

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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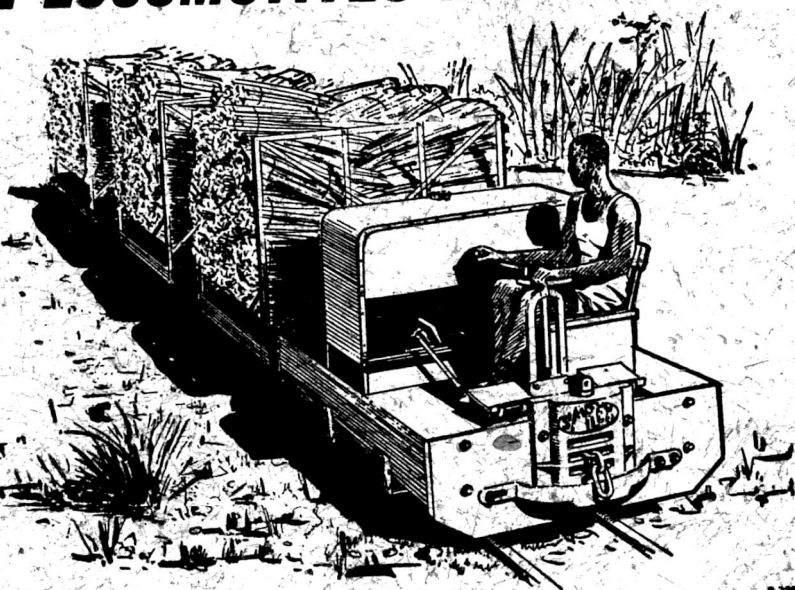
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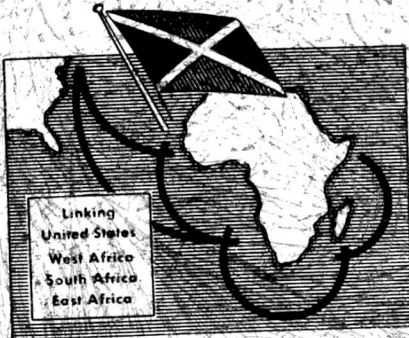
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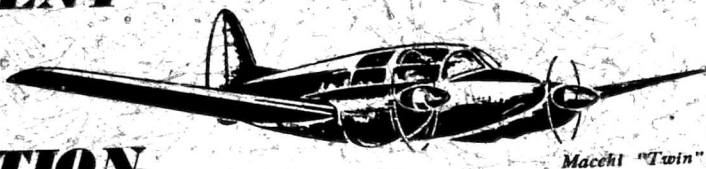
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1961

Vol. 37

No. 1905

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, the first High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who has just retired from that office after a tenure of seven years, an exceptionally long term for such an appointment, will be long remembered for the ability, assiduity, exactitude, and sincerity with which he discharged his duties, on the social side of which he was devotedly helped by Lady Rennie. They have made Rhodesia House more than ever a home in London for visitors from the Federation, an assembly point for its best friends, and an information centre for all seekers after knowledge about the territories. Though Sir Gilbert and his information attachés have been quick to note and correct unfair criticisms, their attitude has always been judicial, with the consequence that the Press has known that its representatives would be given facts, not "flannel", a rational assessment of a situation, not propaganda; and a reputation for that kind of approach to matters of mutual interest is the best way of earning the respect of responsible journalists. It is by that policy that the good will of Fleet Street has been earned — in such measure that among the special Commonwealth correspondents of London newspapers no High Commissioner's Office is more highly regarded than that of the Federation.

Highly Successful High Commissioner.

That trust has been especially important, for even before the Federation came into being the constituent States were made the special target for persistent criticism by politicians and publications in Great Britain, usually most unfairly, and frequently outrageously so. From several

Scottish Criticisms Of the Federation.

quarters there has been a reckless vendetta. That has been particularly the case in Scotland, which has taken a special interest in Central Africa since the days of Livingstone and the early Scottish missionaries and traders, who rendered magnificent service to Nyasaland. Sir Gilbert, himself a Scot, has repeatedly travelled north to put the truth before influential small committees, larger meetings, and often individuals, especially speakers and writers who have given their public a distorted picture of the Federation. By his initiative, candour, persuasiveness, and persistence, the High Commissioner did much to correct deep-rooted misconceptions and to check organized campaigns which were more ardent than accurate. Being himself an elder of the Kirk, he was very much the right man to convince the Church of Scotland of the unwisdom and unfairness of some of the statements circulated in its name, and he had the satisfaction of seeing a better balanced attitude adopted after leaders of that Church had more thoroughly examined matters about which there had been pronouncements which gave abundant cause for complaint by supporters of the Federation.

While he was Governor of Northern Rhodesia Sir Gilbert Rennie was strongly in favour of the creation of the Federation, as he proved to Africans by touring the country in order to explain its benefits as soon as Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (now Lord Chandos) marked his appointment as Secretary of State by removing the embargo of his predecessor, Mr. James Griffiths, on any such action by any civil servant. Nothing has done more harm to Central Africa than that instruction from a Socialist Minister, who thereby deprived the general

Correcting A Blunder In Northern Rhodesia.

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body of Africans, and especially their natural leaders, of guidance from the administrative officers to whom they always turned in any kind of difficulty. Finding that, in consequence of the folly of politicians in London, their trusted mentors could merely say "You must decide for yourselves", Africans were inevitably made suspicious, and, naturally disposed against change of any kind, they decided that Federation (for which there was not even a word in any of their languages) must be a bad thing. Had Sir Gilbert remained in Northern Rhodesia long enough to overcome their misgivings (which were being fed and inflamed by a few political neophytes, nearly all of them unknown in their own communities), some of the worst troubles of the Federation's early years would

assuredly have been avoided, but he could not be in two places at once, and there could have been no equally sound choice for London. Here he has been outstandingly successful in serving the Federation in manifold ways. Lady Rennie and he have been most hospitable, they have discharged their representational duties with dignity and diligence, and they have kept close and friendly contact with leaders in politics, finance and industry, in African and other Commonwealth organizations in this country, and in the Churches (the Archbishop of Canterbury having been a frequent guest at their receptions). The concern which Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie (who lived for some years in Kenya) have shown in the well-being of all the Central and East African territories is never likely to fade.

Notes By The Way

Uganda's New Political Leader

MR. BENEDICTO KIWANUKA, president-general of the Democratic Party of Uganda, which has just won 43 of the 81 seats in the first general election in that Protectorate, is a 39-year-old Muganda who served for four years in the last war and attained the rank of sergeant-major. Later, while employed as an interpreter in the High Court, he decided to become a lawyer, a profession then followed by no African in his country. He therefore went to a Roman Catholic university college in Basutoland in order to qualify for entrance to London University, where he graduated LL.B. six years ago. Opening chambers in Kampala, he soon had a large practice; but he felt the tug of politics, and in 1958 was elected president of the Democratic Party, which had been founded a couple of years earlier. A year later he discontinued his work as an advocate to give his whole-time and unpaid services to the party which has now attained power — as a result of the folly of the traditional leaders in Buganda in ordering a boycott of the elections, with the consequence that the D.P. won 20 of the 21 seats in that part of the Protectorate.

Muganda Critic of Buganda Policy

UNTIL QUITE RECENTLY Mr. Kiwanuka was a member of the Buganda Lukiko (which he attended only spasmodically), and in and out of that chamber he has been one of the strongest critics of the Buganda (Native) Government, and particularly of its decision late last year to ask for termination of the British protection. More than two years ago he aroused anger in his tribe by declaring publicly that it must not be assumed that the Kabaka would become ruler of a self-governing Uganda, which was tantamount to acceptance of the position taken by almost all non-Buganda. To add to his offence within his tribe, Mr. Kiwanuka said later that if Buganda seceded from the Protectorate it would be like a motor vehicle without an engine. Moreover, his party, though of Buganda origin, stands for a unitary, not a federal, Uganda, whereas the Kabaka and his supporters are for local autonomy within a federation. In these and other ways Uganda's new political leader has amply demonstrated his political and personal courage — and for good measure he has

described the opposing Uganda National Congress as in process of becoming a Communist organization and the Lukiko as no true reflection of the opinions of the Baganda.

The Right Background

SEVERAL FRIENDS have said, in effect, in the last few months: "Keep your eye on the Conservative candidate in mid-Bedfordshire, a young man named Hastings with an excellent war record, who also did a very good job in Cyprus while on the Foreign Office staff." Only now have I become aware of the fact that he is the son of Major Lewis Hastings, who farmed for many years in Southern Rhodesia, was a member of the Parliament of the Colony, was one of the best military commentators in the Commonwealth during the last war, and has since been one of the best lecturers in this country on African subjects. Mr. Stephen Lewis Edmonstone Hastings was, I find, born in Southern Rhodesia in 1921 and brought to England as a baby. He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, and just before the outbreak of war in 1939 was gazetted as a regular officer in the Scots Guards. After serving with its second battalion in the Western Desert for more than two years from 1940, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Mr. R. G. Casey, Minister of State in the Middle East. A year later he returned to active service with the Special Air Service Regiment in North Africa, and was later parachuted to join the Italian partisans.

New M.P.'s Career

AFTER HOSTILITIES ENDED he became personal assistant to the head of the Economic Division of the Control Commission in Austria, from which he switched to the headquarters staff of the British troops in that country. In 1948 he retired from the Army to join the Foreign Office, but was re-gazetted in order to fill the appointment of Assistant Military Attaché in Helsinki from 1950 to 1953. Then he had two years in the Foreign Office, followed by three as second secretary in the Embassy in Paris, of which he was secretary when transferred to the political office of the Middle East Forces in Cyprus a couple of years ago. He speaks

French, Italian, Swedish, and German. When Mr. Lennox-Boyd (now Lord Boyd of Merton) accepted a peerage, Mr. Hastings was adopted as the Tory candidate in his constituency, where he had a majority of 6,222 in a four-cornered fight. His father's friends will hope that he will develop an interest in Central and East African problems.

Trouble Ahead

A FEW WORDS uttered by one of the three members of the Russian trade delegation which has been visiting the Rhodesias should be taken seriously by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters, and not less by United Kingdom Ministers and politicians (who so seldom take anything concerning Africa seriously at the right time). "We will sell you anything you want—motor-cars, mining machinery, watches, or television sets more cheaply than you can buy elsewhere—and not in exchange for your copper, for which we will pay cash." Because the Federal Government has no intention of encouraging the import of goods from the Soviet bloc, potential buyers in Central Africa will not swallow that Communist bait. It is quite safe to assume, however, that it will be trailed elsewhere in Africa, and especially before extremist African nationalist politicians, a number of whom have been treated as distinguished visitors in Moscow and Peking, where some have been given substantial sums of money on one pretext or another—and scarcely without thought of favours to come.

Threatening Trend

UNITED KINGDOM MANUFACTURERS doing substantial overseas trade are increasingly concerned about the outlook, and so are many large buyers of British goods in Africa and other parts of the world. British prices are in many cases too high, the finish is too often disturbingly below the traditional standard, and delivery dates are frequently too long and even then unreliable because neither seller nor buyer can be sure that irresponsible strikes in the works, on the railway, or in the docks will not defeat all their expectations. For these reasons much business which would otherwise have been placed in this country has in the last few years gone elsewhere. That trend, threatening to the life and livelihood of the United Kingdom, is being aggravated by the over-hasty thrust of responsibility upon unready African politicians, many of whom are so anti-British that they would do all in their power to diminish the U.K. share of their country's trade.

