, who served in the R.A.F. from 1936 to 1946 and is a director of companies with Commonwealth interests. The three Labour members are Mr. Jack McCann, an official of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union; Mr. Albert Roberts, who for the past nine years has represented the Normanton Division of Yorkshire; and Mr. R. E. Woolf, the past 15 years an official of the National Union of Mine-workers.

To Boycott Talks

THE UNITED NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE PARTY, the main African party in Northern Rhodesia, has announced that it will boycott the constitutional review talks next month. Because it demands the right of secession and will not accept a compromise. Mr. Sipalo, the secretary, told a meeting of about 5,000 Africans in Ndola this week: "If the Federation continues, blood will flow". Officials of the party are to fly to London in the next few days.

Mr. Harry Nkumbula, president of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, has said that at the forthcoming Northern Rhodesian constitutional talks his party will demand that Africans be granted a two-thirds majority in the Legislature and that the territory secede from the Federation.

Mr. Jiri Appeals for Funds Aid for Physically Handicapped Africans

IN SEARCH OF FUNDS AND IDEAS for training blind and disabled Africans in Rhodesia, Mr. Jairos Jiri, head of the Jairos Jiri Centre in Bulawayo, has been in Britain visiting Government and voluntary agencies that serve the blind, crippled, deaf, and dumb. In London last week he told journalists of plans for a £50,000 training centre on 50 acres of land near Gwelo given by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Mr. Jiri, a 39-year-old African, is founder and organizer of the African Society for the Physically Handicapped. From small beginnings in his own home he has built up, with the help of Government grants and public donations, an organization that has recently completed a £25,000 rehabilitation centre in Bulawayo.

He began life as a herd-boy and is self-educated. While serving with the Rhodesian African Rifles in the war he came into contact with the work being done to rehabilitate the wounded and crippled and realized what he could do for his own people. In 1950 he began caring for blind and crippled people in his own home, and the next year founded the society. Its activities expanded rapidly under a multi-racial committee and with financial aid from Bulawayo City Council and the Native Education Department.

The new centre in Bulawayo accommodates 150 blind and handicapped Africans, training them in carpentry, tailoring, basket-making, typing, and for factory jobs.

In addition to the school planned at Gwelo, the society wishes to establish rehabilitation settlements and farms in various parts of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, believing that they could and should become self-supporting. Contributions may be sent to P.O. Box 1529, Bulawayo.

Bill Amended

PROVISION FOR LESSER PENALTIES than those laid down in the controversial Law and Order (Maintenance) Bill will be made in amendments announced last week by the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Justice, Mr. Reginald Knight, who told Parliament that the charges would allow the courts discretion to impose less severe penalties in special circumstances. The Bill provides a minimum penalty of five years' imprisonment for throwing stones at motor vehicles and of two, three or five years for intimidation, boycott, arson, or looting during disorders. A clause authorizing the Minister power to ban a publication is to be changed to give the power to the Government instead. Mr. Knight described the Bill as directed only against those who persistently ignored the need for law and order. The original Bill brought widespread protests and led to the resignation of the Chief Justice, Sir Robert Tredgold.

Rioting in Nyasaland

TWO AFRICANS have been charged with attempted murder following a disturbance at Mleu village, Nyasaland, last week when a European police inspector and an African sergeant were speared and a sergeant was wounded with a bush-knife. In Limba 24 Africans have been charged with rioting, inciting to riot, taking part in an unlawful assembly, and obstructing the police. The charges follow an incident at Bvumbwe, near Blaauwbaire, in which a European officer was bitten and an African constable stabbed while trying to arrest the leader of an unauthorized procession.

Attracting a Millionaire

MR. RENDALL N. MABEY, a United States millionaire, who is president of the United Utah Industrial Development Corporation, has been offered by the Government of Northern Rhodesia a site near the Eastern Cataract of Victoria Falls on which to build a luxury hotel. A condition is that public access to the river bank shall not be obstructed.



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The British South Africa Company's Mazoe Citrus Estate in Southern Rhodesia

The Chartered Company—3

ON the 1st April, 1924, responsibility for the administration of Northern Rhodesia was taken over by the Colonial Office. Although The British South Africa Company had handed over the last of its duties and responsibilities of government, it still had an immensely important task to perform in the economic development of Rhodesia.

In Northern Rhodesia, instead of giving mineral concessions to small firms with only limited amounts of capital at their disposal, the Company began to make over large areas to powerful groups, which were under an obligation to spend a certain amount every year on development work. The results quickly exceeded previous achievements and expectations. It became clear that the copper deposits were immensely valuable.

At the same time the Company maintained an active interest in development south of the Zambezi. In addition to its interests in mining concerns, the Company performed important agricultural pioneering work.

The Company also continued to play an important part in financing the country's transport system. Almost 2,500 miles of railway had been built in a pioneering country with the Company's money or by debentures guaranteed by the Company.

In 1933 the Company sold its mineral rights in Southern Rhodesia to that Government. With considerable funds in its hands the Company expanded its investments in the northern copper mines and in its growing number of subsidiaries and associated companies.

After the Second World War light and heavy industries began to be built up in Rhodesia, and the Company shared in the financing of these projects.

In 1947 the Southern Rhodesia Government agreed to buy the railways, and their ownership has subsequently been transferred to the Federal Government.

Three years later, in 1950, the Company agreed to assign 20% of the revenue from its mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia to the Government of that country and to transfer these rights to that Government in 1956 without compensation.

Since Federation in 1953 the country has gone from strength to strength, and with it The British South Africa Company. The foresight and enterprise of the Company's founders has borne rich fruit, and as one of Rhodesia's great sources of initiative, capital and technical knowledge, The British South Africa Company may claim a considerable share of the credit for Central Africa's economic success.



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Parliament

Mr. Macmillan's Assurance

"I Did Not Alter Terms of Reference"

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week the Prime Minister made another reference to his correspondence with the Prime Minister of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, saying in a written reply to a question:—

"Messages between myself and Sir Roy Welensky are confidential. In my speech of November 1, I explained the position of the British Government about the Monckton Report. Sir Roy Welensky is perfectly justified in saying that I assured him that I would not alter the terms of reference which I gave to the House of Commons on July 21, 1959. Nor did I alter them.

"I refused to widen the terms of reference to allow the commission to recommend whether the Federation should be carried on or dissolved. What the commission have in fact done is to recommend that the constituent territories should be given an option to leave the Federation at a specified time or in specified conditions. They have done this in the belief that such an option would in fact strengthen the Federation.

"It is possible to argue that, in making this recommendation, the Monckton Commission went outside their terms of reference. But there can be no difference of view about the fact that, although pressed to do so, I did not alter the terms of reference."

When asked if nuclear weapons and warheads were now stocked at military bases in Kenya, the Minister of Defence said that it was the practice neither to confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons at particular spots. Saying that the reply was unsatisfactory, Mr. Stonehouse gave notice of his intention to raise the question on the adjournment.

Asked why the passport of Mr. Oginga Odinga, a member of the Kenya Legislative Council, had been impounded, Mr. Macleod replied: "It is not the practice of Governments to give their reasons for action of this kind."

When Mr. A. Lewis asked what action the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken earlier unilaterally or in conjunction with the Government of the U.S.A. during the recent World Bank Conference in Washington to secure a larger West Ger-

man contribution towards Western aid for under-developed countries; and with what success, Mr. Barber replied:—

"At the meetings in Washington last month all the leading Western countries made statements about what they are doing and what they plan to do as regards aid for the less-developed countries. The Federal German Government stated that they had important new measures at an advanced stage of consideration. There was a general feeling, of which the German Government could have been in no doubt, that in present conditions a larger contribution from Germany would be appropriate."

"Mr. Wall asked whether it was the intention of the Uganda Government to hold elections on a national basis for a new Legislative Council early in 1961."

Mr. Iain Macleod: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Wall: "May I ask my right hon. friend whether he is aware that there is a body of opinion in Uganda which feels, because of the small number of registrations in Buganda and the opposition of the Kabaka's Government, that the central Government will not have the courage to go ahead with the elections?"

Mr. Macleod: "If there is that feeling, I should have thought that my reply, which although certainly brief, is at least clear, would dispel that illusion."

Sir P. Agnew: "Has my right hon. friend taken full account of the fact that the commission which is to be set up to study how best to link the Government of the four kingdoms, whose integrity is secured by treaty with this country, with a central Government, may not have reported by that date; and would it not be better to see how we are going to discharge our treaty obligations to those kingdoms first before conferring fresh powers on an expanded all-Uganda Legislature?"

Mr. Macleod: "I think this is an extraordinarily difficult problem of judgment. For myself, I have always felt that if the Relationships Commission—I hope to announce its membership within a few days—were to report before the election, we should immediately have pressures for the report to be implemented before the election, and we should never get to the point of having Protectorate-wide elections. Although I recognize the difficulty of the situation, I believe the right policy is to have early next year Protectorate-wide elections, to have shortly after that the report of the Relationships Commission, and then at one conference to take together the constitutional future of the Protectorate and the report of the Relationships Commission. I believe that is the best answer."

Great Somalia

THE PRIME MINISTER of the Somali Republic, Dr. Abdi Rashid Shermarke, said as he passed through Nairobi recently on his way to Italy that he hoped the Somalis of Kenya's Northern Province might decide their own future by referendum, and that that proposal had been put to the British Foreign Secretary. While the Somali Republic did not want to annex any territory it wished to create a Greater Somalia by peaceful and legal means, and to negotiate diplomatically with Ethiopia to solve the border problem with that country.

C.D. & W. Grants

GRANTS TO TANGANYIKA from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds include £260,839 for the rapid expansion of secondary education, £13,436 for the development of African participation in trade and industry, £72,860 for bituminizing and otherwise improving the Himo-Kotogwe road, and £13,150 for equipment for a third ward block in the Princess Margaret Hospital, Dar es Salaam.

Round-Table Talks

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS of the principles upon which any revised Northern Rhodesian Constitution should be based began in Government House, Lusaka, last week under the chairmanship of the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone. Among those present were representatives of the United Federal Party, Dominion, Liberal Party, African National Congress, United National Independence Party, Independent members of the Legislative Council, and chiefs, the Asian nominated member of Legislative Council, and the nominated African member.

SENIOR SERVICE
The Purification of Cigarette Tasting

TOBACCO
AT ITS BEST

SENIOR SERVICE
Satisfy

PERSONALIA

THE REV. F. J. PRESTON has arrived in the United Kingdom from Salisbury.

MR. G. S. ROBERTS, managing director of Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., is visiting Kenya.

ALDERMAN L. B. FEREDAY, and MRS. FEREDAY are on their way back to Salisbury in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

MESSRS. C. J. WYATT and A. R. BURCHETT have been re-elected chairman and secretary of Nairobi Exchange.

MR. DAVID THOMPSON-GLOVER, of Kenya, is to marry LADY SARAH CRAVEN, daughter of IRENE COUNTESS OF CRAVEN.

DR. C. G. WILLIAMS, a director and general manager of Shell Research, Ltd., has just paid short visits to East and Central Africa.

MR. CALVIN RALLERSON, representing the United Negro College Fund of New York, has paid a short visit to East Africa.

SIR CHARLES MORTIMER has been elected the first president of the Kenya Y.M.C.A., which became autonomous last week.

MR. CHANAN SINGH has been elected president and MESSRS. M. P. SHAH and A. RAUF vice-presidents of the Kenya Freedom Party.

MR. ROBERT WHITE is now head of the United Services Information Services in Nairobi. He has been transferred from Pakistan.

LORD INCHCAPE, the president, was in the chair at the jubilee dinner in London last week of the Royal India, Pakistan and Ceylon Society.

CANON B. K. LWANGA, Rural Dean of Bulemezi, has been appointed archdeacon of the new diocese of West Buganda. He will take up his new duties in January.

MR. H. C. F. WILKS, who for the past two years has been seconded to the Colonial Office, has returned to Kenya on appointment as D.C. Central Nyanza.

MR. DAVID D. HENRY, director of the International Students' Office of Harvard University, U.S.A., is examining co-operative school programme in East Africa.

MR. J. E. McLAUGHLIN, of Ralls, Texas, has visited the Federation and East Africa on his world tour of Rotary Clubs. He is president of Rotary International.

DR. R. de B. ASHWORTH, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food in the United Kingdom, is spending a couple of months in East Africa on pesticide problems.

Following his appointment as Parliamentary Under-secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE has resigned from the board of the District Bank.

MR. H. D. WIGHTWICK, Federal M.P. for Salisbury, South, has resigned from the Dominion Party in order to sit as an Independent in support of the continuance of the Federation.

PROFESSOR B. A. FLETCHER, vice-principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will on January 1 become Professor of Education in the University of Leeds.

SAYED SULEIMAN WAGHIALA, Deputy Minister of Local Government in the Sudan, has been studying local government, housing and community development matters in East Africa.

THE EARL OF MARCHE, who has visited East and Central Africa, has been elected to the House of Lords of the Church Assembly, being one of the representatives of the Diocese of Coventry.

THE REV. COLIN MORRIS has been elected vice-president of the Northern Rhodesia Liberal Party, which takes the place of the Central Africa Party. The president is SIR JOHN MOFFATT.

SIR ROY WELENSKY and SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Ministers, respectively of the Federation and of Southern Rhodesia, are due in London at the week-end.

MR. A. C. D. INGLEBY-MACKENZIE, who visited East Africa with the last M.C.C. team, is to captain E. W. Swanton's XI on their West Indian tour in March and April.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has been elected a governor of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

COMMANDER NOEL WILBRAHAM DIXON, who was domiciled in Nairobi at the time of his death, left estate in England of a gross value of £75,634, on which duty of £18,981 has been paid.

SIR GERALD CLAUSON, a former Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, is now chairman of Pirelli, Ltd. He is also a director of Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd.

DR. LOUIS K. DIAMOND, of the Department of Pediatrics of Harvard Medical School, U.S.A., is in East Africa on a Rockefeller Foundation grant to survey the incidence and types of anaemia.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA is due in Lagos on December 8, by air, for a visit to Nigeria lasting a week. He will be the first Head of State to visit the Federation of Nigeria since it became independent.

MAJOR B. P. ROBERTS, deputy leader of the United Party in Kenya, will act as its leader, following the death of Group Captain Briggs, until the annual conference, to be held within the next two months.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. SHAPLAND, MR. S. CORNELL, MR. E. J. DAWSON, MR. C. MERRICK, WING-COMMANDER G. MARCOU, and MR. C. A. F. WOOD are recent arrivals in London from Rhodesia.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, lately Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, and previously Civil Secretary in the Sudan will in May receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Leeds.

At the Remembrance Day ceremony in Taveta a wreath was laid by CAPTAIN C. SETON-MILLER, now aged 83, who first arrived in Kenya in 1894. He served through the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war.

MR. FRANCIS IVOR WILLIAMS, a court shorthand reporter in Salisbury, who has admitted that he was one time a member of the Communist Party, though not now, has been served with a deportation order from the Federation.

MR. HUGH FRASER, the new Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is due in Trinidad tomorrow to lead the United Kingdom delegation to the conference which is to discuss American bases in the West Indies.

DR. F. M. G. WILLSON, at present at Nuffield College, Oxford, has accepted the appointment as the first Professor of Government in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He will take up his duties in Salisbury in January.

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Minister for Education in Tanganyika, and MISS FLORA JASON MORIYO were married in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on Saturday, by CANON L. J. COLLINS, MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Chief Minister in Tanganyika, gave away the bride.

MR. BENNA LUTTA, a Muluhya from Mumias, North Nyanza, is the second African to be appointed a Crown counsel in Kenya. After being educated at secondary schools in Kenya, Nabumali High School, Uganda, and the University of Cape Town, he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. Since he returned to East Africa 18 months ago he has practised with a firm of advocates in Kampala.

Obituary

Group Captain L. R. Briggs

Sincere Servant of Kenya

GROUP CAPTAIN LLEWELLYN ROLLS ("POCK") BRIGGS, of Lamuria, Naro Moru, Kenya, whose death in a London hospital was briefly reported last week, has since been described in Nairobi by the Speaker of the Legislative Council as a man of great courage and high principle, honest and honourable, always loyal to his own ideals, gentle in his strength, and in every respect gallant.

In that fine tribute there was no word of exaggeration; and it is for himself that Briggs will be greatly mourned. Indeed, as he recognized, the work to which he had given himself so self-sacrificingly in recent years has now been almost completely frustrated by the Macdonaldism which he opposed more staunchly than anyone else in public life in East Africa. It was because he believed profoundly in the maintenance of the highest standards that he championed the European cause in Kenya so strenuously.

He was not an opponent of African advancement, as was so often alleged; on the contrary, he had for many years advocated advancement by merit. It was with strident and dangerous nationalism and with unprincipled appeasement of political cancerists, often men of little competence or character that he refused to compromise. That was well understood by Africans, with many of whom his relations were excellent. Even those whom he frequently criticized in and out of the Legislature respected him because they knew that he never distorted the facts or pressed an argument unfairly; they felt that they knew exactly where they were in dealing with him. Indeed, during the Lancaster House Conference earlier this year African delegates repeatedly told the writer of this memoir that they liked and trusted Briggs and his three colleagues—who were then being described in many newspapers as right-wing irreconcilables. Since estimates of their support among Europeans in Kenya then ranged from about 70% to 90%, they could scarcely be said to be on a wing; and that to which they would not reconcile themselves was breach of faith, breach of pledges, and breach of hope, not merely for their community but for Kenya as a whole.

Commission in R.A.F.

Briggs, who was born in Chislehurst in 1897, the son of a solicitor, joined the Royal Flying Corps in 1915 and was wounded and taken prisoner in France towards the end of the following year. After the end of the war he was granted a permanent commission in the R.A.F., in which he served for the next nine years, two of which were spent in Iraq at a time of Arab rebellion. Retiring in 1928, he joined a shipping business in Liverpool, of which he eventually became managing director, and he was on the board of four other companies.

When the last war started he was given charge of an R.A.F. Coastal Command Squadron, which he led on many anti-submarine patrols over the Atlantic for about two years, during which he was thrice mentioned in despatches for actions against U-boats. From 1942 to 1944 he was Senior Air Staff Officer in Iceland, with the rank of group captain. After the war he joined Lloyd's as an underwriter, but in 1947 he settled on the slopes of the Aberdares in Kenya, and within five years he had been elected to the Legislature as member for Mount Kenya. Soon he was recognized as a conscientious, hard-working, outspoken and courageous representative, who during the worst of the Mau Mau periods spent as much time as possible in his constitu-

ency, in which many outrages were committed by the gangs.

In 1956 he was appointed European Minister without Portfolio, with a seat in the War Council. Because he considered that subversion was treated with undue leniency, he took office with reluctance and misgiving, submitting to the pressure of his friends and hoping that he might stiffen the official attitude. In that he was disappointed, and at the end of the following year he resigned with relief when Mr. Lennox-Boyd made constitutional changes. When the United Party was formed to oppose the New Kenya Group, Briggs became its leader and thenceforth worked devotedly in its interests despite much ill-health. He always emphasized that the party stood for African advancement on merit. At the Lancaster House Conference this year he took his stand on that principle (which the Prime Minister enunciated during the conference in his Cape Town speech). Briggs had no faith in Mr. Macleod's policy which he condemned as leading to early African dictatorship, as evading the moral duty of H.M. Government to the mass of Africans, especially the Kikuyu loyalists, and as failing to fulfil its moral and financial obligations to the non-African communities, especially the Europeans who had settled in the country by official invitation.

Bid for Unity

When the Speaker of the Legislature, Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, resigned in protest and formed the Kenya Coalition, the United Party, in a further bid for European unity, volunteered not to sponsor its own candidates at the forthcoming general election, but to support those standing for the Coalition, with which it undertook to work closely. These decisions were characteristic of Briggs, who loyally took what he considered the only course in the circumstances, though he felt that the Coalition was insufficiently active and thrustful.

His sudden death at this juncture is a heavy loss to the European community in Kenya.

Briggs, who was twice married, is survived by his widow (*née* Doris Rainger) and two grown-up sons.

MR. WILLIAM JAMES WEYMOUTH POULTON, who has died on his farm near Molo, Kenya, aged 80, had lived and worked in that district for just half his life, having settled there in 1920 after serving with the South African Forces in the "German East" campaign of the 1914-18 war. He was a well-known sheep farmer and a devoted rose grower.

THE REV. PERCIVAL HERRMAN OPPERMAN, whose death at the age of 80 is announced, was a missionary in Nyasaland from 1913 to 1917, when he was appointed an assistant master at Parkstone School. Since 1927 he had been vicar of three different English parishes.

MR. GERRY WOLHOUTER, a leading racing motor cyclist in Rhodesia, has died on the Copperbelt from injuries received when he crashed in a race.

Uncommitted Africa

"THE IDEOLOGICAL WAR against the Communist faith must be fought and won on the economic and social fronts in the new African nations, few of which have more than a subsistent standard of living. They long to get in a few short years the basic capital equipment of roads, harbours, schools, and power stations that have been built up in Europe over centuries. Most of them would like to side with the Free World, but for many in Africa and Asia food, clothing, shelter, and a job are more important than freedom of speech or association. Only by increased investment and production in the West can be provided a big enough surplus to keep the eyes of the uncommitted new countries off the increasing potential of the Communist world"—Mr. John Tilney, M.P. speaking in Rhos-on-Sea.

The first steps



in Central Africa

Let facts have a hearing

FIFTY-SIX PER CENT of the African population of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland is under 20 years of age; the corresponding figure for the United Kingdom is only half of this. Only a rapidly expanding Federal economy can provide the educational and health facilities and employment needed by this rapidly growing population, and bring about the necessary improvements in living standards.

During the first seven years of Federation, African money incomes, although still lower in the aggregate than those of Europeans, have grown at a faster pace, showing a striking advance from £57,800,000 to over £100,000,000. On the Copperbelt, for example, hundreds of Africans in advanced jobs now earn between £300 and £1,000 per year. The African is increasingly in the market for a wide range of foods, clothes and household goods that were formerly beyond his reach.

First fruits of Federation

Raising the living standards of Africans is an immense task and the rate of progress already achieved must be maintained and indeed increased. The improved incomes of African wage and salary earners are the first fruits of a strengthened economy under Federation. There remain millions of Africans living in a subsistence economy whose standard of living must be raised both by the spread of improved agricultural methods, and by the provision of jobs in expanding industry.

Federation has attracted huge investment

Without the confidence that the creation of the Federation inspired, the capital investment which has flowed into the Federation in the 1950's would have been much less impressive. £225,000,000 was invested in the Federation from overseas from 1954 to 1959, in addition to £581,000,000 that

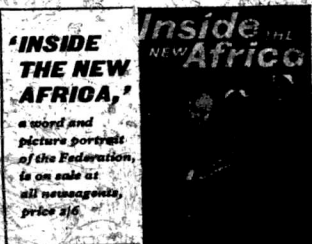
came from local sources. As a result gross investment has averaged 33% of the gross national income in the money economy; no other country in Africa has achieved such an average over a six-year period.

Because of the strengthened economy, about 50% more African children are now at school than in 1953. The health service has been greatly extended. Large numbers of new factories employing many thousands of Africans have been built. The great Kariba hydro-electric scheme has been financed and constructed to bring abundant electric power for industry, agriculture and private homes throughout the Rhodesias. The keystone of progress in the past seven years has been the confidence in the future of Central Africa which the Federation generated.

It would be a tragedy for all races in the Federation if this remarkable progress were stopped or reversed, if these great achievements were nullified, if economic and financial order were to break down and give way to chaos.



AFRICANS OPEN BANK ACCOUNTS Since 1953 tens of thousands of Africans have opened bank accounts, and their savings grow year by year.



FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

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Mr. Nyerere Meets Mr. Macleod Federation for East Africa Discussed

NO INDICATION has yet been given of the British Government's attitude to Mr. Nyerere's plan for an East African Federation, but it is believed that Mr. Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, showed cautious interest when Tanganyika's Chief Minister called on him in London on Friday to discuss the matter and other topics.