Dangerous Complacency

THIS UNHAPPY PROSPECT is made still more gloomy by the certainty that Russia will soon exert herself to dump consumer goods upon the markets of Africa and Asia at cut prices, not of course for the purpose of benefiting peoples with restricted purchasing power, but primarily in order to cause large-scale unemployment in the United Kingdom and the United States in particular, and so cause the political unrest which Communism always welcomes. What a Russian said in Salisbury about a few articles will soon apply to quite a range of goods. But not even in the great industrial centres of England is a word about this serious threat published in the local newspapers, and scarcely any M.P.s of either party show concern. The assurance that "you have never had it so good" may have been useful as a general election slogan. It has to be made reliable and enduring by sound and courageous policies, which must eschew mere expediency and still more appeasement of unjustified claims.

Ammunition Train Driver

LORD DE LISLE, president of the Chelsea Conservative Association, who is to be the new Governor-General of Australia, has said that Mr. Macleod is like the driver of a train full of explosives: if he goes too fast the axle may seize and cause a disastrous explosion, but if he goes too slow he may not deliver the ammunition in time to those who are fighting the battle. The metaphor does not strike me as happily chosen. In the first place, Mr. Macleod, being very inexperienced in African conditions, would not be a good driver to select for such a dangerous task. Moreover, he is notoriously indifferent to signals from friend or foe. As to his delivering explosives to East and Central Africa, that is precisely what he has done—when explosives were quite unnecessary.

Offer to Lord Hailsham

IF LORD HAILSHAM cares to visit the Rhodesias "to test on the ground the effect of the Macmillan-Macleod policy of disinvestment of the British African possessions, in defence of which he made so impassioned a plea in the House of Lords", an old subscriber to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is prepared to pay the return fare—on the condition that his lordship will on his return publicly state the impressions made upon him. That offer is made in a letter which asks us not to disclose the identity of the writer—who, while scornful of the damage done to Rhodesia by "Macleod and his political boss", is grateful for the efforts of people "like Lord Salisbury, Lord Winterton, and others who have no fear of reprisals from Admiralty House".

More Misguidance

THE SOCIALIST WEEKLY *Tribune*, which is becoming an almost regular misleader of its readership on East and Central African topics, has now assured them that "none of Kenya's African leaders can be described as an extremist". That nonsensical assertion will, of course, lodge in the minds of many of the men and women who glibly pontificate about Africa from an abysmal ignorance, an ignorance shared by *Tribune's* editorial writer, who does not even know the name of Tanganyika's Chief Minister, whom he called Mr. Nyerere thrice in eight consecutive sentences. The Governor of Kenya is, of course, not upholding law and order; in *Tribune's* eyes he is "obstinately obstructing the formation of a Government of moderates!"

Rare Animal

AN ADVERTISING AGENT who is really knowledgeable about East and Central Africa is indeed a rare animal in the United Kingdom, and he must be still more difficult to find in the United States. Doubtless because the okapi is one of the rarest beasts in the territories with which this newspaper is concerned, it has been selected as the title for an agency which has just been established across the Atlantic "with a special slant on Africa, to help American business reach more effectively the African markets south of the Sahara". Okapi have been known to breed in captivity. Maddison Avenue, or some less plush habitat, may in due course provide cover for others of the species. Meanwhile the new agency will assuredly be less shy and inaccessible than the handsome creature which provided its name.

"When I became Chief Minister I found a Permanent Secretary in my office. Without the assistance of these officials we would have been like the blind leading the blind".—Mr. Julius Nyerere, Chief Minister of Tanganyika Territory.

"World politicians will never get themselves straight until they travel everywhere by sea. That would give them time to think about things".—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Macleod Under Fire In Nyasaland Council

Motion of No Confidence Supported by Nine of 13 Non-Official Members of Legislature

ACCUSATIONS OF BAD FAITH were made against MR. MACLEOD when the Nyasaland Legislative Council debated a motion introduced by Mr. M. H. Blackwood "that this Council has no confidence in Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. Iain Macleod, in relation to his handling of the affairs of this Protectorate".

Nine of the 13 non-officials voted for the motion. The six Europeans and three Africans who thus registered their lack of confidence in the Minister were Messrs. Blackwood, Chafulumira, Chinyama, Dixon, Hunt, Kayes, Mponda, Peterkins, and Ramsey.

In the course of his speech MR. BLACKWOOD said:— "One reason for our lack of confidence is that agreements, undertakings and understandings are not being honoured.

"The Constitution of the Federation, clause 99, says not less than seven nor more than nine years from the date of the coming into force of this Constitution there shall be convened a conference consisting of delegations to the Federation from each of the three territories and from the United Kingdom, chosen by their respective Governments for the purpose of reviewing this Constitution. The delegation from this territory was not chosen by its respective Government". It was chosen in defiance of article 99 by Mr. Macleod himself. If I am challenged I shall give chapter and verse.

"At the Lancaster House Conference there was an agreement. Mr. Macleod considers that he is not bound by that, although perhaps others are.

Increasing Mistrust Engendered

"His methods of conducting the conference appear calculated to breed mistrust. It may be that that is not the intention. Nonetheless, the methods he has adopted have engendered increasing mistrust.

"The method of convening a huge conference of all sorts of divergent views if you are having a symposium is no doubt a good thing. If you are endeavouring to achieve agreement it is not—for the method of breaking down that large group into little groups, where secret talks take place behind closed doors and then the parties come out and issue divergent statements, or don't as the case may be, but suggest or imply that this sort of thing can happen. The method of taking this little bunch away and talking to them unrecorded, uncommitted, breeds distrust. It must do.

"The principle of the Legislative Council has been sacrificed by Mr. Macleod in every respect. The delegations have not come from the Legislative Council. There has been the suggestion that the result of the Nyasaland talks could not have adequately been debated here because the Malawi Congress Party was not represented in this chamber. The predecessor of that party, the African National Congress, has been represented in this chamber. At one time it was very strongly represented here. But instead of pursuing the policy of working through the elected representatives and making others work through them as well, the policy has been to jettison them, to make it easy for people to ignore them, and to avoid them. That is a policy which must expose those who have to act responsibly to every challenge, and to assist those who do not wish to act responsibly to achieve power, authority, or the appearance of it, at the expense of those who act modestly. That is the policy which has been consistently pursued since the present Secretary of State took office.

"As an example of the flouting of the wishes of the elected representatives, the non-official members of this House asked unanimously for an extension of the tour of the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage. That again the Secretary of State saw fit to ignore. There was a time when it was recognized that in the gravest circumstances would the unanimous vote only in the Africans and non-Africans in the Legislative Council

be flouted, that does not appear to be the case any longer. Is that because of a stand that the people we must really consult are the nationalists? We on this side are coming to that conclusion.

The more important franchise regulations were published before the report of the working party was put in the hands of Members. That again is part of the policy pursued of flouting and belittling the non-official Members of this Council since Mr. Lennox-Boyd ceased to be Secretary of State.

"The Secretary of State ought to be the adviser of Her Majesty, and to be balancing the scales of all the matters affecting this Protectorate evenly, without personal interest and without the outside influences affecting him having any relation to those which affect us. Today it is increasingly clear to all that the United Kingdom Government is under continuous attack in regard to its colonial affairs, and it is equally clear from the verbal dancing that goes on that the United Kingdom Government would wish to evade further attacks of that nature, and as a result is pursuing a policy in Africa which has frequently been characterized as one of appeasement of the nationalists.

Guilt Complex About Colonies

"It has submitted in silence to a resolution in the United Nations requiring it to be rid of its Colonies by the end of this year. It did not oppose that. In those circumstances the U.K. Government cannot expect us to regard it as impartial, solely adjudged with what is right for this Protectorate. It has an eye over its own shoulder at the United Nations Organization and Russia and elsewhere. Indeed, it would appear to have a guilt complex about its Colonies and former Empire.

"It is becoming increasingly clear that the Minister concerned is no longer calm and confident; he has become angry on occasions under considerable stresses and strains and pressure. Even his personal future as a politician appears to be somewhat at stake. In those circumstances it is extremely difficult for him to act impartially, and those of us who support this motion feel that he should cease to be responsible for our affairs and that he should be aware of that.

"Not long ago in a speech to a specially convened gathering of schoolchildren he set up what he was pleased to call the four fallacies about Africa. Unfortunately, he overlooked a fallacy transcending the other four—that Mr. Macleod knows anything about Africa or the African. This might not be so fundamental if he took or sought the advice of those who do. As one who has watched him in action at two conferences, it was clear to me that he seldom, if ever, sought the views of those officials who were there.

"For these reasons I have neither trust nor confidence in Mr. Macleod. I feel that he has pursued a policy of sacrificing principle for expediency, of debasing the standards which all those in British countries expect to be maintained, in the pursuit of placating the nationalists; indeed, of sacrificing his duty to the inhabitants for the appeasement of the outside critics of British policy in Africa.

Sick and Disastrous

"In the newspaper EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of March 9 the editorial comment 'Matters of Moment' says: 'What is at stake—in the conflict over the Macleod proposals for Northern Rhodesia is not merely dissatisfaction amongst European Rhodesians and also among many thoughtful and responsible Africans with a sick and obviously disastrous piece of electoral arithmetic, but a determination to prevent irreparable damage being done to the Federation by a stubborn Minister in London who knows little about Africa, is disinclined to listen to men, official and non-official, who have given their lives to the continent, and is bent on getting what he wants when he wants it. As his blindness, blundering, bluff, and bluster over constitutional changes in Kenya and Nyasaland have made clear even to substantial sections of the general public, he cynically disregards principles, pledges, and important public pronouncements (including some of his own). He is in short politically the most untrustworthy Colonial Secretary in modern times...'

MR. SPEAKER: "The hon. Member must not attack the character of the rt. hon. gentleman. He may claim that his policies are mistaken or inconsistent, but he must not attack his character or impute improper motives".

MR. BLACKWOOD: "Mr. Speaker, I was quoting. I was saying that the points which I have made were not held by me alone or by Members here. The imputation was contained in a newspaper".

MR. A. C. W. DIXON, senior non-official member, said (in part):

"It was not without very grave consideration that this motion was drafted. It is in very clear and concise language, regarding which there can be no misunderstanding. It reads 'that this Council has no confidence in Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies'. In this House a number of non-official Members have repeatedly drawn the Government's attention to the steadily increasing breakdown of many of the things for which the British people have been rightly praised throughout the world.

"We have witnessed almost complete breakdown in respect for law and order. We have witnessed the adoption of an almost complete disregard for authority, and the introduction of arson, political assault, and intimidation as methods of persuasion. We have no reason to believe that we on this side of the House are the only people in this country who realize that there are hundreds of thousands of peacefully inclined Africans whose only desire is to continue the life that they know without fear, without worry. In general, life in Nyasaland today is very similar to that in parts of Europe during the era of Hitler's venture—a life very different from that in countries where there is a wholesome respect for laws which are administered without fear or favour.

Policy of Appeasement

"Not many years ago Nyasaland ranked as one of the most peaceful countries in the world. The change dates from the time when the then Rt. hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd resigned his office as Secretary of State. There are still many senior civil servants in Nyasaland who were occupying similar positions when Nyasaland could claim that its inhabitants were peaceful and law-abiding. I do not believe for one moment that those civil servants believed that the policies that they followed for so many years in respect of Nyasaland and its inhabitants were wrong. The change followed immediately on the change in the person occupying the post of Colonial Secretary.