Earlier Mr. Nyerere had told reporters at the airport that while initially he had in mind a federation of Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika, since "the bigger the unit the better", there was no reason why Nyasaland and the Rhodesias should not come in later.

He again emphasized the need for negotiations for an East African Federation to start before the territories separately gained full independence. He said that he had been in correspondence with the African political leaders in the other territories and had received general approval for the idea. He had also written to the Kabaka of Buganda, who has been pressing for secession of his Kingdom from Uganda, but had not received a reply.

A statement from the Colonial Office on Saturday said that Mr. Macleod and Mr. Nyerere were in agreement on all the practical steps to be taken towards Tanganyika gaining full self-government. Problems affecting the public service were also discussed.

Mr. Nyerere left London by air for Nairobi on Sunday.

On arrival in Nairobi, where he was to be guest of the Governor while discussing matters at the East Africa High Commission, Mr. Nyerere was asked at the airport for his opinion about the K.F.N.U. pledge that the post of Chief Minister in an independent Kenya would be reserved for Kenyatta. His reply was that individuals should not matter, but that what should matter was East Africa's general interests.

Lords Debate Monckton Report

(Continued from page 331)

spoken about political and economic advancement being on the basis of individual merit.

"If the Government is willing to exercise its responsibility, it will not confuse the question of force with that of law and order. The Monckton Commission have not confused it, because they said: 'Whatever changes may be agreed by the review conference, nothing will be achieved unless intimidation and violence are effectively stamped out.'

"I think that the people of Southern Rhodesia are perhaps ahead of their own Government and quite willing to make the concessions which will be necessary to achieve success at the conference.

"The Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia is to be extended from 30 to 50 members at the next election. That is a great opportunity to make sure that a substantial number of Africans are elected to that Assembly—and by 'substantial' I do not mean three or four—if necessary by reserved seats. The lowest franchise is £120 a year and two years of secondary education. The number of people who have passed standard VI, which is full primary education, in Southern Rhodesian African schools is 33,900. It will be 70,000 in five years' time and 150,000 in 10 years.

"Sir John Kennedy, chairman of the recent National Indaba held in Southern Rhodesia, has said: 'Our report will be a revelation to the world of the way thought is moving. It is a formidable expression of public opinion that no Government could or would wish to ignore. Our highest expectations have been exceeded.' If the Southern Rhodesian Government will come to the conference in that spirit, and if H.M. Government will adopt this mental approach which I suggested was appropriate, then at the end of the conference we shall all be able to say that our highest expectations have been exceeded."

(To be continued in next issue)

Non-Racial Civil Service

THE BILL permitting non-Europeans to enter the Civil Service of Southern Rhodesia on the same terms and conditions as Europeans having passed its third reading in the Parliament of the Colony (by 18 votes to nine), at the intake of civil servants early next year African and Coloured candidates will be considered on an exacting equal footing with Europeans.

East African Reception in London

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner in London for East Africa, and Lady Kirby held a reception last week at Uganda House, Trafalgar Square, where paintings of East Africa were on show. Those present were:—

Mr. J. W. Alsebrook, the Hon. David Astor, Mr. J. Bevan, Colonel Boyle, Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown, Alice Lady Butler, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Clarke, Mr. J. Croxon, Mr. P. Deane, Miss Drew, Mrs. H. F. Eagleton, and Mr. H. E. Feetham, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Gillespie, Mr. F. Gillman, Mr. H. Griffin-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. S. Griffiths, Mr. R. Hatte, Mr. A. S. G. Hoar, Mr. J. K. Holroyd, Mr. G. S. Hunter, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. M. Knox, Mr. N. Kelly, Mr. F. J. Lattin, the Hon. Leslie and Mrs. Leathers, Dr. and Mrs. Lederer, Mr. B. F. Macdonna, Mr. and Mrs. Macquitty, Mr. L. F. Manton, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Martin, Mr. R. T. Mitchell, Mr. A. S. P. Neish, Mr. A. Raphael, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Roberts, Mr. N. J. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. John Seago, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Schluter, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Babington Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tomlinson, Mr. K. Westcott-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Williams, Mr. E. J. Woolf, and Miss V. C. Young.

Unesco in Africa

UNESCO'S EXPANDED PROGRAMME FOR AFRICA in 1961-62 will cover 30 countries, from Ethiopia to Nyasaland and Senegal to Madagascar, and will provide emergency aid to the Congo. The programme is being discussed at the 11th Session of the Unesco General Conference, now in progress in Paris. The main emphasis is on the general development of education, including adult education, and information services through the Press and radio, and the training of senior university, technical, and commercial staff.

Malawi Obdurate

THE DELEGATES of the Malawi Congress Party of Nyasaland to the Federal Review Conference in London are to be Dr. Banda, the president, Mr. Dunduzu Chisiza, general secretary, and Mr. Orton Chirwa, legal adviser. Making that announcement in Ghana, Dr. Banda said that they would neither negotiate nor compromise over anything, their sole interest being immediate secession.

Results of Secession

MR. F. S. OWEN, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, said when addressing Broken Hill Chamber of Commerce that secession of any territory from the Federation would have grave consequences. Southern Rhodesia would suffer unemployment and a general recession of the common market were dissolved, Northern Rhodesia would lose its insurance against a copper slump, and Nyasaland would have to resort to international charity.

N.D.P.'s New Officers

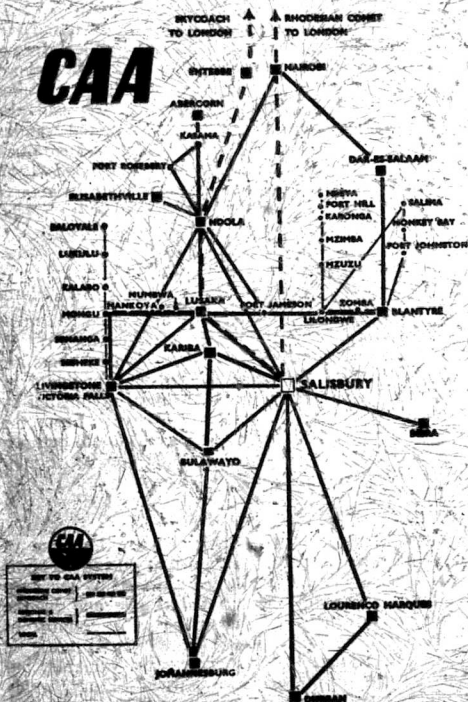
THE NEW OFFICERS of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia are Mr. Joshua Nkomo, president; Mr. M. Malianga, vice-president; Mr. T. G. Simudika, secretary; Mr. E. Nkala, vice-secretary; the Rev. N. Sithole, treasurer-general; Mr. J. Z. Moyo, financial secretary; and Mr. R. Mugabe, publicity secretary. The former president, Mr. L. Takawira, and the first president, Mr. M. Mawema, were relegated to the executive committee.

Now Sir Glyn

A DISPENSATION WARRANT having been signed by the Queen in his favour, Mr. G. S. Jones, Chief Secretary and Governor-designate of Nyasaland, who was recently promoted K.C.M.G., may use his title without awaiting the accolade. He is therefore now Sir Glyn Jones.

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The Word "Demand" is Too Colonial

Mr. Nyerere on Tanganyika's Outlook

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Chief Minister in Tanganyika, said in the Legislative Council recently:

"More than one hon. member has said that independence is something which we must demand. I am not sure that the word 'demand' is not too colonial for the present. I see from *Nansaa* that my speech on the address in March 1959 was full of demands, and even a year ago, a year ago almost to the day, I was still demanding as anybody in this House. But there is one big difference between the time when I was making demands and now. I made demands—and nobody made more than I—when here was resistance to be overcome, somebody or some organization, from whom I had to demand independence.

"Where now can we seek out opponents from whom we can demand this thing? Not, surely, in this House. All our Tanganyika people, whom we here represent, are for independence. It is perhaps the civil service to whom we should address our demands? Until the other day we were the subjects of a civil service Government—and I say that not in an unkind way, because I share my hon. friend Mr. Elufofo's high opinion of our civil service: I am entirely convinced that our civil service is every bit as anxious as we are to take the final steps in our constitutional progress.

"Who remains? The Governor? It would not be in accordance with the rules of the House for me to discuss the views of the Governor, nor should I wish in any way to embarrass him. So I will merely say, in a negative way, that I know of no one in Tanganyika who is in a position of authority from which he might be able to hold up our independence who does not in fact favour early independence for us.

"I have no evidence that H.M. Government in the United Kingdom would wish to hold us up, and I think hon. members would find it hard to believe that the United Nations would hold us up.

The question, therefore, was no longer one of demands but of laying plans, planning which was really a process of "decolonization"; and one of the most difficult things to "decolonize" was the minds of some hon. members. The colonial system has done such a good job on a few of them that I doubt if they believe that this is a people's Government. It is this people's Government of ours, and no one else, which is going to plan the independence of this country."

Hitherto the Government had used the word "localization" to denote the building-up of a locally-based Tanganyika civil service by the recruitment of local candidates which would otherwise be filled by recruitment from overseas.

Tanganyika was an African country, and though there were communities of other races settled in the country, some of whose members had a legitimate claim to be regarded as Tanganyikans, the vast preponderance of the population was African.

"It is therefore naturally the intention of the Government that in the long term the composition of the civil service should broadly reflect the racial pattern of the Territory's population as a whole, and thus that the great preponderance of posts should be held by Africans. Anything else would be artificial and unhealthy. In the light of these considerations we have recently adopted the use of the word 'Africanization' instead of 'localization'."

Baganda Now Exceed Im.

THE UGANDA AFRICAN CENSUS held last year has shown the population to be almost six and a half million, with slightly more males than females, this being attributed to the large immigrant labour force in Buganda. That province has 1.8m. people, while the Eastern Province has 1.9m. The Baganda are by far the largest tribal group, having increased from 836,000 at the time of the 1948 census to 1,045,000, a rise of 2.05% per annum. Second place is held by the Iteso, with just over half a million, and a percentage increase of 1.15%. The Banyankore, 519,283, and the Basoga, 501,921, were the only other tribes exceeding half a million people: their increases were 2.7% and 1.49% respectively since 1948. The growth of the whole population between the censuses was at the rate of 2.5% per annum.

U.N. Office for Tanganyika

MR. GEORGE IVAN SMITH, Director of External Relations in the United Nations Office of Public Information, has arrived in Tanganyika to make preliminary arrangements for the establishment locally of a United Nations Office of Technical Assistance. He will also visit Kenya to discuss what services the United Nations Special Fund can offer. Mr. Ivan Smith, an Australian, has been a member of the U.N. Secretariat since 1947, and has been on the personal staff of the Secretary-General during a number of missions to Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.

Egerton College

EGERTON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Njoro, Kenya, of which Mr. J. A. Seys was recently appointed chairman by the Minister for Agriculture, has now Mr. W. H. Gunson as deputy chairman. Three new members are Messrs. P. Bodley Scott and R. Wilson, appointed by the Minister, and Mr. R. D. M. Mason, nominated by the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya. From the beginning of next year entry to the college will be open to all races. It is emphasized that the present examination standards will not be lowered.

"Country of Opportunity"

FATHER TREVOR HUDDLESTON, Bishop-designate of Masasi, has said in Dar es Salaam that during his short time in Tanganyika he has been impressed by the deep friendliness and confidence of the people and by the absence of mistrust. "Tanganyika is a country of opportunity", he said. Referring to his 44 years in England, he added: "They were very valuable, but I did not ever want to leave Africa. I am deeply thankful to have come back."

Aswan High Dam Unwise

DR. ABDEL AZIZ AHMED, formerly technical consultant to the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works and chairman of the Egyptian Hydro-Electric Power Commission, told the Institute of Civil Engineers in London last week that the plan to construct the high dam at Aswan was "unwise and extremely hazardous". Because of the high rate of evaporation and great losses from seepage, it would in his opinion have been much more efficient and less costly to use other means of controlling the flow of Nile waters.

Film Censorship

MR. N. C. A. RIDLEY has been appointed chairman of a new Film Censorship Board of Northern Rhodesia. Among the 11 other members will be Africans and a senior police officer. Hitherto there have been two boards, which have dealt respectively with films for exhibition to African and non-African audiences.