"Who initiated the policy of appeasement? The answer to the question is not very far to seek. The man who cracks the whip—a very ambitious politician, Mr. Macleod. In 1914 a breach of an agreement was sufficient cause for Great Britain to take up arms. In those days an agreement freely entered into was a sacred thing. Today, as far as the Colonial Secretary is concerned, agreements are mere scraps of paper to be discarded as and when he deems fit. We in this country have every reason to distrust Iain Macleod, and distrust is akin to lack of confidence. He has forfeited every right to respect. We have no respect for him and certainly no confidence in him.

"Points of agreement have been broken one after another, to such a degree that we are now forced to the conclusion that the Secretary of State had no intention whatever of honouring the agreement that last August he announced to the world with such gusto—that he had reached agreement or forced us to reach agreement."

MR. SPEAKER: "Would the hon. Member please repeat his remark?"

Forced to Agree

MR. DIXON: "Forced us to agree. It was clearly agreed that a working party should be set up. The final report says: 'In particular, the Governor should be invited to appoint a working party to draw up detailed recommendations for such matters as the definition of the franchise qualifications'. To every person at that conference the word 'definition' meant 'to give certainty to'. The agreement further provided that those attending the conference should be kept in contact with the work of the conference.

"Now the first intimation that delegates to the Conference had that a working party had been set up was contained in a Secretariat letter, of August 29. It reads: 'The Acting Governor has appointed a working party to make recommendations in the light of the report on the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference, 1960, on arrangements which will be required for the holding of elections, including qualifications for the franchise, the registration of voters, the qualification and nomination of candidates, and the delimitation of constituencies, and any other measures which may seem necessary for this purpose'. That is one of the most extraordinary sets of instructions, having regard to the fact that with one exception

that of the enfranchisement of women, the franchise qualifications were agreed in London.

"The agreement reached in London between delegates of this country and the Secretary of State has been broken dozens of times. As one who was at the conference, I repeat that the only point regarding which there was not agreement, and which was one of the points specifically charged to the working party, was the question of the enfranchisement of women. On the other points, it was completely beyond the competence of the working party to start to mess around with points of agreement. They have produced a set of qualifications whereby the standard is so lowered. If they had been proposed in London the conference would have broken up forthwith. That is a breach of the agreement.

"There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that, irrespective of the phraseology used in the agreement, instructions were observed. Had the delegates to the conference been kept in touch by the working party, as was part and parcel of the agreement in London that they should be, the monotony of a report would never have been published. Why did the working party meddle with things that were already agreed?"

"On November 3 we handed a memorandum of rejection of the working party's report to the Chief Secretary for transmission to the Governor and a copy was sent to London. Subsequent events demonstrate that protests, no matter how valid, are just a waste of time, and they tend to demonstrate that H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonies considers that he was never bound by the agreement, and that he merely uses it when he deems it convenient. In his present career his whole path has been strewn with broken agreements. He fails not only in the eyes of his own countrymen, but in the eyes of thousands upon thousands of people who have been led in the past to put their trust in the integrity of the Colonial Office."

MR. E. C. PETERKINS said in a short speech:—

"I was taught to believe that an agreement made by a Minister of the Crown was sacred and would be observed in the spirit and the letter. This belief has been shaken to the very foundations. The trouble with our leaders these days is that they are first and foremost politicians, not statesmen. Does the British Government realize what it is doing to the loyalties of Europeans and Africans alike? I am not referring of course to our loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, but to our faith in the British Government.

"We stand by the agreement made in London. What we are against is that that agreement has been modified and changed in many vital ways. I do not blame any of our officials here. They have my deepest sympathy. I do blame the British Government, especially Mr. Macleod. Having come to an agreement, he should have seen that the terms were rigidly enforced and faith kept with all who attended the conference."

Europeans Expendable

MR. L. J. RUMSEY also spoke briefly, saying *inter alia*:—

"I thoroughly agree with what has been said by the three Members. Since Mr. Macleod took over the post of Secretary for Colonial Affairs the result of his efforts has been to destroy all faith in the British Government. We have completely lost faith in anything they say or guarantee to do. That is only a minor point presumably, as Europeans are expendable in the view of the British Government at present; but the result of Mr. Macleod's efforts in East Africa generally has been the ruination of many hundreds of pioneers who opened up the country many years ago under the impression that they would remain under the protection of the Crown."

COLONEL L. F. HUNT recalled that when Mr. Macleod had visited the Central Province a large number of non-officials had expressed their feeling that his visit had left a deepening mistrust.

"I was in Limbe shortly afterwards, and I called on the senior non-official Member and discussed the matter with him, and he informed me that we were not the only people who had that feeling; but, he said, he is a Minister of the Queen's Government and we have to trust him until he proves unworthy of that trust. This we consider has come to pass.

"Before the hon. gentleman came into office this was a delightful country. Now we are a country of fear, despondency for the future, and at an economic standstill. I have heard expressions which would not be allowed in this House used against H.M. Government and against this Minister in particular for meddling in affairs of which he obviously knows little and cares less. Distrust of this gentleman is now so deeply ingrained in the non-officials of this country, that I don't consider it can ever be eradicated. I therefore support this motion."

PERSONALIA

MR. D. MUGGERIDGE of the B.B.C. is visiting East Africa.

MR. and MRS. W. F. STUBBS will leave Cape Town in mid-April for the United Kingdom.

MISS MARGERY PERHAM is to give the Reith Lectures in the autumn on "The Colonial Reckoning".

MR. D. A. H. WRIGHT, H.B.M. Ambassador in Addis Ababa, and MRS. WRIGHT were in Kenya last week.

MR. LEE ST. LAWRENCE is in East Africa in connexion with President Kennedy's plans for a "peace corps".

SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE were last night the guests of honour at a large dinner of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club.

MR. RONALD NGALA, leader of the Kenya African Democratic Union, arrived at London Airport from Cairo last Thursday.

MR. HAROLD SOREF will leave London on April 20 for a visit to the Rhodesias and South Africa of about four or five months.

While MR. DUNCAN SANDYS is in West Africa, VISCOUNT KILMUR is acting as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, arrived back in Nairobi on Monday from his visits to Europe and the U.S.A.

THE HON. ROBERT BOSCAWEN and MRS. BOSCAWEN returned to London at the beginning of the week from their visits to East and Central Africa.

MR. TOM MBOYA is to speak at an African Freedom Day rally in New York on April 17. It is being organized by the American Committee on Africa.

MR. F. W. GREVILLE, who is farming in the Sinoina district of Southern Rhodesia, is now in England. So is MR. K. HOPE-CURRIE, who farms near Bulawayo.

SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK said in Nairobi at the beginning of the week that Kenyatta should not be released because he is "a very grave potential danger".

MR. JOHN H. LASCELLES, London director of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, will leave London by air a fortnight today to spend about a month in the Rhodesias.

CAPTAIN CHARLES ELSON, master of the British India vessel DARA, which sank on Monday in the Persian Gulf, was at one time on the company's East African run. All the officers are safe.

Arrivals in London from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia include DR. R. PERSEY, MR. & MRS. H. O'DONNELL, MR. & MRS. R. A. R. PATON, MR. H. B. COLDICOTT and MR. & MRS. G. MONTGOMERY.

AIR COMMODORE A. M. BENTLEY, Royal Rhodesian Air Force, has been appointed an additional Aide-de-Camp to THE QUEEN. He succeeds AIR COMMODORE (now AIR VICE-MARSHAL) E. W. S. JACKLIN, R.R.A.F.

MR. W. B. L. MONSON, an Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, who accompanied MR. MACLEOD to the Tanganyika Constitutional Conference in Dar es Salaam, is spending several weeks in Kenya and Uganda.

MR. J. W. MILLS, a solicitor in Kitwe, MR. N. J. CARR, a game warden in Northern Rhodesia, and MR. S. W. COLEMAN, Deputy Commissioner for Local Government in that Protectorate, are now in the United Kingdom.

COLONEL FRANK WILKINSON COOK has arrived in Dar es Salaam to assume command of the 6th Battalion The King's African Rifles. He was previously in command of the depot in Pontefract of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

LORD and LADY ALPORT and their three children sail today for the Cape in the PRETORIA CASTLE on their way to Salisbury, where LORD ALPORT will enter upon his duties as High Commissioner in the Federation for the United Kingdom.

SIR CHARLES HARTWELL, chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Public Service Commission, has arrived in Nyasaland to preside over the constituencies Commission. The other members are Mr. G. W. Y. HUCKS and MR. L. M. BANDAWE.

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE, who was for nearly a decade leader of the European elected members in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, announced on Monday that he had joined the United National Independence Party, led by MR. KAUNDA.

THE EARL OF PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, SIR HILTON POYNTON, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and SIR HENRY LINTOTT, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, are to attend the independence celebrations in Sierra Leone on April 27.

MR. J. P. MURRAY, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London, is giving a reception tomorrow evening for SIR MWANAWINA LEWANIKA, Paramount Chief of the Barotse, and his delegation. MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, will entertain the Paramount Chief and his party next Monday evening.

SIR RONALD PRAIN, president of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, left London at the weekend for Johannesburg to address the Seventh Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Conference. He will then fly to the United States, return to London the week after next, and leave again for Salisbury within a couple of days.

The Commonwealth Writers of Britain gave a party in London last night at which MR. HUGH FRASER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, MR. BERNARD BAINE, Joint Parliamentary Secretary in the Commonwealth Relations Office, and SIR ANGUS GILLAN, chairman of the Royal Over-Seas League, were among the guests.

MR. CHARLES DEMOREE NEWBOLD, since 1948 Legal Secretary to the East Africa High Commission, has been appointed a Justice of Appeal in the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. He was born in New York in 1909, educated in Barbados and at Keble College, Oxford, called to the Bar in 1931, and after a period in private practice joined the Colonial Service in Trinidad in 1935, serving later in Jamaica.

MR. PETER SMITHERS, Tory M.P. for Winchester since 1950, who as a delegate to the Special Political Committee of the United Nations said last week that the British vote would be cast for a resolution advocating abandonment of the policy of apartheid in South Africa, was from 1956 to 1959 Parliamentary Private Secretary to MR. LENNOX-BOYD, then Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Smithers described apartheid as "an intractable and dangerous problem" and a policy which had grave international repercussions, particularly in Africa; it was, he said, "an essay in the art of folly" and "a reproach to mankind".

Recent arrivals in England by the British India liner UGANDA included: COLONEL H. G. MONTEITH, from Beira; and MR. & MRS. E. G. ANSELL, CDR. & MRS. DIXON, MR. & MRS. R. C. GAYMER, LT.-COL. G. V. HOTBLACK, MR. & MRS. W. P. LANGBRIDGE, MR. & MRS. C. SANDYS-LUMSDAINE, BRIGADIER H. E. MOORE, MR. & MRS. G. H. NICOLL, MR. & MRS. F. RODWELL, MR. & MRS. R. L. SAYERS, MR. & MRS. C. C. SPENCER, MR. & MRS. C. W. P. SWAN, MR. & MRS. C. S. WALLACE, and MR. & MRS. N. C. W. YONGE, from Mombasa.

New Federal High Commissioner

Reception for Mr. and Mrs. A. E. P. Robinson

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, who retired on Wednesday of last week from the office of High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Lady Rennie gave two receptions last week for Mr. A. E. P. Robinson, the new High Commissioner, and Mrs. Robinson.

Among those present were several of the Commonwealth High Commissioners and:—

Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Allesbrook, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Lord & Lady Baden-Powell, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Baring, Sir B. Barnett, Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Baxter, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Bevan, Mr. T. J. Bligh, Sir Hilary & Lady Blood, Viscount Boyd of Merton, Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Braine, Mr. & Mrs. G. I. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. P. H. A. Brownrigg, Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Burns, Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Bush, Sir Beresford & Lady Clark, Lord Colgrain, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. C. Coventry, Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Crane, Col. & the Hon. Mrs. Crowe-Read, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Cutting, Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Daniell, Mr. D. K. Daniels, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Dashwood, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Dell, Sir Gerard & Lady d'Erlanger, Mr. & Mrs. G. Dimond, Mr. S. F. St. C. Duncan, Mr. G. S. Dunnett,

Sir Thomas & Lady Eades, Mr. F. V. Emrys Evans, Mr. & Mrs. W. K. Ferris, Air Chief Marshal Sir Francis & Lady Fogarty, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Fordham, Lord & Lady Forester, Sir Stafford & Lady Foster-Sutton, Professor & Mrs. S. D. Frankel, the Hon. Hugh & Lady Antonia Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. R. Freeman, Sir Angus & Lady Gillan, Sir Leslie & the Hon. Lady Gamage, Lady Gammans, Lord & Lady Godber, Sir Arthur Griffin, Sir Geoffrey & Lady Gibbs, Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Gillespie, Mr. A. Grays, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Mr. & Mrs. L. P. Gumede, Sir Norman & Lady Gwatkin, Sir Horace & Lady Hamilton, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hammond, Mr. F. A. K. Harrison, Sir Ernest & Lady Harston, Major & Mrs. Lewis Hastings, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hawksley, Major-General D. C. Hawthorn, Sir Ralph & Lady Hone, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. M. Haigs.

Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Keenleyside, Viscount Knollys, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Lascelles, Lord & Lady Latymer, the Hon. Leslie & Mrs. Leathers, Sir F. & Lady Leith-Ross, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Le Tocq, Sir Arthur & Lady Lowey, Sir H. & Lady Lintott, Sir Douglas & Lady Logan, Col. B. J. D. Lumsden, Mr. B. F. Macdona, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McDonagh, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. G. McLagan, Professor & Mrs. M. Macmillan, Mr. N. J. McNally, Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Mathews, Mr. P. Mason, Mrs. S. M. Meredith, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Michie, Lord & Lady Milverton, Viscount & Viscountess Monckton, Miss D. M. de R. Monreal, Sir Roland & Lady Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Murray, Lord & Lady Nathan, Mr. & Mrs. O. S. Naylor, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Nicholas.

Wing Cdr. & Mrs. P. M. Pascoe, Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Pears, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Pegg, Mr. J. Pollock, Mr. & Mrs. H. Pooley, Mr. F. Pope, Sir Richard Powell, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Power, Sir Peveril & Lady William-Powlett, Sir Hilton Poynton, Sir Ronald & Lady Prain, Major-General & Mrs. C. R. Price, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Rayment, Mr. J. B. Reavill, Mr. & Mrs. W. Rendell, Miss Alison Rennie, Miss Rhodes, Mr. H. W. Roberts, Miss Peta Robinson, Miss Paule Robinson, the Rev. D. Maxwell Robertson, Lord & Lady Robins, Sir Algernon & Lady Rumbold, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. B. Rose, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Russell, Mr. & Mrs. Edmund de Rothschild, Mr. & Mrs. F. Seeböhm, Mr. G. E. B. Shannon, Sir Joseph & Lady Sheridan, Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Short, Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Silversides, Mr. & Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. H. Griffin Smith, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. P. Spearing, Sir Robert & Lady Stanley, Mr. Whitney & Lady Daphne Straight, Mr. D. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Tuke, Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Vambe, Miss J. Vickers, Mr. P. H. B. Wall, Mr. & Mrs. N. D. Watson, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Watt, Mr. A. McM. Webster, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. A. West, Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Westall, Mr. & Mrs. J. O. M. Wilkinson, Sir Alexander & Lady Williams, Mr. H. Wilmot, Mr. B. J. Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Wilson, Mr. O. Woods, and Mr. & Mrs. S. E. R. Wynne.

Mr. Nkumbula to Appeal

A BAN IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA ON Mr. Harry Nkumbula, president of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, will be temporarily lifted in order to enable him to appeal in the Federal Supreme Court against a 15-month prison sentence for causing the death of another African by dangerous driving.

Dr. Fisher in Uganda

New Anglican Church Province

DR. GEOFFREY FISHER, making his last overseas visit as Archbishop of Canterbury, toured Uganda dioceses as a preliminary to the inauguration of the new Anglican Province of Uganda under Dr. Leslie Brown as the first archbishop.

When Dr. Fisher reached Entebbe by air from London last Thursday he was greeted by the Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, and a few hours later baptized Sir Frederick's granddaughter at a private service in the Church of St. John. He also dedicated a primatial cross of silver and ivory presented by Sir Frederick and his two sons in memory of Lady Crawford, who died last September.

Later the Archbishop called on the Kabaka of Buganda. After visits to Gulu and Soroti, he laid the foundation-stone for the new cathedral at Mbale on Sunday.

Political Snooper

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, president of the Nyasaland Malawi Congress Party, who arrived in London on Sunday, said at the airport that he had come to "do some political snooping" and meet his many friends in London, which was a second home for him, since he had lived here for so many years. He was, he said, awaiting the burial certificate of the Federation, and had no anxiety about Nyasaland's economy, for "at least three foreign investors have come and talked to me about how much money they would like to bring into my country; people from certain countries are very much interested in pouring money into Nyasaland". He will fly to the U.S.A. next week to address universities and colleges.

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£280m. Invested in Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt

Sir Ronald Prain Expects Over-production of Copper to Continue Until 1964

AT TODAY'S MONEY VALUES the investment in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia totals about £280m., said SIR ROBERT PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, in London last Thursday, when he addressed an informal meeting of shareholders of R.S.T. and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.

His figure of £280m., he said represented investment in the development of the copper mines by the various companies and the expenditure by the Government on railways and roads in that part of Northern Rhodesia.

There would, Sir Ronald Prain estimated, continue to be over-production of copper in the world for the next two years or so, but he expected a balance to be reached between consumption and output sometime in 1964.

This group was investing about £15m. on the development of the Mufulira and Chibuluma mines, thus clearly demonstrating its confidence in the future, despite the political situation and the statistical position of copper.

Sir Ronald explained that it would be fallacious to assume that the right price for copper nowadays should be a figure three or four times what would have been considered normal before the last war. When hostilities started the London quotation for copper was £43 5s. per ton, but since the 'twenties the price had fluctuated between £18 and £80. Some people therefore thought that a satisfactory figure today should be between £150 and £200.

Inflationary Factor

If account were taken merely of the inflationary factor, that argument would be justified, but it was invalidated by the fact that almost everywhere in the world the grade of ore now being mined was a good deal poorer than in pre-war days. Moreover, the output from open-cast mines was less and from underground mines more, and mining was being done at increasingly greater depths. For these reasons and because much of the output had to face longer hauls to the sea, costs of production had risen well above the inflationary quotient; and he expected the upward trend to continue.

It was on these grounds that he had said in the past that a price of about £240 would be reasonable. He did not, of course, plead for a fixed price, but for stability within a reasonably narrow price range, one which would not lead fabricators to substitute other raw materials for copper.

In the course of his address Sir Ronald Prain also said:

"The curtailment in production which we and other African producers made last October was not, of course, in itself sufficient to correct the world over-supply position, and had it not been for a strike in Chile prices would have fallen instead of remaining fairly steady. Prices did start to fall in January when the strike was settled, but the announcement of production cuts by major producers in the United States, Chile, and Peru halted this downward trend. The cuts and withholdings from the market, which by then amounted to an annual rate of about 300,000 short tons, were still not sufficient and had it not been for the troubles in the Congo and political uncertainty in Rhodesia, there would doubtless have been a resumption in the downward movement.

"World supply of refined copper still exceeds demand by about 150,000 tons a year. This is not very much when related to world production of refined copper of about 4.5m. tons, but it is the last ton of excess or shortage which determines the price trend.

"The immediate short-term outlook is somewhat confused because of a conflict of two forces. The first is that the statistical position still reflects a condition of oversupply, which would normally argue for lower prices; the second factor, however, is the political uncertainty over certain of the more important producing areas, a main factor contributing to the support which the market is experiencing. It would be unrealistic for the copper producing industry to go on for long refusing to face increased curtailment merely because the price is not falling; because this would mean a

still further aggravation of the statistical position, with all the long-term problems that that brings.

"I am not advocating increased curtailment now, so much as adumbrating a general principle that curtailment policy should be based on statistical evidence rather than on market factors.

"Consumption of copper in Europe, which has made a spectacular advance in the last year or two, and which is now far in excess of that of the United States, has been maintained at a satisfactory level. A business recovery in the United States might very well alter the copper statistical position in the course of a few weeks.

"With regard to the long-term prospects for copper, my confidence remains unchanged. Provided the price does not rise to a level which would lead to substitution, and that world peace-time prosperity continues, we can expect some excess production capacity continuing until about 1963 and a rough balance in about 1964.

"Meantime producers are far from complacent about the need for increased efforts to promote the uses of copper, publicize its qualities, and meet competition from other materials.

"The agencies established on both sides of the Atlantic to carry out research and promotion programmes are getting into their stride. The Copper Products Development Association, based in New York, with more than 30 members representing over 90% of the free world's copper production, is sponsoring an extensive programme of research, designed primarily to develop new uses for copper and its alloys.

"The Copper Promotion Producers' Committee, based in Europe, represents nearly all the African producers, with a combined production of over one million tons of copper a year. It is stimulating promotion work in the main European markets, including the United Kingdom. Its object is primarily to increase the consumption of copper in its already known uses. Our group is a member both of the association and the committee.

"We are engaged in important development schemes at Mufulira and Chibuluma. Both schemes are making good progress.

"The Mufulira project is by far the bigger. The work, scheduled to be completed by the middle of next year, will increase the producing capacity of Mufulira by about 50%. With an annual capacity of something like 150,000 long tons, Mufulira will thus become next year the second largest underground copper mine in the world, second only in terms of production to El Teniente mine in the Andes mountains of Chile.

Confidence in the Future

"At Chibuluma a much smaller project when completed in three years will add about 4,000 long tons to the annual output.

"Progress on both these schemes — which together involve a capital expenditure of close on £15m. — has not been affected in any way by our decision last October to reduce our rate of production. The curtailment was a short-term measure to help meet what we believe is a temporary situation of over-supply. Our determination to press ahead with these plans reflects our confidence in the long-term future of the industry.

"Last November an agreement on African advancement was reached between the copper companies and the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union. An earlier temporary agreement, signed in 1955, made available to our African employees certain jobs previously reserved for Europeans, and in principle breached the industrial colour bar. The agreement provided for negotiations to follow a survey of all the jobs covered by the Mine Workers' Union. This survey was completed in June, 1958, but a seven-week strike towards the end of that year, on a different issue, delayed the reopening of discussions.

"After months of negotiations under the aegis of the Mining Joint-Industrial Council, a plan based on the principle established by the 1955 agreement was evolved, and an agreement signed in November, 1960, provides for a unified wage scale and for the further advancement of Africans in the industry.

"There is still much to be achieved, but the whole question of African advancement is being tackled with common sense and realism.

"One of the biggest hurdles to African progression in the economic, social and political fields in Rhodesia is the shortage of facilities for education. Last year I referred to the assistance which our companies and those of the Anglo-American group were giving in order to expand educational facilities for Africans in the Copperbelt and Broken Hill areas.