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"Control Cash Exports", Says Mboya

MR. TOM MBOYA, secretary-general of the Kenya African National Union, is reported to have said at a meeting at North Kiangop that the outflow of capital from Kenya had become so serious that it needed to be checked by the Government, which should impose a levy on the amount of money which any individual could take or send out of the country without special permission. Almost simultaneously the Finance Minister said in Nairobi that transfers of capital were beginning to steady up. He and other Ministers have repeatedly stated that there could be no question of imposing any check on the removal of capital from Kenya.

Appalling Irresponsibility

MR. HUMPHREY BERKELEY, Conservative M.P. for Lancaster, said in his constituency recently: "It is essential that the education and training of Africans in the civil service, the professions, and in political responsibility should be hastened considerably. Only thus can an orderly transfer of power take place. The appalling irresponsibility of the Belgians in the Congo was to pursue a policy of deliberately holding the Africans back and then, having taken fright at the ugly situation which they saw developing, to grant independence with no adequate preparation in a period of six months".

Kenya's General Election

NOMINATION DAY for Kenya's general election will be January 9. Primary elections for nominations for the 20 reserved seats will take place between January 25 and 30, and in Nairobi and Mombasa the common roll voting will be spread over several days. In other reserved constituencies it will take place on February 27.

Kruschev on Colonialism

AT A RECEPTION in Moscow recently, Mr. Krushchev proposed a toast to "All colonial people still in slavery" and said: "We believe the time will come when colonial people will rise against the colonialists. There will arise a flag of battle. The more they do so, the more we shall applaud, and not only applaud but help them. We are living at the sunset of colonialism. Those who have received independence have not understood it yet. I saw at the United Nations people who still bend their backs in front of their former masters and thank them for independence. Tomorrow they will understand. They say the Soviet Union was defeated in the Congo. Just wait. He who laughs last laughs best".

Kenya Minister's Tour

DR. GIKONYO KIANO, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Kenya, who is accompanied by MR. V. A. MADDISON, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry, had talks in New Delhi recently with Mr. Nehru as they passed through India on their way to Japan at the invitation of that Government. From Japan they will fly to the United States for talks with Government representatives in Washington and United Nations officials in New York. After a visit to London, during which they will see the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Minister and Mr. Maddison will go to Germany.







No Stormtroopers

MR. MBOYA, secretary-general of the Kenya African National Union, has said in Nairobi that that body has dropped its plan for a "volunteer corps" to keep order at political meetings.

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Company Report

Rhodesian Selection Trust Group of Companies

*Companies in the Group are incorporated in either
Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia or Bechuanaland*

The following is an abridgement of the Statement dated 22nd October, 1960, by the Chairman, Sir Ronald L. Praeger, O.B.E., which has been circulated to members.

Production of copper from the group's three mines during the year which ended on June 30 last was the highest yet recorded. The output of copper was 217,548 tons, of which 216,576 tons were sold for an aggregate sales value of £53,328,539. These operations yielded a total profit of approximately £20 million before making reserves or allowing for taxation.

The group's production represents about 7 per cent of the free world's output of primary copper. The following table shows how this production was made up:—

	<i>long tons</i>
Mufulira	103,153
Roan Antelope	92,341
Chibuluma	22,054
Total	217,548

These results were achieved principally as a result of continuous production for the whole 12 months and a copper price which was satisfactory.

Unfortunately, these successful results were obtained against a background of rising political tension in southern Africa on which I have some comments at the end of this statement.

Ore Reserves

The published ore reserves of the group at June 30, 1960, are as shown below:—

	<i>short tons</i>	<i>Grade</i>	
		<i>per cent.</i>	<i>per cent.</i>
		<i>total copper</i>	<i>cobalt</i>
Mufulira	178,769,000	3.35	—
Roan Antelope	94,592,000	3.04	—
Chibuluma	9,790,000	4.89	0.18
Baluba	112,000,000	2.41	0.16
(undeveloped)			
Chambishi	35,000,000	3.37	—
(undeveloped)			
Total	430,151,000		

The Copper Market

The copper market was steady and even strong at times throughout the financial year under review. Various influences contributed to this, including a prolonged strike in the United States mines which occurred during the latter part of 1959 and early in 1960, and anxiety over political events in Africa. In addition, the market was influenced from time to time by fears about stoppages of work elsewhere, and by certain technical features which operated to maintain the price.

Generally speaking, consumer demand in Europe was particularly strong while in America the reverse was the case.

However, since the resumption of work at the United States mines there has been a steadily growing disequilibrium between production and consumption of primary copper in the free world. This has been less due to

falling off in consumption than to steadily increasing production, including the bringing in of certain new mines. Since April this year this position has become more apparent, and producer stocks have risen to the highest level since August, 1958. During the past four months copper prices have tended to reflect this position of over-supply and, in recognition of this underlying situation, certain mines, including the mines in this group, recently announced cuts in production which, in our case, are at the rate of 10% per annum. Shareholders who have read my reports in recent years will know that I regard this as the most realistic method of correcting a position of over-supply.

It follows therefore that until further notice our operations will be on a curtailed basis. Such a situation is to be expected from time to time, and does not signify any basic change in the long-term outlook for copper. Our development plans continue unchanged.

Customers for our copper now number 37, covering 18 countries.

Copper Prices and Supplies

The average price we received for all our copper during the year was £246 per long ton. During the financial year the price of copper on the London Metal Exchange fluctuated between £279 10s. per ton and £209 10s. per ton. While a tribute should be paid to the behaviour of the London Metal Exchange prices, in the sense that there were no violent daily fluctuations, it remains nevertheless the opinion of many that a variation of this sort in a 12-months period is one which is harmful and unsettling to the industry. Producers are by no means complacent about this state of affairs and are constantly considering how a greater degree of stability can be introduced into the copper market. To this end the philosophy of cutting production and/or sales in the event of over-supply seems to be increasingly accepted in the industry. Other points which continue to receive the attention of producers include the question of a more enlightened policy of stock retention in the various markets of the world, combined with the possibility of selling at fixed prices which would not necessarily mean the elimination of the London Metal Exchange as a useful pricing medium in the market.

If producers are more aware of the importance of these policies on the course of prices for their main product, it is also true that fabricators now appear to have a much greater understanding of some of the problems of raw material producers and, in particular problems which can arise in certain parts of the world which are closely linked with Europe, in the event of unduly great swings in prices.

This increased appreciation on the part of the consuming industry of the importance of stability is one of the most encouraging features of recent years and part of the credit for this may be given to the deliberations of the International Wrought Non-Ferrous Metals Council at which producers and fabricators regularly meet to try to get a better understanding of each others' problems.

One of the notable features of the year has been a decision on the part of many producers to increase greatly the amounts to be spent on research and pro-

motion in the use of copper, and the setting up on both sides of the Atlantic of new agencies to carry out these programmes. These moves are long overdue and will play a most important part in the growth of the copper industry. The companies in this group wholeheartedly support these developments.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES LIMITED

Production and Costs

Production of ore was 6.66 million tons which compares with the figure of 5.55 million tons for the previous year. The grade of ore milled was 1.85% compared with 1.97% in the previous year.

Costs rose from £154 per long ton of copper produced in the previous year to £159 per ton in the year under review. This was mainly due to an increase in the cost of bonus scheme payments to employees, which are based on profits of the Copperbelt as a whole.

In addition, a greater proportion of the mine's output was refined as electrolytic copper and a smaller proportion produced as fire refining grade copper. The production in terms of all grades of copper was 92,341 long tons, a record for this mine. Production for the current year will be less than last year on account of the production cut.

Financial Results

Sales for the year amounted to 91,051 long tons which were sold at an average price of £245 per ton, an increase of £25 per ton compared with the previous year. The profit margin per ton increased to £81 compared with £68 during the previous year.

On this basis the gross profits amounted to £7,331,000. To this has to be added the increase in the value of copper stocks amounting to £86,000. Interest earned, less interest paid, and miscellaneous minor items brought this profit to £8,052,000, which represents a 35% increase on the corresponding figure for the previous year.

In these profit figures there is included a provision for a dividend receivable from Ndola Copper Refineries Limited, to which reference is made later.

Dividends

After taking into account appropriations and sundry adjustments, including transfer to loan stock redemption reserve, the balance available for dividends was sufficient to justify the recommendation of a final dividend of 10½d. gross per share, less taxes, which, together with the interim dividend paid last July at a rate of 4½d. gross per share, less taxes, makes a total dividend for the year of 1s. 3d. gross per share, less taxes, which is an increase of 50% on the total dividend for the previous year.

Mine Position

Normal mining sequences were carried out throughout the year and full details of various aspects of the company's operations are given in the general manager's summary of operations for the year which is attached to the directors' report and accounts.

NDOLA COPPER REFINERIES LIMITED

Production and Costs

A total of 61,231 long tons of copper was produced for customers, of which 95% was for account of Roan Antelope Copper Mines Limited. It is expected that during the current year the refinery will treat all the output from Roan and that the total through-put may exceed 80,000 tons.

These operations resulted in a gross profit of £441,000 compared with £240,000 in the previous year. Miscellaneous adjustments of income from interest raised this profit to £448,000.

Allowable deductions for tax purposes exceed the trading profit so that there is no tax liability in respect of the year.

Depreciation has been set by the board at £99,000, and the transfer to general reserve at £175,000. A dividend at the rate of 5.8% on the issued capital of the company, less Rhodesian taxes at 7s. 6d. in the £, has been recommended by the board and, if approved, will cost £163,000.

This is the second dividend declared by this company and two-thirds of it will accrue to Roan Antelope Copper Mines Limited and the remaining one-third to the other main shareholder, British Insulated Callender's Cables Limited.

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES LIMITED

Production and Costs

Production of ore for the year amounted to 4.9 million tons compared with 4.1 million tons for the previous year. The average grade of ore sent to the mill was the same as that of the previous year, namely 2.65% total copper. This resulted in a record production of 103,153 long tons of copper for the year, of which the greater proportion was electrolytic. During the current year it is expected that production of electrolytic copper will decrease and the production of fire refining grade copper will increase. The overall production of the mine is expected to be less than that of last year on account of the production cut to which I have already referred.

As far as costs of production are concerned, the average cost increased from £149 per ton in the previous year to £160 per ton. The main increases were in respect of mining, which has been charged with relatively large sums for development in connexion with Mufulira West, and the bonus scheme for employees which, being based on profits, has increased as a result of the generally larger profits of the Copperbelt during the year.

Financial Results

Sales for the year amounted to 103,040 long tons, which were sold at an average price of £249 per ton, an increase of about £21 per ton compared with the previous year.

The profit margin per ton of copper increased from £80 in the previous year to £89 and on this basis the gross profits amounted to £9,144,000. To this has to be added the increase in the value of copper stocks amounting to £386,000. Although our opening and closing stocks were approximately in balance the increase in the stock value is due to the increase in the cost of production.

Interest earned, less interest paid, and acceptance credit expenses brought the total profit to £9,954,000 compared with £7,574,000 in the previous year.

Tax liability on this company's profits is estimated to be £3,300,000.

Dividends

An interim dividend of 2s. 7½d. gross per share, less taxes, was paid in July. The board now recommends a final dividend of 5s. 3d. per share, which, if accepted at the annual general meeting, will make a total dividend for the year of 7s. 10½d. gross per share, less taxes, compared with the total dividend last year of 5s. 6d. per share.

The Mufulira West development has proceeded according to plan. This major expansion of the producing capacity of Mufulira is expected to be completed in mid-1962, and to add by then approximately 50 per cent to the capacity of the enterprise.

CHIBULUMA MINES LIMITED

Copper Production and Costs

The production of ore was the highest yet attained by the company, amounting to 472,000 tons, running 4.65% copper. This resulted in a production of 22,054 long tons of copper metal, mostly in the form of fire refining grade.

The average costs for the year amounted to £149 per ton, an increase of about £5 on the previous year. A reduction in mining costs and overhead charges was offset by higher milling costs, due partly to adjustments relating to the apportionment of costs between copper and cobalt. Royalty payments and employees' cash bonus were higher and there were miscellaneous changes under other headings, as shown in the manager's summary operations for the year.

Cobalt Production and Costs

The cobalt refinery at Ndola experienced certain operating difficulties, in spite of which the cobalt matte production for the year at 9,778 short tons showed an increase on that of the previous year. The costs of production, including the cost of moving the matte overseas for refining and all overseas refining and other costs and mineral royalties, averaged 11s. 11d. per lb. of cobalt delivered U.S.A. after crediting revenue from the sale of 850 long tons of copper recovered as a by-product.

Sales

Copper sales for the year amounted to 22,485 long tons which realized an average price of £239 per ton compared with £217 per ton in the previous year.

In regard to cobalt, production of this metal is utilized at present to meet part of the annual obligation we have to the United States Government in respect of interest and loan capital repayments. We thus delivered 800 short tons of cobalt metal at an average price of £1,209 per ton with a total value of £967,000.

Financial Results

The gross trading profit on copper amounted to £2,041,000, easily a record profit for this company.

Deducting loan interest and adding interest receivable, the net profit came to £1,972,000, compared with £1,258,000 the previous year, before taking into account cobalt profits. The latter amounted to £12,000 compared with £87,000 in the previous year, due principally to the lower price received during the year.

The total profit for the year was thus £1,984,000, which does not attract any charge for tax on account of the Federal tax laws applying to new mines.

Under the terms of our agreement with the United States Government we are obligated to pay in each year metal to a value equivalent to 75% of the previous year's net profits, after adding back interest payable.

During the year our cobalt and copper deliveries amounted to a value of £1,131,000 and this was allocated, first, against accrued interest and, secondly, against redemption of loan capital. The loan from the United States Government at the end of June, 1960, was, therefore, reduced to the sum of £1,953,670. During the current year our repayment obligation will amount to £1,586,000. Part of this will be allocated against interest and the balance against loan principal. We expect that the loan will have been reduced by June 30, 1961, to between £400,000 and £500,000 outstanding, out of the original £5 million advanced by the United States Government.

Mine Development

As mentioned in my statement last year, we are engaged at present in the so-called Chibuluma West development scheme. This development has another three years before completion, and will then add about

4,000 long tons of copper per annum to the Chibuluma production. This scheme is proceeding according to plan.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST LIMITED

The revenue for the year came almost entirely from dividends payable by Mufulira Copper Mines Limited amounting to £2,498,000. Administration and sundry other expenses, less interest received, reduced this figure to a net profit of £2,398,000, on which there are no taxes payable.

This company has certain commitments in respect of expenditure on prospecting, and on further development work at Baluba and Chambishi orebodies. It is necessary to make provision out of profits for these commitments and, in addition, the company has recently made certain purchases of shares in the Mufulira, Chibuluma, Chambishi and Baluba companies, which will require financing from profits, though not wholly out of the profits of last year or this year. To meet these commitments the board has reserved £325,000 which will be transferred to the general reserve.

In July an interim dividend of 6d. per share, less taxes, was paid and the board now recommends a final dividend of 1s. gross per share, less taxes, which, if approved in general meeting, will cost £1,414,000. The total dividend for the year will, therefore, be 1s. 6d. gross per share, less taxes, compared with 1s. 1d. for the previous year.

OTHER COMPANIES IN THE GROUP

Exploration Companies

Northern Rhodesia

Prospecting work in Northern Rhodesia continued at a high rate during the year in the exclusive prospecting areas held by Kadola Mines Limited, Luapula Mines Limited, Mwinilunga Mines Limited and Chisangwa Mines Limited. A great deal of information about geological structures and mineral occurrences has been accumulated which is now resulting in more concentrated work in selected areas. As I reported last year, these prospecting rights have been extended for a further 10 years by agreement with The British South Africa Company, who are the owners of the mineral rights.

Southern Rhodesia

Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration Limited has continued extensive prospecting work in Southern Rhodesia principally in the Lomagundi area. The results in this area continue to be interesting and encouraging.

Elsewhere

I reported last year on the agreement signed between Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration Limited and the Bamangwato Tribal Authority of Bechuanaland whereby a prospecting concession over almost the entire area of 44,000 square miles in the Bamangwato territory was granted to this group. The company which has been formed to carry out the work on this concession is known as Bamangwato Concessions Limited, in which Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration Limited holds a controlling interest, with Mond Nickel Exploration Limited, a Canadian company, and Minerals Separation Limited, a United Kingdom company, as partners. Operations conducted by this company began in January, 1960, and have continued on an increasing scale throughout the year.

African Education

During the year our companies and those of the Anglo American Corporation operating in the Copper

belt announced that they had jointly offered to make available £1.3 million to assist African education in the Copperbelt. For a long time we have been conscious that there were gaps in the African educational system on the Copperbelt which meant that some children were denied the opportunity to receive education, even in the primary stages. We have always left the educational responsibilities to be fulfilled by government, but it was clear that requirements were growing faster than government's ability to deal with the situation and the companies therefore undertook to help fill the gaps.

Building of new schools and extensions to existing schools began in April and by the time the new school year began in August there was sufficient new accommodation to increase the intake of African children by nearly 2,000.

Whilst the above programme would represent a big step forward, mainly as regards primary and junior secondary education, it has been felt desirable to provide for a greater number of African children to receive some senior secondary education. To this end the programme is being extended both on the Copperbelt and to Broken Hill. The Broken Hill programme will also include additional primary and junior secondary school facilities. The cost of these extensions will amount to £323,000.

The complete programme will take seven years to implement and the whole scheme is being administered by a trust on which the companies and government are represented. Half of the finance is being made available in the form of a gift and half in the form of loans to the Northern Rhodesia Government.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

This time last year I devoted a considerable section of my statement to an assessment of the political position in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and to some extent in the rest of Africa, and, in particular, I emphasized that Rhodesia could not remain isolated from the main trend of events on the African continent.

There can be few, if any, shareholders who have not followed with anxiety the developments of this year in Africa as a whole, and, in particular, the events in countries which border on the Federation. Events in the Congo have caused grave concern in the Federation and elsewhere. If there are lessons to be learned from events there, it seems to me that the main one is that a policy based on paternalism is no longer valid in contemporary Africa. Whilst it is a disservice to all its inhabitants if a country is granted independence prematurely, it appears to me to be a corollary, however, that indigenous peoples should be advanced as rapidly as possible in government, civil service, the armed forces, the professions and industry to ensure that they are trained and suited for the responsibilities which will one day rest on them to a far greater degree than anything we have known so far.

In the Federation the past year has been marked by growing tension and unrest which has attracted considerable publicity and comment in overseas countries. Some of the unsettlement of the present time was probably inevitable in view of the fact that the constitution of the Federation is due to be reviewed this year, and that political groups of all shades of opinion have therefore been establishing positions, which, in the nature of our environment here, is bound to cause tensions. The future pattern of the Federation will be the subject of discussions between the three territorial governments, the Federal Government and the United Kingdom Government. As a preliminary to these discussions a commission headed by Lord Monckton of Branchley has been at work for many months preparing

a report for the consideration of these five governments, and for use in their deliberations. This report was made public in mid-October.

It is in the nature of the task with which the commission was charged that its report is unlikely to satisfy all parties, or possibly any party. I personally believe that the general principles underlying the chief recommendations in this report should receive firm support from those who, like myself, wish to see the continuance of the Federation, yet realize that this is unlikely to be achieved without the most sweeping reforms. The alternative of not supporting the general principles of the Monckton report, it seems to me, is to face the possibility of the dissolution of the Federation, and the end of that great experiment in human and political relations. In accepting the general principles, it does not necessarily follow that one is in agreement with every one of the recommendations, but, in my opinion, the report is one of the few realistic documents to appear in relation to these territories, based as it is on the recognition that in countries where non-whites are in a majority, the day must come when a majority of the electorate will be non-white, and that any attempt to preserve a permanent barrier against this is short-sighted and doomed to failure. No one is suggesting that major changes can be achieved overnight, but the only realistic course is that major steps towards this should be taken with the minimum of delay. In the context of Africa today a sense of urgency leading to bold decisions may well be the course which contains the least risks.

Irrespective of the findings or recommendations of the Monckton report, I am sure that everyone who has an interest in the future of these territories must be grateful to the members of the commission, and in particular to Lord Monckton himself, for their public-spirited and tireless labours and the very close and reasoned attention which they have given to this most complicated of problems.

The next twelve months will be critical and vital for the future of these territories, for during this period will emerge the future pattern of forms of government and inter-territorial relationships. I feel I can add nothing further to the remarks I made in my last year's statement, which I have had no reason to change in any way in the light of events during the past year.

CONCLUSION

The Rhodesian copper industry has not yet achieved its potential production capacity. Its prospects depend on two major considerations, the first being the future of the world copper market and the second the future of the political environment in Africa and, in particular, in Rhodesia. As far as the future of the copper market is concerned, I have expressed by confidence throughout many years, and nothing has occurred to alter my view in that respect. I think it can be taken almost for granted that there is a general realization on both sides of the industry that the future development and orderly growth of the industry depends on the maintenance not only of a correct price but a stable one. Production and marketing policies must be designed towards this sole end.

As far as the future of Rhodesia is concerned it is to be hoped that the negotiations in the coming year will be based on a sense of realism which will ensure a solution leading to stable political conditions. If this can be achieved, investment on a large scale should once again flow to this country and on that basis the prospects for all its inhabitants are considerably more promising than those which face most countries in a similar state of development. Without such stability, a golden opportunity will be either wasted or deferred.

Company Report

Chairman's Statement: RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED

Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY IN CENTRAL AFRICA

Principle of "Individual Merit" not Colour should be the basis for Political Rights in Multi-Racial States

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER REVIEWS PROGRESS OF RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN'S MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS

THE FOLLOWING is from the statement by the Chairman, MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated to members:

The operations of the copper mining companies from which we derive most of our revenue were not directly affected by the political disturbances and uncertainty that prevailed for much of the year in Central Africa. The three copper mining companies of the Anglo American Group all had successful years. Rhokana Corporation's production was 103,981 tons and its profit, after tax, including investment income, was £11.5 million. Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines had an output of 178,000 tons with profit after tax of £13.6 million. Baneroff Mines, in its first full year of operations since the mine re-opened, produced 51,000 tons, with a profit of £3.6 million, and was able to declare a maiden dividend of 1s. per share.

Our profit for the year was £7,134,000. This was only £240,000 less than the record profit earned in the year ended June 30, 1956, when the average price of copper was £371 a ton compared with an average price during the past year of £248 a ton. In 1956, however, Rhokana was faced with a heavy capital programme, and Nchanga, while nearing the end of its four-stage extensions, had embarked on the open-pit project which also involved large capital expenditure. The beneficial results of this capital work were evident last year in increased production and efficiency at both mines.

Effects of Political Unrest

Although the operations of the mines were not affected by the political uncertainty, this brought about a sharp decline in the market price both of our own shares and of our investments. When the offer was made of 6% loan stock carrying options to March 31, 1963, to subscribe for shares at 80s. per share for cash or by tendering loan stock, it was hoped that the majority of the options would be exercised for cash and that much of our requirements of capital to follow up our investments for some years would be provided in this way. So far £588,581 has been subscribed in cash, but the fall in the price of our shares has temporarily stopped the exercise of options and in the present circumstances we clearly cannot rely on the early exercise of the balance of the options to provide the further capital we require. I am therefore pleased that we have been able to transfer an amount of £1,750,000 to the general reserve, which now stands at £6,250,000, and at the same time to recommend a final dividend of 6s. net which, together with the interim of 2s., gives a total distribution for the year of 8s. net.

During the year as a result of underwriting and taking up our rights we acquired £247,705 of the 6½%

registered notes issued by The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company Limited to provide part of the funds required for an improved plant for the extraction of lead and zinc from the complex ores at that mine. These notes carry the right to subscribe for ordinary shares at 10s. each up to the time when output is expected to be materially increased.

A vigorous campaign of prospecting in the Federation has been continued by Chartered Exploration and the other exploration companies in which we are interested. The possibility of opening up the King Edward Mine near Lusaka, which belongs to Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited, as a source of pyrites required in the smelter at NRana, is being investigated.