This assistance will total £16m., half as a gift and half as low-interest loans to the Northern Rhodesian Government. By the time the new school year began last August nearly 2,000 children who could not otherwise have been accommodated were received into primary schools.

"The Northern Rhodesia Educational Trust, formed to direct this assistance, is now building four new junior secondary schools on the Copperbelt and one at Broken Hill. These will be ready in August this year to receive a total of 360 pupils.

"Our group has recently made a further donation of £100,000 to the multi-racial University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This money is to be devoted towards the cost of setting up a medical school.

"Next week marks the opening in Johannesburg of the Seventh Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress.

"It is 31 years since the congress was last held in Southern Africa. What in 1930 was an embryo industry has grown into the most concentrated copper mining area in the world, embracing the four largest tonnage-producing mines in Africa — Mufulira and Roan Antelope in our group, and Nchanga and Rhokana in the Anglo American group.

"Towards the end of February the Federal Government enacted legislation to control all exchange and currency transactions within the Federation. There is no reason to believe that the new regulations will materially affect our normal operations. They are in no way intended to restrict the movement of capital and income by non-residents. Shareholders in this country should be unaffected by the additional controls.

"The Federal Minister of Finance has described the imposition of these regulations as 'distasteful', and I have not met anyone in the Federation who disagrees with him. We all share his hope that by 1962 his Government will consider that the circumstances which gave rise to the imposition of the regulations will have vanished.

"The imposition of the exchange control regulations has, of course stemmed from the deterioration in the political situation in the Federation, and to a lesser extent from events in neighbouring countries, including the Congo and the Union of South Africa. The most important factor on which the future prosperity of our companies depends is the satisfactory political evolution of the territories in which we operate. Our companies are well endowed with all other assets conducive to long and successful mining operations — an efficient organization, loyal employees, adequate ore reserves, and the production of an essential commodity. But we need stable

political conditions to ensure the smooth running and expansion of our activities, and the problem of ensuring these conditions still remains to be solved. "The whole future of the Federation is still being discussed at the highest levels.

No Part in Politics

"The R.S.T. group takes no part in politics; it is, in any case, improper for a group of companies like ours — or any other company, for that matter — to have a corporate view on political issues. On the other hand, some of you may know that I gave evidence before the Monckton Commission, and in my chairman's statement last November I expressed the belief that the general principles underlying the Monckton Report should receive the firm support of 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. I emphasize again that the views I expressed before the Monckton Commission and in my chairman's statement are my personal views.

"With world attention focussed on the Federation, and in the face of many wild and conflicting public utterances, shareholders must often feel considerable concern for the future of their investment in our companies. The cut-and-thrust tactics of the opposing political parties have tended to obscure the real issue, which remains the vital one of so arranging matters that on the one hand the Africans are enabled to play a fair part in the Government and life of the country, and, on the other hand, the Europeans are enabled to continue in full security the substantial contribution they have already made to the development of the country, which is equally their own home.

"As far as Northern Rhodesia is concerned, I feel that, whatever Constitution may be agreed, and whatever Government may result, that Government must, in its own interests and in the interests of all the inhabitants, realizing that the continuance and steady expansion of efficient mining operations are vital to the prosperity of the country.

"As I said in my chairman's statement two years ago: 'I am certain that the copper mines of Central Africa are an indispensable part of the structure of modern civilization and will be required to play an increasingly important part in the world's industrial developments for the foreseeable future'. Nothing has occurred to lead me to change this view'.

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DIRECTORATE

SMITH MACKENZIE AND COMPANY, LIMITED, announce the retirement on March 31, 1961, of two of their directors, Mr. R. W. Burt and Mr. W. I. T. de C. Wheeler on account of other commitments, and the appointment of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Twining, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., on April 1, 1961, as a director of the company.

LORD TWINING has had a long and distinguished career in the Colonial Administrative Service, and will be remembered particularly for his period of nine years as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika. His considerable knowledge of East African affairs will be of great benefit to a company whose interests and activities extend throughout the four East African territories.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

R. H. MACHIN,
Secretary.

Kenyatta My Friend, Says Mr. Erskine

MR. DEREK ERSKINE, one of the new "national" members of the Legislative Council in Kenya, who describes himself as a friend of Kenyatta, has arrived in England to seek the release of the Mau Mau leader. On his arrival a few days ago he told the Press:—

"I was a friend of Jomo's before he was imprisoned nine years ago, and nothing has since happened to change my opinion of him. He has completed his seven-year sentence and is now 73. I do not think that at this stage of his life he would wish to play an active part in politics. He should be set free immediately and allowed to return to his home, where he would be accessible to everybody."

Mr. Erskine, who described himself as a Conservative, said that the Governor of Kenya was the stumbling-block to the release of Kenyatta, which offered the only way of breaking the political deadlock. It was unfortunate that Sir Patrick Renshaw should believe the atrocity stories in the Corfield Report on Mau Mau, when in fact all the atrocities had occurred after Kenyatta's arrest.

To all Africans Kenyatta was a symbol of freedom, and an increasing number of Europeans in Kenya now shared the view which Mr. Erskine had come to London to express. He had asked for an interview with the Secretary of State and hoped to meet M.P.s. of all parties.

In a television programme Mr. Erskine described Kenyatta as the father of freedom and his trial as "a frame-up". Mr. F. D. Corfield, author of the report which bears his name, has commented that "the Frankenstein monster of Mau Mau was born before the declaration of the emergency, and those who conceived it cannot escape moral responsibility for its subsequent and inevitable growth". He also referred to "the rising tide of intimidation, mass oath-taking, and assassination before Kenyatta's arrest".

Visiting the Federation

NINE PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESSMEN, including five well-known journalists, left London Airport on Saturday to spend a fortnight in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland as guests of the Federal Government.

All will be entirely free to meet whomsoever they may wish during their visit, and all will be offered special facilities for inquiry into those aspects of Federal affairs which particularly interest them.

The members of the delegation are:—

MR. ARTHUR CHRISTIANSEN, editorial adviser to Associated Television, Ltd., a director of Independent Television News, and for many years editor of the *Daily Express*;

MR. JOHN CONNELL, for many years leader-writer to the *Evening News*, London, a regular contributor to other publications, and a broadcaster, who recently visited Kenya;

DR. MELVILLE DUNN, a leading personality in the Church of Scotland, former controller of the Scottish Service of the B.B.C., and a member of Edinburgh City Council;

MR. W. P. N. EDWARDS, director of home services of the Federation of British Industries;

MR. T. GREENWELL, chief leader-writer of the *Yorkshire Post*;

THE REV. ANDREW HERRON, a minister of the Church of Scotland, and clerk to the Presbytery of Glasgow;

MR. R. D. KERNOHAN, chief leader-writer of the *Glasgow Herald*;

MR. J. POLLOCK, head of the Rhodesian bureau of Argus South African Newspapers, London; and

COLONEL H. J. WILSON, deputy president of the National Farmers' Union.

Unemployment in Central Africa

TEN MINISTERS of the Governments of the Federation, the two Rhodesias, and Nyasaland assembled in Salisbury at the beginning of this week under the chairmanship of Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Federal Minister of Economic Affairs, to discuss unemployment problems in British Central Africa. They meet as an economic advisory committee to the four Governments. A few days before the gathering it was officially stated that African unemployment within the Federation had reached a figure of about 80,000, or 8% of the total African labour force last year.

Lord Salisbury Resigns

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, acting on medical advice, has resigned from the boards of the British South Africa Company and its subsidiaries. On the day of the announcement last week Lady Salisbury and he left London for a holiday of about three weeks in Spain and Portugal. Lord Salisbury, who is 67 years of age, is a director of the Westminster Bank and the Westminster Foreign Bank.

Kenya Closes Salisbury Office

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has closed its office in the Federation and withdrawn its trade representative, Mr. J. H. Martin, who was appointed about 18 months ago. The reason for the closing of the office is officially stated to be the need to economize.

Uganda's new Legislative Council is to meet next month. The East Africa High Commission met in Entebbe on Monday.

Six members of the Swedish Labour Organization have paid a short visit to East Africa.

About 100,000 bags of yellow maize, the gift of the U.S. Government, and about the same quantity bought from Southern Rhodesia will be unloaded in Mombasa this month, constituting Kenya's first large imports of maize for 17 years. The grain is needed for famine-stricken areas. H.M. Government has given £60,000 towards the cost of distribution, and all the agencies concerned in the work have waived or drastically reduced their charges as their contribution to famine relief.

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Satisfy

"Prophet of the Tree" Recaptured

Police Call in Mountaineers

THREE MEMBERS of the Uganda Mountain Club aided the police in recapturing an escaped prisoner from the top of the 400ft. high, steeple-like Kungu Rock near Kampala which is sacred in Buganda mythology and scalable only by experts.

The prisoner, Matiya Kiganira, known as "The Prophet of the Tree" when he was convicted six years ago, had told a crowd which gathered below: "I did not climb up here; God brought me from prison and set me here to preach to you."

In 1956 a police officer was killed and three policemen wounded in an attempt to arrest Kiganira, who had lodged in a tree. He was found guilty of inciting his followers to murder. He recently escaped from Kitalya prison farm, and a week later appeared on the rock, whither a large crowd went, some hoping to benefit from his reputed healing powers.

When police efforts to dislodge him had failed, the Mountain Club was consulted. Mr. Andrew Stuart (Assistant Resident in Buganda, and a son of a former Bishop of Uganda), Mr. John Kelley (a Kampala businessman), and Mr. John Harrop (of the Agricultural Department), volunteered to scale the rock and bring the man down. Mr. Stuart went first and had to disarm Kiganira and grapple with him on the narrow rock platform. That dangerous task done, the man was roped and lowered into the custody of the police.

Financing African Farm Schemes

World Bank to Lend Kenya £3m.

MR. K. W. S. MACKENZIE, Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya, who arrived in London from the United States last Thursday and left yesterday to fly back to Nairobi, told journalists that as soon as the necessary legislation was enacted in Kenya, he hoped by the end of next month, the World Bank would lend Kenya up to £3m. towards the cost of financing the Kenya Government's programme for the settlement of African farmers in the Highlands.

It was calculated that to June 30, 1963, about £8.8m. would be required for that scheme. H.M. Government had promised £2.15m. in Exchequer Loans and £440,000 in Colonial Development and Welfare grants, and it was hoped to obtain £14m. by loans from the Colonial Development Corporation. H.M. Government would need to guarantee the World Bank loan.

The intention was to draw money from that bank by instalments for specific sub-projects, each of about 20,000 acres, and likely to be proposed, at intervals of from three to six months. By this method there would be increased flexibility and lower interest charges, for interest, at the rate then ruling on the New York market, would run only from the acceptance of each sub-project. Repayment would be over 20 years, with amortization by equated annual instalments.

United Kingdom Exchequer loans would probably be for not less than 25 years, with interest at 4% above the borrowing rate paid by H.M. Government at the time. The C.D.C. loan would be for 25 years and at 11% above the ruling rate for British Government stock.

Lukiko Suspensions

SEVENTEEN MEMBERS of the Buganda Lukiko, including two Ministers and two chiefs, were suspended by the Speaker, Mr. E. M. Kalule, after the Lukiko had voted to expel members and dismiss officials who had voted in the Uganda elections in defiance of the boycott decreed by the Kabaka's Government. Those suspended included Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, president of the Democratic Party, Mr. J. P. Musoke, Minister of Justice, and Mr. A. K. Mayanja, Minister of Education. On Monday, however, when the Lukiko met again, members were told that a special committee had cleared the two Ministers, the two chiefs, and eight other members of the allegation of having voted. It recommended that allegations against the remaining six should be referred to a special court.