In January the Kariba hydro-electric project started to supply power to Northern Rhodesia and, shortly after the official opening, power was also made available to Southern Rhodesia. The availability of power at a reasonable cost, which it is hoped will be reduced when the full potential of Kariba is exploited, has already influenced the expansion of our mining interests in Northern Rhodesia, and will undoubtedly assist in promoting further industrial activity in the Federation.

In anticipation of the price of power being reduced in a few years' time, Rhodesian Alloys is planning to enlarge its plant at Gwelo which produces high quality low carbon ferro-chrome for stainless steel manufacture.

A short distance from Gwelo, at Que Que, the new plant at the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company's works is now coming into operation and Risco will soon be able to supply the local demand for an increased quantity and variety of steel products.

Constitutional Problems in Africa

You will see that there has been considerable expansion in that part of the economy with which we are particularly concerned. Calls for material advancement and personal fulfilment are inevitable products of the emergence of the African people, and they must be expected to grow stronger as ambitions and potentialities increase through improved education. This is true of all Africa; but in multi-racial States like the Federation the urgency of helping to meet these aspirations through steady but rapid economic growth is specially pressing. It must be realized, however, that political uncertainty reduces the rate of economic expansion. This has happened in certain sectors of the Federal economy during the past year, and has contributed to unemployment in some towns and a restriction in the opportunities for advancement.

It would be foolish to expect the convulsions which have seized much of Africa to be free from painful and

sometimes alarming effects. Quite apart from the disaster of the Congo, the way some of the new African States have developed has been disappointing to many liberal-minded people. However, in such states, in the absence of an educated and reasonably sophisticated electorate, some sort of authoritarian Government is very likely to emerge. The alternative was not true parliamentary democracy but the enlightened despotism of the Colonial Office, and it does not seem altogether unreasonable that Africans should prefer their own dictators.

But, while that is reasonable when you are dealing with purely African countries with only a few thousand European administrators and traders, it is quite another matter when you are concerned with a comparatively large, highly developed European minority which has thrown deep roots in the country. Such a minority will never freely accept, and cannot reasonably be expected to accept, unqualified rule by the African majority in its present state of development. The fact that the Europeans are in a minority does not of itself prove that their point of view is wrong or that their power is negligible.

"Individual Merit"

A peaceful solution to the problem of the multi-racial countries must therefore be sought along other lines from those followed in the purely African territories to the north. It is a great misfortune that the slogan "One man, one vote" should have taken such a hold on liberal opinion. Far from being a guarantee of democracy, experience suggests strongly that, in present conditions, in Africa, it is a guarantee that there will not be a democracy.

The Federation is now awaiting the Review Conference at which its future constitution will be decided. The Monckton Report has confirmed, first, that the economic advantages of Federation are substantial for all three territories and, secondly, that, for good or bad reasons, African feeling in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia is such that Federation cannot continue without substantial changes to meet African grievances and sentiments. In recommending far-reaching depths to eliminate discrimination on racial grounds in the law and life of the Federation, the report is certainly on firm ground. Nevertheless, there has been great progress in this direction during the year.

It is in the Report's recommendations for new constitutional machinery that it seems to me most open to question. In particular, the proposed composition of the Federal Parliament strikes me as entirely impracticable. In a multi-racial State the principal object should surely be to devise constitutional machinery calculated to encourage politicians to think and act on non-racial lines. The majority of the commission have, however, abandoned the principle of "individual merit" enunciated in his speech at Cape Town by Mr. Macmillan, echoing Cecil Rhodes's "equal rights for all civilized men". Instead they have recommended an Assembly in which there would be equal numbers of black and white representatives. I am convinced that such a composition would make racial conflict inevitable and government virtually impossible.

I believe that the real hope in a multi-racial country such as the Federation is to stick as firmly as possible to the principle of individual merit, which to my mind implies that anyone irrespective of race who has certain reasonable educational or property qualifications must be entitled to vote on a common roll. We must accept that this means a white political majority now and a black political majority in the future. Such a system could be acceptable only if there were effective guar-

antees against discrimination on racial grounds either in theory or in fact, by the whites now or by the blacks in the future.

African Nationalism

Many people believe that, whatever the theoretical merits of this line of thought may be, it is of no practical use because it comes up against the "irresistible force" of African nationalism. Whether African nationalism is really irresistible in a multi-racial country has, however, yet to be decided. It is quite wrong to think that the majority group in a mixed state is necessarily the most powerful.

In Nyasaland, certainly, the African interests must be paramount. In Southern Rhodesia, however, the white population, even though it constitutes only about 10% of the total, is by no means a helpless community whose views can safely be disregarded. In Northern Rhodesia, the white population is, of course, very much smaller, but it is concentrated along the line of rail and in the Copperbelt, and here the proportion is quite high enough to make it unwise to regard its views as negligible.

Short of the use of force by the United Kingdom, and I hardly imagine that is contemplated, solutions must be worked out that can be accepted by both black and white, and it is very dangerous, therefore, to set out with the preconception that, merely because Africans are in the majority, they are irresistible. Moreover, the events in the Congo have shown that an uncritical acceptance of the demands of African leaders, even if they have wide popular support, can amount to a gross betrayal of the interests of the African masses for whose welfare in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the British Government is in the last resort responsible.

In the Federation a great evolutionary process has been started which offers real opportunities to all its citizens. To break it up would immeasurably retard the economic advancement of the territories and their peoples.

Faith in the Federation

The future of our company is necessarily bound up with the political future of the country in which we operate. I can assure stockholders that our faith in the Federation has not wavered. We believe that the companies with which we are concerned have made an important contribution towards the economic advancement, education and personal fulfilment of tens of thousands of Federal citizens, African and European, and it is my sincere hope that we shall be able to enlarge this contribution in the future.

Copies of the report and accounts and of the complete statement can be obtained from 40, Helborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

An Eschequer loan of £3m. is to be earmarked, is required, for territorial development in Northern Rhodesia up to March, 1964.

Increased building society rates—7½% on housing loans and 8½% on commercial and industrial loans—have come into effect in Southern Rhodesia.

The Netherlands Bank of South Africa, Ltd., which operates in the Rhodesias also, reports net profits for the past year of £376,634 (£325,486). A dividend of 8½% is repeated.

Grootmans, Stans, Ltd., which has Rhodesian interests, reports net profit before tax for the year to June 26 at £565,801 (£425,703). Ordinary and "A" ordinary shareholders receive 17½%.

Mineral Separation, Ltd., is maintaining its interim dividend at 4d. per 5s. share on capital increased to £24m. by a one-for-four rights issue. On the smaller capital the 1959 final distribution was 8d.

About 800 of the additional 1,200 men in Federal Army units will be stationed in the Salisbury district, most of the others going to Ndola. Salisbury shopkeepers expect considerably improved business, for the pay of the men in their locality will be about £64,000 a month.

Company Report**RHOKANA CORPORATION LIMITED***(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)***Mining Operations not Affected by Political Disturbances****SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS ON AFRICAN ADVANCEMENT****Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer Reviews Developments in Copper Market**

THE FOLLOWING is from the review by Mr. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, the Chairman, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts:

The year was free of strikes and industrial disputes and, as the political disturbances in the Federation did not affect mining operations, production throughout the Copperbelt continued uninterrupted. Profits from our own mining operations and income from dividends received on our investments in other copper mining companies were higher than in any year other than 1956 when the copper price averaged some £120 per ton more.

The net profit after taxation last year was £11,534,000 and, after making provision of £2 million for capital expenditure and transferring £750,000 to a general reserve, the board was able to recommend a final dividend of 5s. 6d. (net) per £1 unit of stock, which, together with the interim dividend of 1s. 6d., makes the total dividend distribution of 7s. (net) per unit for the year ended June 30, 1960.

Bancroft Mines Limited, in which we have a large interest, made a satisfactory profit of £3,693,000, and has recommended a maiden dividend of 1s. (net) per share.

Copper Market

During the year the world copper market was very much influenced by strikes of long duration at the plants of most of the major United States producers which resulted in a loss in production of over 300,000 short tons of copper. In July, 1959, the copper price on the London Metal Exchange had receded to £215 per ton but, as a result of the exhaustion of stocks held in America, the price advanced steadily, reaching £266 in November. From then on, with a few notable fluctuations, the price was maintained between £250 and £270 until mid-April, 1960, when anticipation of strikes in Chile gave impetus to the market and the price rose to £279, the highest point reached since December, 1956. Thereafter, when it became apparent that the strikes which had broken out at El Salvador and Potrerillos mines at the beginning of May, 1960, were unlikely to be of long duration or to spread to the other copper mines in Chile, the price weakened again, falling to levels around £250 in June, 1960.

During July and August the statistical picture showed that unless there were some reduction in supplies to the market either through strikes or voluntary cuts there would be an oversupply of copper in the last quarter of the year. This position of oversupply is chiefly due to the failure of the United States economy to recover to the extent expected after last year's steel strike, and to increased world production. As a result, the price of copper fell steadily during July and August, reaching £234½ on September 1. During September the price was held reasonably steady by the expectation of a strike at Chuquibambilla.

The producers can, I believe, make a valuable contribution to the stability of the copper price. We have

indicated our willingness to act in concert with other major producers in times of oversupply to reduce output or withhold copper from the market. When the price reached £225½ on October 3 the Anglo American Corporation Group of copper companies, in conjunction with the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group, announced a 10 per cent. cut. Our opinion is that at such times the right step is first to cut sales, not production. This enables producers to establish reasonable stocks from which they can supply the market in times of shortage, and so help to prevent the price running away.

Although the year was free of industrial disputes, the Mining Joint Industrial Council, which consists of representatives of the Copperbelt's six producing mines and six representatives of The Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union, met frequently over a period of nearly a year to evolve a scheme for the further advancement of African employees into the field represented by the European Union. I am glad to say that these negotiations were most successful and produced a solution embodying a unified wage scale in the industry and the promotion of employees on the basis of merit irrespective of colour.

Learner Training Scheme

An important feature of the scheme is that a broad outline of a learner training scheme for all our employees has been agreed upon and satisfactory wage rates for surface and underground learners have been established. The industry will thus no longer be inhibited from offering mining careers to young men at the end of their schooling. The problem of unemployment amongst European and African youth in Northern Rhodesia is serious and the new training scheme should provide an outlet for these young people, many of whom are sons of our employees.

The inadequacy of facilities for the schooling of Africans, even at the primary level, has caused us anxiety for many years. This year the copper mining companies administered by the Anglo American Group and the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group joined in providing £1,300,000 to enable the Northern Rhodesia Government to expand its facilities so that all African children will, over the next few years, be admitted to a course of at least six years' primary education. Further provision has been made for secondary education and for the training of African teachers. No time has been lost in making additional classrooms available, and over 1,600 places were provided at the beginning of the new school year in August, 1960, for children who would otherwise have missed schooling or had to wait a year or more for vacancies.

The provision of technical education is of special importance to the industry and to the territory as a whole. The companies which established the Copperbelt Technical Foundation will shortly receive a report on the further requirements for technical education in relation to the needs of industry. This report, which is being produced by a team of leading educationists under the

(Concluded at foot of next page)

RECORD PROFIT

LT.-COL. C. P. DAWNEY, C.B.E., M.V.O., CHAIRMAN OF DALGETY & CO., in his review for the year ended 30th June, 1960, said: The past year has shown a welcome improvement in profits. On the whole, trading conditions were good and contributed to a year of solid achievement.

Steady improvement in turnover and revenues has continued though accompanied by steeply rising costs, including greatly increased salary and wage levels, particularly in Australia. This continuing inflationary rise in costs is a serious threat to future profitability. This is not a problem for this Company alone, and it is aggravated by constantly increasing requests by clients for financial assistance. In Australia, the Reserve Bank's appeal to the trading banks to achieve an immediate and significant reduction in the rate of new lending will make borrowing from any source more difficult. We shall have to restrict our own lending to our clients.

DEVELOPMENT: The Company's policy from its earliest days has been to assist in the development of the countries in which it operates, at the same time extending and diversifying its activities so as to provide as complete a service as possible for its clients. In furtherance of this policy several possibilities for expansion and diversification have been considered.

AUSTRALIA: Further progress has been made along its path of expansion. The big danger it faces is that of inflation; though the country's potential is such that this cannot prevent its inevitable growth, but it could seriously check the rate of such growth.

NEW ZEALAND: New Zealand again shows signs of steady development in which this Company participated.

EAST AFRICA: The recovery of the area from depression and credit restrictions suffered a set-back, mainly in Kenya following the Lancaster House conference and the deterioration of the South African situation.

PREMISES: During the year provision has been made for the acquisition of new premises or land to ensure that the Company's premises are adequate for its need and permit operations to be conducted in an economic a manner as possible.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS: The Group Net Profit for the year is £1,075,016, a record for the Company, and an increase of £221,521 over last year. A final dividend of 5%, free of tax, on the Ordinary Shares is recommended, making a total of 8% for the year.

OUTLOOK: While the Company is still expanding, I am bound to qualify optimism over matters within our control by the fact that several important factors outside our control are less reassuring. Salaries and wages (largely governed by awards) continue to rise, especially in Australia, and wool prices are considerably below last year's average. On balance, therefore, we must expect a decline in profits in the current year.

Dalgety

and Company Limited

Rhokana Corporation

(Concluded from previous page)

chairmanship of Sir David Lindsay Keir, should prove of great value to the Governments and the mining industry.

This review had to go to Press before there was time for full consideration of the Monckton Commission's Report. I am, however, proposing to make some comments on the report and the political situation in Central Africa in my statement to stockholders in Rhodesia Anglo American Limited, the printing of which is being delayed for this purpose. As the outlook for our Company inevitably depends to a considerable degree upon political developments in the Federation, I feel stockholders may like to see this statement.

The statement to stockholders in Rhodesian Anglo American Limited referred to above is published on page 354. Copies have been circulated to stockholders in Rhokana Corporation Limited.

Copies of the report and accounts and of the full statements by the Chairman of this Company and of Rhodesian Anglo American Limited can be obtained from 40, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1

Building is to start almost immediately on a £100,000 cigarette factory in Salisbury for Rothman's Pall Mall International group. It should be completed early next year. The group is one of the largest buyers of Rhodesian tobacco.

Despite keen competition at home and abroad, Robert Hudson Ltd., light railway engineers with large East and Central African connections, except better results for the current year. For 1959-60 profits before tax were £312,302, a sharp fall from the £498,160 of the previous year. Fixed assets stand at £549,856 and net current assets at £2,260,963.

The new 44-mile branch line from Kitlosa to Mikumi, rail-head for the Kilombero Valley sugar project, is now open.

Alfred McAlpine & Son (Pty.), Ltd., an associated company of Sir Alfred McAlpine & Son, Ltd., have been awarded the contract for Nairobi's new 3,000-house African Township, to cost £1,467,446.

T. Wall and Sons (Meat and Handy Foods), Ltd., of London, who have been examining the possibility of taking an active interest in pig production in Kenya, have decided not to proceed in the matter meanwhile.

Lewis and Peat, Ltd., commodity dealers with an East African subsidy, are making a rights issue to shareholders of 350 ordinary and 350 A non-voting ordinary shares, both of 5s., at 6s. each, to raise just over £200,000.

Kamma, Ltd., an investment company with interests in East African sisal growing, reports a profit for the year to October 31 of £10,097, after tax of £9,611. Shareholders receive a dividend of 30% and a bonus of 7½% (the same).

The reserve price of 140s. per cwt. for robusta was not reached when the Uganda Coffee Board offered 15,000 bags for sale in Kampala. One-third of the quantity was sold next day at 1s. under the reserve, but there were no bids for most of the balance.

Robert Hudson & Co. Ltd., light railway engineers with old-established East and Central African interests, announce that net profit after tax for the year to June 30 is down from £279,660 to 167,802. The dividend is reduced from 6½% to 15%, and the carry-forward from £449,160 to £312,302.

The Standard Bank of South Africa's monthly review has reached its 500th edition. To mark the occasion the first issue (of March, 1919) has been republished. It contained no reference at all to East Africa, and in eight closely printed pages there were only nine lines about Rhodesia. The current issue, of 40 pages, gives more than 12 pages to the Federation and East Africa.

The chairman of the Cementation Co., Ltd., which has large Rhodesian interests, did not explain to the annual meeting in London last week why the company had incurred so large a loss and could pay no dividend. Mr. Neeld said that he hoped distributions could be resumed for the year to March, 1962, as a result of economies, the employment of "idle" capital, reorganization and perhaps disposal of some subsidiaries, and the introduction of new specialized processes.

Congolese Colonel is Killed

Clash over Ghanaian Diplomat

TENSION BETWEEN U.N. and Congolese troops mounted to danger point in Leopoldville following the death of Colonel Kokolo, deputy chief of the Congolese Army, in a clash on Monday. In the U.N. General Assembly on Tuesday night President Kasavubu's delegation was finally accepted after protracted debate.

Events in the Congo and at U.N. headquarters preceding this were:

Last week it became known that Baluba tribesmen had massacred 33 Africans at a tin mine at Masano, in the Katanga, apparently because some of the mine employees had sought United Nations protection.

In Leopoldville Colonel Mobutu arrested Mr. Lovelace Mensah, Second Secretary of the Ghana Embassy, whom he alleged to have been caught acting as Mr. Lumumba's "postman".

On Thursday Colonel Mobutu marched 5,000 troops through the city to mark the end of his first two months as the Congo's virtual ruler. Crowds cheered the soldiers, but booed United Nations cars. The same day Colonel Mobutu warned hotel managers that their establishments would be closed down if they accepted bookings for members of the 15-nation United Nations conciliation committee.

In New York the wrangle continued between the Kasavubu and Lumumba factions at the United Nations over who was to represent the Congo in the General Assembly and whether the conciliation group was to be sent to the Congo or not. President Kasavubu insisted that he must be seated in the Assembly before the Congo would accept such a committee.

As a sequel to the arrest of Mr. Mensah, the Ghana Embassy staff was ordered on Friday by Mr. Jose Nussbaumer, Mobutu's Commissioner for the Interior, to leave the country within 48 hours. He accused the embassy of "flagrant interference". At the same time he announced that troops would stop the U.N. conciliation group from landing if it were sent.

A U.N. patrol found the bodies of 80 Africans, thought to be more victims of the Baluba, in the north Katanga bush. About 2,000 Baluba tribesmen besieged Luena while U.N.

troops protected its 12 remaining white and 200 African inhabitants. Nearly 1,000 U.N. troops were flown into north Katanga.

In New York a motion by Ghana to delay the General Assembly debate on the credentials committee's proposal to seat President Kasavubu was defeated. By Saturday a decision had still not been reached, opposition to Mr. Kasavubu coming mainly from the Soviet bloc, Ghana, Guinea, the United Arab Republic and India.

Four Americans attached to the U.S. Embassy in Leopoldville were attacked on Sunday by an angry mob after their car had accidentally killed a Congolese cyclist. Mr. Frank Carlucci, Second Secretary, and Chief Warrant Officer Clyde St. Lawrence were stabbed, and Colonel Edward Dannemiller and his wife escaped with bruises.

Mr. Nathaniel Welbeck, head of the Ghana mission, was being guarded at his home by Ghanaian police and U.N. soldiers after refusing to accept Colonel Mobutu's order to leave. Mr. Mensah was still being held by Mobutu. Two other members of the Ghana Embassy to whom the expulsion order applied were said to have been out of the Congo for some weeks. The Ghana Government was reported to be "unmoved" by the order, not regarding Mobutu as legal ruler.

On Monday night Colonel Mobutu's second-in-command, Colonel Kokolo, and a Tunisian soldier were killed when shooting broke out between Congolese forces and 120 United Nations troops guarding the home of Mr. Welbeck.

Firing began after the Ghana representative had defied attempts to force him to leave when the time limit for his expulsion expired. U.N. guards sent to surround his house were in turn encircled by Congolese troops with armoured cars. During the clash General Rhikey, U.N. representative, conferred with Mobutu and a cease-fire was arranged, but it was soon broken. General Rhikey said he thought the Congolese knew attempts were being made to resolve the situation peacefully but that "they just could not wait".

In the General Assembly on Monday bitter wrangling over the Kasavubu v. Lumumba question continued. Mr. Okala (Cameroon) charged Ghana with working with Russia to set up a Communist regime in the Congo.

At the meeting of the Assembly's Finance Committee, Mr. Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General, gave a warning that the Congo operations, costing £34m. a month, were on the point of bankrupting the treasury.

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1922	2	1,904	1,500,000
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1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	324,000,000
1958	20	90,404	355,881,000
1959	21	97,649	397,919,000

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Rhodesian Selection Trust Group

Large Increase in Year's Profits

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST group of companies report group profit for the year to June 30 of £7,600,923 after paying £3,296,019 in taxation; in the previous year the corresponding figures had been £4,862,300 and £2,401,742. The proportion of profit due to minority shareholders is £2.8m., leaving rather more than £4½m. The dividend of 1s. 6d. per 5s. share required £2.1m., and the general reserve is increased by £325,000.

The issued capital is £11,309,779, and there is just over £5½m. of 6½% debenture stock outstanding. Loans, mainly from the U.S. Government, slightly exceed £2.8m. Fixed assets appear at £23.6m., trade investments at £7.6m., and current assets less current liabilities at £10½m.

The subsidiary companies are Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., Baluba Mines, Ltd., Chambishi Mines, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust Investments, Ltd., R.S.T. Mine Services, Ltd., R.S.T. Secretariat, Valinona Estates, Ltd., Bamangwato Concessions, Ltd. and London Nyassaland Mining Corporation, Ltd.

The estimated ore reserves at Mufulira exceed 178m. short tons containing 3.35% copper; Chibuluma, 9.8m. tons averaging 4.89% copper and 0.18% cobalt; Chambishi, 35m. averaging 3.37% copper; and Baluba, 112m., averaging 2.41% copper and 0.16% cobalt.

The directors of R.S.T. are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Sir William L. Murphy, and Messrs. T. H. Bradford (alternate G. F. Hatch), D. D. Irwin (alternate Lewin Tucker), Frank E. Buch, Colin Kirkpatrick, Frank Coolbaugh, J. H. Lascelles (alternate A. M. Vere), H. R. Finn, Eric J. T. Goudie, Alexander B. Maclaren, Harold K. Hochschild, Thomas G. Moore (alternate John Payne, Jnr.), Walter Hochschild, and Jack Thomas (resident in Lusaka).

There is a London Advisory Committee consisting of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty, C. W. Boise, J. H. Lascelles, and Brigadier R. Micklem.

Chibuluma's £1½m. profit

CHIBULUMA MINES, LTD., which produced 22,054 long tons in the year to June 30, made a net profit after charging £250,000 for replacements of £1,734,074 (£1,144,676), almost all of which was transferred to general reserve for repayment of a loan from the United States Government.

The issued capital is £1m., and the balance of the loan from the U.S. Government is £1,953,670. Fixed assets stand at just under £7m., and the current assets less current liabilities at £1.1m.

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman) and Messrs. K. C. Acutt (alt., D. G. Nicholson), A. B. Maclaren (alt., Lewin Tucker), T. H. Bradford (alt., G. F. Hatch), T. G. Moore (alt., H. K. Hochschild), Frank E. Buch (alt., A. M. Vere), E. S. Newson, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, John Payne Jnr. (alt., Walter Hochschild), J. H. Lascelles (alt., H. R. Finn), Kenneth Richardson (alt., D. A. B. Watson), and H. H. Taylor (alt., D. A. Etheredge).

There is a London Advisory Committee consisting of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), J. B. Dennison, J. H. Lascelles, Eric J. T. Goudie, and A. C. Wilson.

Selection Trust

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 3s. per unit, less tax, and the directors expect that the total for the year will again be 7s.