NOTICE BY

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K.A.D.U. May Co-operate

Mr. Ngala Preparing the Way?

THE POSSIBILITY of K.A.D.U.'s participation in Kenya's new Government, with K.A.N.U. in willing opposition, has increased so much that Mr. James Gichuru, K.A.N.U. president, said at the week-end, after meetings of the party's parliamentary group and governing council and discussions with the Governor, that while K.A.N.U. remained obdurate in its refusal to join a Government while Kenyatta was not set free it was quite prepared to see K.A.D.U. in power.

The Governor was obdurate on the question of Kenyatta's release and would grant no concessions, Mr. Gichuru said.

Meanwhile Mr. Ronald Ngala, K.A.D.U. president, had arrived in London, ostensibly to press the Colonial Secretary once again to give way on the Kenyatta issue, but mainly, it was believed, to prepare the way for K.A.D.U.'s acceptance of the task of forming a Government.

Kenya's new Legislative Council should have met for the first time last Thursday. The Governor had, however, postponed the opening because of the African parties' refusal to co-operate.

In place of the formal meeting, the 65 members met privately to hear an address by the Speaker, Mr. Humphrey Slade, on the alternatives facing them. The Governor, he said, would have to nominate sufficient officials and others to provide a majority or suspend the Legislative Council and govern by decree, if the elected Africans stood by their determination not to take part in the Government.

The latter course, he said, "would be a reversion by our own volition to pure colonial autocracy. It would be such a blow to the prestige and very existence of the Legislative Council that there could be no quick or easy recovery. It would be a complete betrayal of all those who have elected you."

The deadlock could not continue for long, since the budget had to be passed by June 30. If a Government of elected members had not been formed by the end of this month, the Governor might have to take one of the alternative courses outlined.

Officials in Nairobi have expressed fears that if the Governor has to take authoritarian measures a campaign of civil disobedience may be started.

Earlier in the week Mr. Gichuru had said, after he had unsuccessfully pleaded yet again with the Governor, to release Kenyatta immediately: "Tension is growing. Soon the African leaders will be unable to stem trouble. It will come from the people, not the leaders. It is difficult to understand the Governor's way of thinking, but we believe that some high officials have threatened to resign if Kenyatta is set free."

On Thursday Mr. Ibrahim Nathoo, Kenya's Asian Minister of Works, resigned on the Kenyatta issue, being the third Minister to take that course. The two others were Africans.

When Mr. Ngala, who had earlier resigned as Minister of Labour, arrived in London he said: "The Governor's policy on the Kenyatta issue is dictatorial and unreasonable. It is not in keeping with the circumstances, wishes and interests of our people in Kenya. Even the British M.P.s who have recently visited our country, including Mr. Callaghan, the Shadow Colonial Secretary, share this view."

In a BBC interview he added that "all people of all races in Kenya feel the same about Kenyatta as we do. His release is a moral issue."

Commenting on Mr. Ngala's visit, the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* cabled: "The winning of financial support from Whitehall is the main purpose of the visit. K.A.D.U. has asked for a grant of £20m., and Mr. Ngala is far more intent on persuading the British Government to make a move in this direction than on achieving his public and virtually unattainable purpose of persuading Mr. Macleod to set aside the Governor's decision not to release Kenyatta until a Government has been formed."

Four Conditions

Financial support from Whitehall was one of four conditions K.A.D.U. wished to secure before it could help to form a Government, the others being detachment of one or two members from K.A.N.U.'s ranks, a formula for the release of Kenyatta, and sufficient support from the Asian and European members.

On the other hand, "K.A.N.U. members, having given up all hope of persuading the Governor to grant them any concession, are looking forward almost with glee to the prospect of going into opposition. They are counting on being able to push the more moderate K.A.D.U. into taking upon itself the odium of responsibility, after which K.A.N.U. will be able to spend a happy year attacking all its enemies simultaneously—K.A.D.U., the administration and the Lancaster House Constitution. K.A.N.U. leaders are feeling very comfortable, convinced that once K.A.D.U. has taken office it will be a simple matter to discredit it as a party of Government stooges."

The Lancaster House Constitution provides for four African, three European, one Asian, and four official Ministers. K.A.N.U. at present has 19 supporters in the Legislative Council against K.A.D.U.'s 15. Seven members support Mr. Michael Blundell's New Kenya Party, which has undertaken to back either African party if it can form a reasonable Government.

A Kenya Ministry of Information circular stated last week that "Mr. Jomo Kenyatta and his family arrived by air at Maralal, where he would continue to reside under a restriction order. Hitherto the former Mau Mau leader has been referred to only as "Kenyatta" or "Jomo Kenyatta."

On Monday Mr. Ngala and Mr. D. O. Erskine, the European "national" member of the Legislative Council who has been pressing for Kenyatta's release, saw the Colonial Secretary. A second meeting was arranged for Tuesday.

Mr. Ngala expressed disappointment after the interview, but said Mr. Macleod thought an acceptable formula could be found. He was to see the Colonial Secretary again today.

Several thousand deaths have occurred in a yellow fever epidemic in Ethiopia.

While waiting to cast their votes during the election in Uganda, two African women of north-east Ankole gave birth to babies, one of them twins. Both then voted.

A fourth African, James Phiri, has been sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs. Lillian Burton in Ndola last May, the court having found he was over 18 at the time; sentence had been postponed for determination of his age.

The National Democratic Party's vice-secretary-general, Enos Nkala, has successfully appealed against a conviction under the Sedition Act, but the High Court in Southern Rhodesia has dismissed his appeal against conviction under the Public Order Act. The sentence of three months' imprisonment therefore stands.

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Governor's Farewell Broadcast

Nyasaland on Brink of Forward Surge

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, who left that country on Monday on retirement from the Colonial Service, said in a Federation-wide broadcast on Sunday night that this was not the time to look back in anger, but forward in hope, trust and confidence.

The people of this country have made great advance towards assuming responsibility for their own affairs. It is probably true that we are now poised on the brink of a tremendous surge forward in collective endeavour and achievement.

The spirit of advancement and the will to succeed is evident everywhere in Nyasaland, and it is these qualities that give me the greatest confidence in the future of this country. The next few months will see the start of a new experiment in mutual co-operation and racial and political tolerance and understanding.

The enthusiasm shown by everyone during the recent registration of voters for the coming general election is perhaps indicative of the growing interest and realization of our individual responsibility towards the people, State, and Government.

Your task, however, does not end with the vote. Before you lies the challenge of a new Administration and an advanced Constitution. These can succeed only if there is the will and determination to make them work, and this is all part of the process of proving oneself capable and ready to assume full responsibility for the welfare and happiness of everyone who has made his home in Nyasaland.

The Government and other organizations are doing all they can to hasten the training and preparation of Africans for responsible posts in the administration of the country. The civil servant is the foundation of good government—of any Government.

The more advanced his knowledge and skills, the more value he is to those who now or later have the responsibility for making the laws and politics of Nyasaland. The civil servant is after all the instrument of rule and administration, and his loyalty to the Government must remain at all times beyond question or reproach.

It is a great comfort to me on my departure therefore that we are producing a home-bred civil servant of this nature. He is acquiring qualifications here or through overseas training schemes. I am confident he will always uphold the finest traditions of service, maintaining at all times an honest integrity, impartial judgment, and a true sense of allegiance—in spite of his own personal or political opinions.

During the past five years we have passed through difficult as well as happy times, but throughout the country has continued to maintain a steady pace in social, economic, and constitutional progress. This surely is the prime responsibility of any Government.

There have been great problems to overcome in the past, and there are bound to be difficulties in the constructive years ahead. In spite of this I am convinced that the combined talents, skills, efforts, and determination of all our people, with the assistance of our many friends in the expanding Commonwealth, will prove sufficient to create a sound, stable, and economically balanced nation that will set an example in statesmanship and achievement for the rest of Africa.

It is not for us at this stage, therefore, to brood over troubled times of the past. Nyasaland is on the verge of emerging as a country in its own right, with a representative Government of its own choosing. Let us therefore not look back in anger but forward in hope, trust and confidence.

More than 500 Europeans, Asians, and Africans took farewell of Sir Robert and Lady Armitage when they left Chileka Airport on Monday for Salisbury.

Later that day Sir Glyn Jones was sworn in as Governor by the Chief Justice at a ceremony in the Legislative Council in Zomba.

Sir Glyn "Needs No Warning"

In a front-page editorial the *Nyasaland Times* says that the new Governor needs no warning that his policies "are almost bound to make him unpopular in certain quarters".

As Chief Secretary, Sir Glyn was 'pitchforked' on to the Nyasaland scene at a time when the future was barely discernible through the clouds of jealousy, changing policies, dismay and content. Treading the narrow path which was the

only one open to him, he has already helped Sir Robert Armitage to lay a more stable foundation for the future, and we are confident that the continuation of this policy will eventually bring the happy atmosphere to Nyasaland that we all hope for.

The Governor-designate needs no warning from us that his policies are almost bound to make him unpopular in certain quarters. Most of us believe that transition is moving too fast, but that is inevitable these days, and in the long run it will be better to move with the stream and apply a restraining influence rather than to try to move against the strong currents which, unchecked, will surely lead to disaster.

Malawi Dinner For Governor

Sir Robert Armitage attended a farewell dinner party last week given for him by Dr. Hastings Banda, president of the Malawi Congress Party. Senior officials of Government departments, the judiciary, and the police, businessmen, and party members were among the guests. The party newspaper commented: "For the first time in our history an African nationalist leader has given a dinner party for a Colonial Governor. We hope this party will prove one of the practical steps towards bringing real understanding between the different peoples of this country".

S. Rhodesian Settlement Scheme

MR. A. R. W. STUMBLES, Minister of Irrigation and Lands, has announced that the Southern Rhodesian Government proposes to launch a new land settlement scheme, the fifth to be introduced under the Land Settlement Act of 1944. It will differ from earlier schemes in that it aims at closer settlement on a more intensified basis of farming than hitherto and that applicants must be between 23 and 30 years of age.

The scheme has been made possible by the generosity of the British South Africa Company in making available £100,000 offered by the company but not used for an ex-Servicemen's scheme a few years ago.

Vacant Crown land in the Uruwara area has been sub-divided into farming units of from 500 to 1,000 acres approximately, each containing a minimum of 300 acres of good tobacco soil. The farms, all in a high rainfall area, are considered most suitable for the production of high quality tobacco. The available funds will enable the Land Settlement Board to put at least 20 settlers on the land initially.

Higher Pay for Ministers

A BILL now before the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council will increase the salaries of Ministers who are not civil servants to £2,650, plus a tax-free allowance of £950 (an increase of £250), and a housing allowance of £360. The salary of the Speaker is to be increased from £1,350 to £1,750, plus a tax-free entertainment allowance of £200 and a housing allowance of £360. If approved by the House the increases will date back to July 1, 1960. On the second reading debate Mr. Burney argued that the pay and conditions of service of all Ministers, whether civil servants or not, should be the same; he objected to civil service Ministers being entitled to six months' leave every 30 to 36 months.

Discrimination in Sport

AN ALL-AFRICAN SPORTS FEDERATION has been formed in Cairo to co-ordinate African entries in international sporting events and to organize a boycott of any event at which a team from South Africa chosen on racial lines is accepted. The Federation, formed at the All-African People's Conference, will promote events between African countries.

Mr. Tshombe Blocks U.N. Funds Katanga Troops Advance Northwards

THE LATEST anti-United Nations move by President Tshombe has been the freezing of U.N. banking accounts in Katanga. On Tuesday he instructed banks to withhold payment on U.N. cheques, subject to his approval.

This meant that payment of all wages for U.N. troops, civilian personnel and locally recruited labour in Katanga was held up. A U.N. spokesman in Elisabethville threatened "immediate action of some sort".

On Wednesday last week Belgium formally announced in New York acceptance of the Security Council resolution calling for the withdrawal of Belgian military personnel and political advisers from the Congo. It was added, however, that the withdrawal of Belgians not subject to Belgian jurisdiction would present certain difficulties. According to a Brussels source there are 193 Belgian officers and N.C.O.s in the Congo, 166 being in Katanga.

In Elisabethville the situation has become less tense after the anti-U.N. outburst on Monday, but at Kamina, the U.N. air base, Indian troops were faced with the threat of a blockade by the surrounding Katangans, who threatened to cut off water, electricity, and food supplies.

The Katanga Government announced that President Tshombe had reached agreement with General McKeown, Irish commander of the U.N. force, on the re-establishment of normal relations between U.N. troops and officials and Elisabethville inhabitants. Measures taking it an offence for Katangans to have any contact with U.N. personnel had been suspended.

Talks with Mr. Gizenga

On Thursday Mr. Kamitatu, president of Leopoldville Province, returned from talks with Mr. Gizenga in Stanleyville with an optimistic report of his attempt to heal the breach between the two factions. He said Mr. Gizenga had agreed to meet leaders of the Central Government, but had insisted that Parliament should be reconvened to legalize any decision on a confederation of States. It was expected that talks would take place within the next few days between Mr. Gizenga and Mr. Bolikano, Deputy Prime Minister of the Central Government, at Bundoku, on the Orientale-Equator provincial border.

Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, said in Delhi that if the campaign to secure the removal of Mr. Dayal as United Nations representative in the Congo succeeded, India would have to consider whether its troops there should remain. Indian newspapers suggested British instigation behind the campaign against Mr. Dayal.

On Friday the Katanga troops, advancing northwards, captured the rebel-held rail junction of Kabalo, 400 miles from Elisabethville. That night in a clash with a U.N. contingent of Ethiopians, 30 South Africans and two Belgians were captured, but later released. An Ethiopian was reported killed and five wounded in the clash, in which four of the white mercenaries were wounded.

The white mercenaries who form the élite of the Katanga forces now number several hundreds, of whom 220 are Belgians. The rest are mainly South Africans, Rhodesians, and Britons, with a few Greeks and Italians. They are on

six months' contracts, with six weeks' leave after every six months on duty.

In Leopoldville Mr. Jason Sendwe, leader of the Baluba tribesmen in North Katanga, urged the United Nations to send troops to stop the war which he said President Tshombe was waging against his people.

The Central Government announced the ending of the economic blockade on the Orientale and Kivu provinces as a gesture to encourage the proposed talks with Mr. Gizenga, which were to open on Sunday.

In the Congo debate in the General Assembly Russia put forward a resolution calling for the convening of the Congolese Parliament within 21 days. Observers regarded the resolution as representing a Russian retreat after the failure to win support for its bitter invective against Mr. Hammarskjöld and the Congo operation.

From Stanleyville at the week-end it was reported that five civilian Britons, several Canadian U.N. soldiers, and other foreigners were arrested and ill-treated by drunken Congolese soldiers. Their release was secured on Sunday by a U.N. Ethiopian unit.

On Monday Congolese military guards opened fire on a U.N. plane coming in to land at Bakwanga airport, South Kasai.

Union Miniere

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA propose a dividend for 1960 of 1,500 Belgian francs net per share; 600 fr. were paid by way of interim dividend in January, and a recommendation for a further 900 fr. will be made to the annual meeting on May 25.

Rhodesia Broken Hill

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., are to pay a final of 9.6d. per 5s. unit of stock, equivalent to 6d. net after tax. The total for the year ended December 31 last is 9d. net per unit (the same). Operating profit after tax was £932,958 (£985,918), of which capital expenditure required £550,000 (£400,000).

Uganda Development Corporation

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd., has announced consolidated net profits before tax for 1960 for the corporation and its subsidiaries at £539,939. Gross trading profit was £934,788, compared with £822,316 in the previous year. Income tax £77,405 (£66,567). In the light of conditions throughout 1960 the chairman considers the 25% increase in profit highly satisfactory.

Car Mart

CAR MART, LTD., which has two subsidiary companies in Rhodesia reports that in the year ended November 30 last there was a net profit of £294,865 (£252,008) after providing £369,059 (£292,672) for taxation. Shareholders receive 1s. 10d. per 5s. stock unit, an increase of 3d., costing £137,812, and the carry-forward is £600,177 in the case of the parent company and £97,699 in that of the subsidiaries. The issued capital is £600,000. Fixed assets total £1.4m., and current assets less current liabilities £1.2m. Mr. A. J. Rayment is chairman and managing director.

Unilever

UNILEVER, LTD., a group with large interests in East, Central, and West Africa, report that in the year to December 31 last the consolidated net profit after payment of £53.6m. in taxation was just under £2m., compared with £60.1m. in the previous year. Operations in the Congo involved a net loss of £130,000, compared with a net profit of £1.8m. in 1959. The political atmosphere and tighter credit affected sales and profits in East Africa, where the motor business showed a loss. A light engineering business was acquired. Dividends take £14.5m., and profits retained in the business amount to £33.6m. The capital employed in the group exceeds £600m., ordinary shares totalling £78.5m., preferential capital £78m., retained profits and other reserves £337.8m., loan capital £37.8m., and deferred liabilities just over £51.6m. Mr. George Cole is the chairman.

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., have ordered from Fraser and Chalmers engineering works of the General Electric Co., Ltd., two complete double-drum winding engines for Bancroft Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia. The contract is worth rather more than £150,000.

Rhodesia Corporation, Ltd., will pay an interim of 2s. 4.8d., equivalent to 1s. 6d. per unit after deduction of tax. The same interim was paid a year ago, followed by a final of 5s. 6d. net.



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Extracts from
the P & O
Chairman's
Speech . . .

OPPORTUNITY to make a living

**Positive Counteraction
Suggested Against
Foreign Discrimination**

DISCRIMINATORY
practices by foreign
governments against
British shipping were con-

demne- but the economies and bene-
fits which could only be
secured to world trade by
enabling it to make a free
choice between the shipping
available.

However, he reminded his
audience that while the
country looked to shipping for
a substantial part of Britain's
invisible exports, if this was
to be achieved, we must op-
pose this country's bargain-
ing power, its purchasing
and its diplomatic weight
every manifestation of dis-
crimination in shipping.

"What we are asking for,"
ended Sir Donald, "is not
the promise of a living, but
a living."

This is an extract from the
Chairman's address, copies of
which, together with the
Annual Report, can be ob-
tained from the Secretary of
Peninsular and Oriental
Steam Navigation Company
on LEADENHALL STREET.

STILL TOO MANY SHIPS

**No Quick Recovery for
Shipping Outlook Foreseen**

THERE are still too many
ships in the world," stock-
holders of the P & O Company
were told in London yesterday
by Sir Donald Anderson, their
company chairman, "so that
although we feel confident
that the worst is over, we do
not foresee any quick recovery
for shipping prospects."

There were too many tankers
and too many dry cargo ships,
he said, and he pointed out
that grain had been re-

"So, I think we must not
assume," Sir Donald went on,
"at this stage that the present
year to the end of September
will produce results which are
materially better than those
before you."

This was the first time he
has had the honour of pre-
senting the Accounts to the
meeting as their Chairman,
and Sir Donald said that it
would have been nice for him
if this had coincided with a
smart upswing in the fortunes
of shipping. He is afraid
that it had not, but
that that so far as
people belong, has
clearly been an "all-

Y
Y

We Prefer WORK to the DOLE . . .

P & O Attitude to Subsidy for British Shipping

SUBSIDY as a permanent
and universal ingredient
in the economies of British
Shipping was a subject
examined by Sir Donald
Anderson, Chairman of the
P & O, in his inaugural
speech to the company's
shareholders yesterday.
He expressed the P & O
attitude succinctly
agree with the point - we
dole."

course open to Britain and
others of like mind was, he
affirmed, not to follow such
Governments but to try to
particular this trend, and in
of the world's trade being
closed to Britain. To ad-
subsidy ourselves.

If you are interested to
read more, write to the
Secretary, P & O,
122 Leadenhall Street,
E.C.3

The 121st Annual General Meeting
of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam
Navigation Company was held on
29th March in London at the Queen's
Rooms, Baltic Exchange Chambers,
14/20 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Copies of
the Chairman's speech and of the
company's Annual Report may be
obtained on request.

Bandanga, Limited

MR. PICTON-WARLOW'S STATEMENT

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BANDANGA, LIMITED, was held in London on April 10. MR. W. R. T. PICTON-WARLOW, M.B.E., chairman of the company, presided.

His review, as circulated, was in the following terms:

The rainfall for 1959-60 of 45 inches was 10 inches below the average for the last ten years. Due to insufficient rain early in the season, the crop for the first three months was 44,000 lb. short of the same date for the previous year, and heavy cropping did not begin until mid-January, 1960. However, conditions improved later, and the total crop of 1959-60 was only 14,000 lb. less than that harvested in the previous year. The average yield per acre fell from 748 lb. to 671 lb. The f.o.b. cost per lb. rose from 18.59d. to 21.05d. and while the shortfall in crop contributed to this rise in cost, there has also been a general rise in running costs on tea estates in Nyasaland during the year under review, a trend which is likely to continue. The net average selling price per lb. rose from 30.13d. to 33.54d., and this increase more than covered the rise in estate production costs.

Shareholders will observe from the directors' report that rates of depreciation on fixed assets have been reduced and that in consequence £3,800 has been transferred to reserve and factory improvements. The new rates are based on the experience of the likely life of all our assets other than the estate itself. Bandanga is a development company, and as the areas of young tea come into bearing additional factory capacity will be required to manufacture the increased crops. The

additional capacity and machinery will of course be of modern and labour-saving design.

The board have recommended payment of a dividend of 15% less tax, for the year ended September 30, 1960. During the year the bonus issue of one new share for each share held doubled the issued capital of the company, and this year's distribution is therefore equivalent to 30% when compared to the dividend paid for the previous year.

Shareholders will be pleased to know that during the first five months of the current year adequate rain has fallen in the area of Bandanga estates. The tea crop harvested to February 28, 1961, totals 269,000 lb., an increase of 34,000 lb. over the same date for the previous year. We have sold forward 240,000 lb. on the basis of 3s. 1d. delivered Luchenza station and are reasonably confident of selling the rest of the crop at favourable prices.

In the last six months of 1960 tea producers and agricultural interests in Nyasaland formed an Employers' Association, the main objects of which are to protect the interests of members, avoid industrial disputes, and make provision for the equitable settlement of differences between members and their employees. The unification of wages and conditions of employment throughout Nyasaland has been agreed to unanimously, and new basic rates of pay were introduced towards the end of 1960. These new wage rates may increase our costs of production for the current season by as much as 1d. per lb., but we must expect a rising standard of living in Africa.

I should not at this moment like to make a forecast of the political future of Nyasaland. Your board intend to proceed with the orderly development of their property which they believe to be in the interests of the country, their employees and their shareholders.