Riddoch Motors

RIDDOCH MOTORS, LTD., incorporated in Tanganyika, report a trading profit after taxation for the year ended May 31 of £27,316, compared with £21,721 in 1959. The 10% dividend is repeated and £33,806 carried forward (£24,609). The issued capital is £250,000 in 10s. stock units. Fixed assets stand in the balance-sheet at £263,542 and current assets less current liabilities at £120,258. Vehicle sales were well maintained, and markedly better in the latter part of the company's year, in which results from the new branch from Mwanza were encouraging. One of the directors, Mr. F. R. King, resigned owing to ill-health. The board consists of Messrs. J. L. Riddoch (chairman), A. T. Bewes (managing director), and F. J. Blake, to whom Mr. J. A. Miller has been appointed alternate.

Mufulira's Profit of £5.7m. After Tax

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., which produced 109,709 long tons of copper in the year to June 30, a record, made a profit of £5,654,107 after paying £3.3m. in tax, compared with £3,964,418 in 1959 after tax of £2.4m. Dividends of 7s. 10d. per £1 share took £3.9m. and the general reserve received £1,600,000.

The issued capital is £15,866,662, and outstanding debentures amount to just over £5½m. Fixed assets stand in the balance-sheet at £14,478,509, trade investments and loans at rather more than £7½m., and current assets less current liabilities at £8½m.

The directors are Sir Ronald Prain (chairman), Sir William L. Murphy (alternate G. B. Brebner), and Messrs. K. C. Acutt (alt., N. K. Kinkead-Weekes), A. B. Maclaren (alt., J. P. Norrie), Douglas O. Beckingham (alt., D. A. Etheredge), T. H. Bradford (alt., G. F. Hatch), E. S. Newson, Frank E. Buch (alt., Jack Thomson), W. Marshall Clark, Harry F. Oppenheimer, Eric J. T. Goudie, Robert M. Peterson, Kenneth Richardson, Harold K. Hochschild (alt., John Payne, Jnr.), Walter Hochschild (alt., Colin Kirkpatrick), H. H. Taylor, J. H. Lascelles (alt., H. R. Finn), and Lewin Tucker.

There is a London Advisory Committee consisting of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty (chairman), E. C. Baring, J. H. Lascelles, C. W. Boise, J. N. Buchanan, A. C. Wilson, and Brigadier R. Micklem.

Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd.

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LTD., the issued capital of which is rather more than £1½m. (£500,000 in £1 stock units and the rest in preference shares), had a profit, after tax for the year to June 30 of £307,322 (£245,197). An ordinary dividend of 2s. net per stock unit is recommended. A record production of 221,257 long tons of finished copper was achieved, a sharp increase on the 166,628 tons of the previous year.

The directors are Messrs. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), K. C. Acutt (deputy chairman), D. O. Beckingham, W. Marshall Clark, E. S. Newson, K. Richardson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor, and W. D. Wilson. There is a London Committee consisting of Messrs. E. C. Baring, B. W. Pair, G. E. Simmonds, and A. C. Wilson.

Wankie's Profit of £1m. After Tax

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., reports a profit for the year to August 31 of £1,639,060 (£1,372,044) on which taxation of £605,000 is due. Dividends of 1s. 3d. (the same) on the 10s. shares take £659,726, and after appropriating £335,000 to the general reserve there is a carry-forward of £339,276.

The issued capital is £5,277,810. Fixed assets stand at just over £7m., investments at a little less than £4m., and current assets less current liabilities at £524,017.

The directors are Messrs. K. C. Acutt (chairman), L. Wishart (managing), W. Marshall Clark, T. Coulter, M. W. Rush, M. Van Weyenberg, and Sir Ronald Prain, and Lord Robins. Mr. T. Coulter, who had been chairman since 1953, resigned last March. There is a London Committee which consists of Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. H. A. Brownrigg, A. H. Pike, and A. Comar Wilson.

C.A.S.T.

CONSOLIDATED AFRICAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., had a net profit, after tax, in the year to June 31 of £1,605,000 (£1,320,134). A final dividend of 2s. 9d., taking just over £1m., is added to an interim of 9d. paid in June. Just over £1½m. of the credit to capital reserve account is to be capitalized, shareholders receiving one fully-paid share for every two held on November 25.

R.S.T. Quarterly Reports

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., estimates profits before taxation for the September quarter at £1,636,000, compared with £1,412,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

Mufulira's copper sales for the quarter totalled 26,897 long tons, (25,388 in 1959), the profit per long ton of copper sold nearly £90.9, as against £82.8.

Chibuluma sold 4,874 long tons in the September quarter for an estimated profit before taxation of £345,000, or £70.7 per long ton.

Roan Antelope's estimated profit before taxation for July-September was just over £1½m., compared with £1½m. in the corresponding period of 1959. Then the profit per long ton was £57.1, where as for the past three months it has been £69.4. Though production was up about 1,000 tons, sales were slightly lower.

Rhokana's Profit of £11.1m. After Tax

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., had a profit for the year to June 30, after tax, exceeding £3.9m. of more than £11.1m., compared with £5.6m. in the previous year. Dividends totalling 7s. per £1 share take £8,776,406, and after appropriating £2m. to capital expenditure and £750,000 to general reserve there is a carry-forward of £711,849.

The issued capital is £25m. in ordinary and A stock units of £1 and £787,955 in 5% redeemable cumulative preference shares of the same denomination. Fixed assets stand in the balance-sheet at £22.8m. and investments at £11.1m. Current assets less current liabilities exceed £34m.

The company has more than £94m. Bancroft stock units and £13m. in Bancroft 6½% preference shares. It has also a right to subscribe for a further 600,000 ordinary shares of 5s. at 17s. 6d. Rhokana's holding in Nchanga is £4.2m. out of £28m. stock units of £1 each. It has half the ordinary share capital of Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd., and investments in a number of other Northern Rhodesian mining enterprises.

The report draws attention to the fact that for the first time since 1954 there were no strikes by European or African employees on the Copperbelt. The company's copper output was a record at 103,981 long tons.

The directors are Messrs. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), K. C. Acutt (deputy chairman), D. O. Beckingham, W. Marshall Clark, E. S. Newson, K. Richardson, Brigadier M. A. W. Rowlandson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor, and W. D. Wilson. There is a London Committee consisting of Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. H. A. Brownrigg, G. E. Simmonds, and A. C. Wilson.

Bancroft Mines' Maiden Dividend

BANCROFT MINES, LTD., in its first full year of operation since the mine was re-opened on April 1, 1959, produced 51,121 long tons of copper and made a profit of almost £3.7m., of which £1.2m. was allocated for capital expenditure. A maiden dividend of 1s. net per 5s. share requires £1.1m. and the carry-forward is £807,065. The issued capital is £54m. in ordinary and £74m. in 6½% redeemable participating preference shares. Fixed assets stand in the balance-sheet at £19.9m.

The directors are Messrs. H. F. Oppenheimer (chairman), K. C. Acutt (deputy-chairman), D. O. Beckingham, W. Marshall Clark, E. S. Newson, K. Richardson, J. A. Seys, H. H. Taylor, W. D. Wilson and Brigadier M. A. W. Rowlandson. There is a London Committee consisting of Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. H. A. Brownrigg, B. W. Pain and A. C. Wilson.

Eileen Alannah

THE EILEEN MINING CO., LTD., which has an issued capital of £105,442 in ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. and £51,173 in deferred shares of 1s. each, reports a loss for the year to December 31 last of £1,086, bringing the adverse balance on profit and loss account to £134,350. Current assets standing in the balance-sheet at £8,507 had a market value at the end of the year of £13,955 and cash stands at £13,589. The remaining assets in Rhodesia have been sold. It is proposed to reduce the ordinary shares from 2s. 6d. to 6d. and the deferred shares from 1s. to 2d. each and then to consolidate both classes into 2s. units of one class. Since the company is no longer concerned with mining, the name will be changed to Eileen Alannah, Ltd. Mr. Charles, chairman for many years, has died, and the board now consists of Messrs. R. G. Clayton, (chairman), G. H. White, and H. A. B. Claypole.

Beira-Rhodesia Pipeline

MR. R. W. ROWLAND, a Rhodesian businessman, who has been granted a concession by the Government of Portuguese East Africa to build an oil pipeline from Beira to the Rhodesian border, has asked the Federal Government's authority to carry the line into Rhodesia. He estimates that the cost from the coast to Salisbury would be about £2m. and that oil could be delivered to the Rhodesian capital within 18 months.

Work Resumed at Bakwanga

THE SOCIÉTÉ MINIERE DO BECKE announces that work on its Bakwanga diamond diggings in the Congo restarted on October 20 after two months' interruption and that by the end of this month all the gravel-washing units should be operating again. By then some 80 Europeans will be back at their tasks, compared with 120 when the disturbances in the Congo started. The company hopes that production will be normal by the end of the year.

News Items in Brief

African girls are to be trained as constables in a women's section of the Uganda Police.

The Buganda Voluntary Defence Force has been banned as being dangerous to peace and order.

The Nyasaland Government has given £100 to the new Churchill College at Cambridge University.

The Nyasaland Government is to spend £58,000 on 23 new playing fields for towns, schools, and colleges.

Because African growers have refused to co-operate, Nyasaland has abandoned an irrigation scheme to improve rice crop yields in the Port Herald district.

Two anti-Malawi parties in Nyasaland, the newly-formed Christian Democratic Party and the Congress Liberation Party, are considering the possibility of merging.

Police fired warning shots to disperse demonstrating strikers at Lugazi sugar estate, east of Kampala, recently. Nearly 6,000 men have been on strike for more pay.

The African Council of Ufipa, Tanganyika has made attendance at primary schools compulsory for children living within three miles of a registered school.

Uganda's general election will probably be held in the third week of March, postponement from February having been made necessary by the extension of registration in Buganda.

The Rockefeller Foundation has given £75,000 to the University College in Salisbury to help a campaign against such human and animal diseases as sleeping sickness and bilharzia.

About 100 African students in the past year to leave educational centres in Communist countries and study in the United States instead.

The Sudanese Press Agency has been suspended by the Minister of the Interior for violating Press regulations. It has published a daily bulletin and a weekly review, both in English.

The extension of the Soroti branch line from Lira to Gulu, Uganda, has been approved in principle by the East African Transport Advisory Council. The cost would be about £686,000.

The Nyasaland Government is to build a £26,000 resthouse for Africans in Blantyre. It will accommodate 140 people in six wings, and there will be a reception block with laundry, ironing, and luggage rooms.

Dr. Bganda's statement that the passports of hundreds of Africans had been withdrawn to prevent them studying overseas has been described by the Federal Government as "complete and utter nonsense".

An African sugar grower on the Kano Plains of Central Nyanza having obtained £550 last season from his 12-acre holding, many African neighbours who now grow rice are likely to switch to sugar production.

Talk of Nyasaland seceding from the Federation has caused a potential investor to refuse finance for the Nkulula Falls hydro-electric scheme. Sir Malcolm Barrow, Minister of Home Affairs, has told the Federal Parliament.

Spraying to control water hyacinth growth in the Pangani and Sigi Rivers in the Tanga Province of Tanganyika has been resumed. Under Belgian administration more than £1m. a year was spent in keeping the River Congo free of the weed.

When the Sudanese Director of Animal Resources was recently in Kenya, he bought three stallions for £1,400. They have now been flown to Khartoum. The purchase money was given by Khartoum Turf Club.

Ethiopian representative at the United Nations has joined with the Liberian representative in filing suits with the International Court of Justice at The Hague charging the Union of South Africa with violation of its duties as mandatory for South West Africa.

A multi-racial football team from Zambia, containing four Europeans and seven Africans, took part in a football tournament in the Rangley Stadium, which can hold some 20,000 people. It was the first occasion on which a mixed team had played serious soccer in Nyasaland.

While photographing the tombs of the Kabakas near Kampala, a 26-year-old German was attacked by a group of Baganda women, who beat him, bound his hands together, thrust him into a car, and took him to a Buganda Government office. He was taken to see the Kabaka, who apologized for the incident, and invited him to take photographs of the palace and the tombs under official escort.

Mr. J. N. Maitai, Minister for Health of Kenya, has said that 150 young Kenyans, men and women, are training to be doctors and about 70 to be pharmacists. He hoped that they would not crowd into the towns. If Kenya were to have a national health service on United Kingdom lines the cost would be £90m. a year or three times the country's present total budget; and the initial capital cost of new hospitals would be another £100m.

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