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1922	2	1,904	1,500,000
1938	11	11,093	21,500,000
1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
1957	20	83,483	324,000,000
1958	20	90,404	355,881,000
1959	21	97,649	397,919,000

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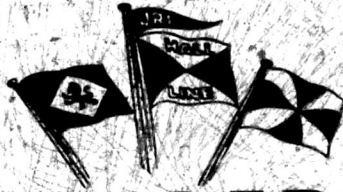


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† DEFENDER				Apr. 19
‡ CLAN MACLENNAN		Apr. 20	Apr. 24	May 3
† CITY OF LUCKNOW		May 4	May 8	May 17

*If inducement Talso PORT SUDAN and ADEN ‡ also, Port Sudan
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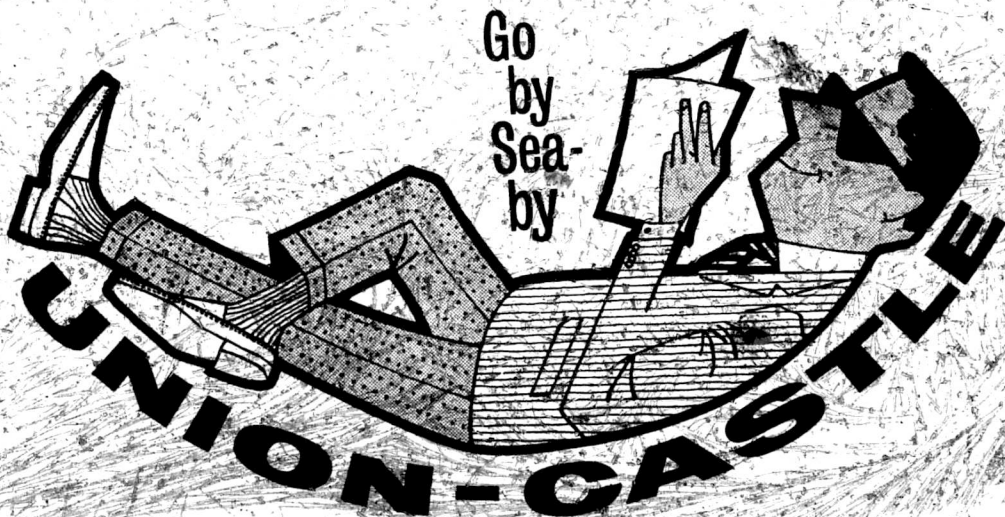
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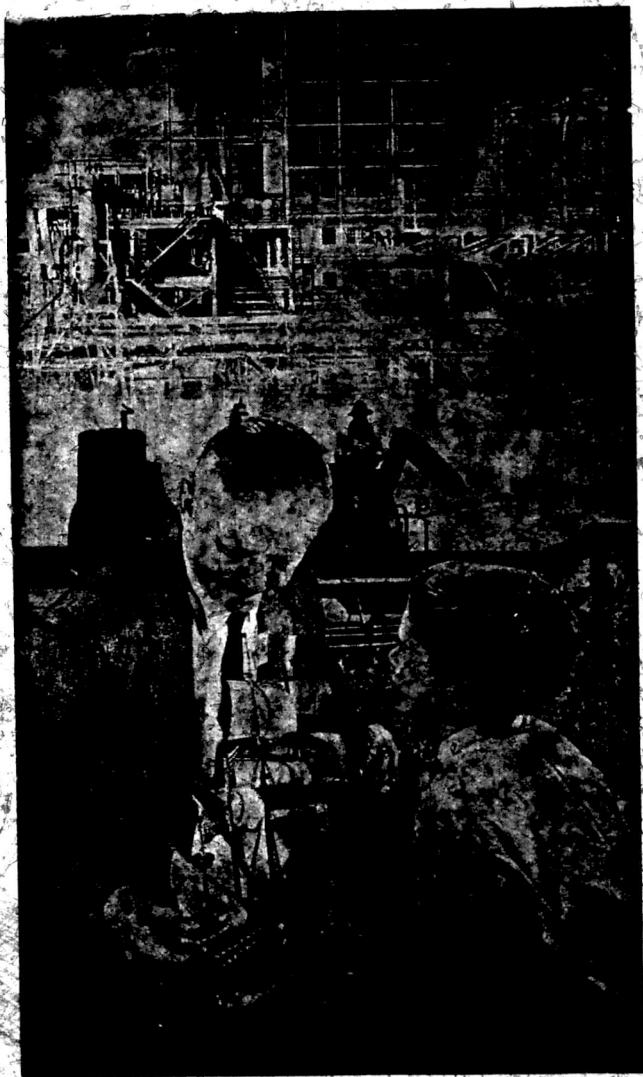
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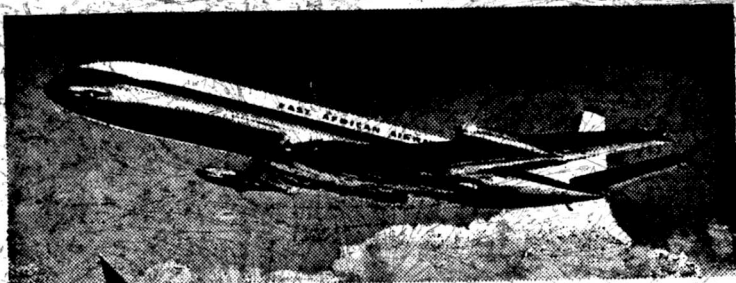
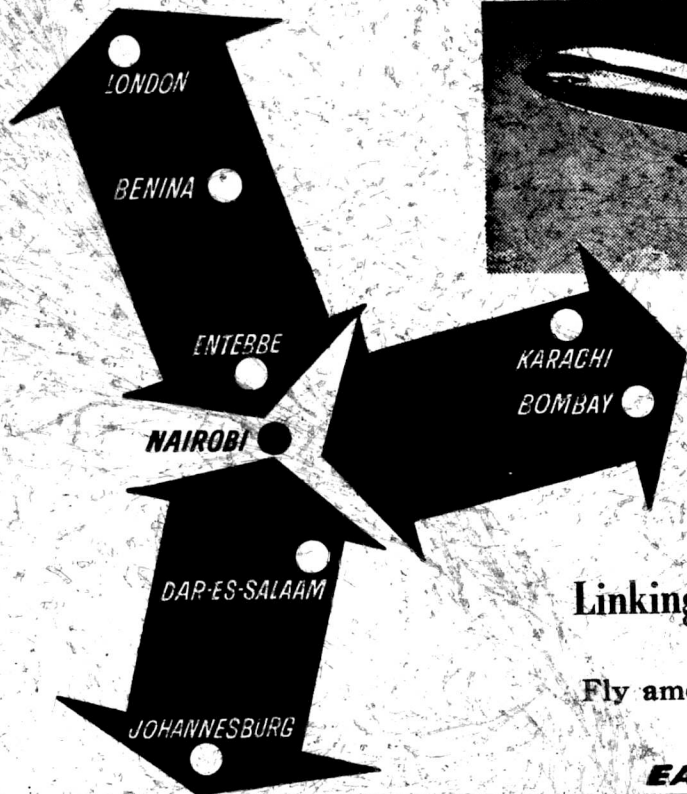
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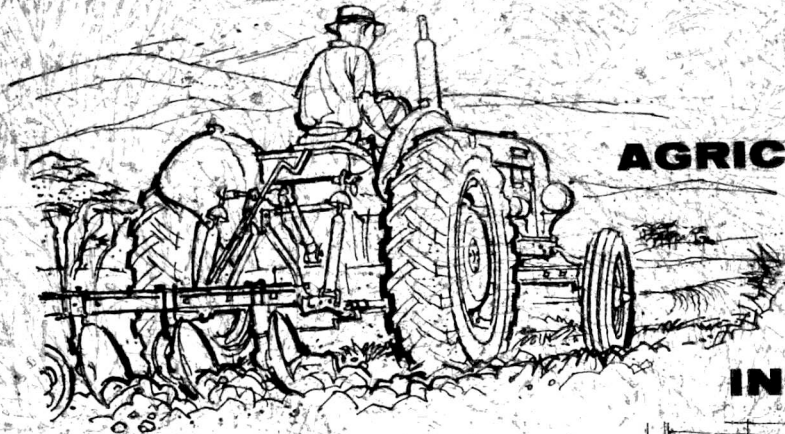
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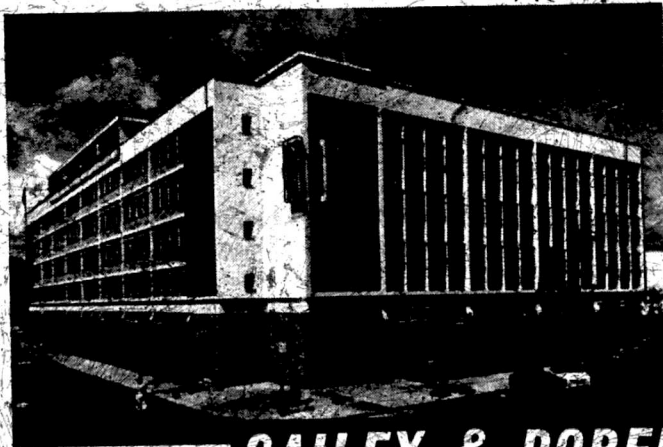
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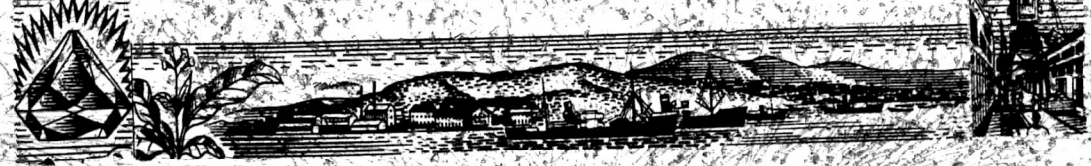


FREETOWN: The decision of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield in 1772, declaring slavery illegal in Great Britain, had unexpected results. By the end of the year, more than 15,000 ex-slaves were in London alone and the acute poverty and unemployment which followed led Granville Sharp—a friend of Wilberforce—to conceive the idea of founding a "Province of Freedom" in Africa for the settlement of these unfortunates. A strip of land in Sierra Leone was purchased from a local chief, and the first contingent of freed slaves arrived there in 1787. Thus Freetown was born. Progress was slow at first, but the opening of trade with the interior soon turned the settlement into a commercial centre of importance. Today, Freetown is the capital city and main port of Sierra Leone, with a deep water quay and oil-bunkering.



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Kenyatta Issue in Perspective

THE STAGGERING STUPIDITY which has marked both British action and inaction towards Kenyatta continues, but because an ineffably complacent public cares not a jot, the trimmers who have inherited responsibility for the fulfilment of British pledges concerning the man discard them bit by bit, thus preparing the way for further abject appeasement of those who clamour for the release of the organizer and leader of the abominable Mau Mau conspiracy, than which nothing has done so much harm to Kenya.

No Case for Clemency

Any straight-thinking person must recognize that this is no case for clemency or compromise. For moral, political, administrative and economic reasons Kenyatta ought not to be freed. Morality, unhappily, has little influence upon policy nowadays (with the natural consequence that the condition of the world goes from bad to worse), and in the political realm short-term expediency is held to cover, if not justify, proceedings so hazardous and even despicable that they would be spurned by their originators and supporters when acting in their private capacity. The result is that suspicion and mistrust of United Kingdom politicians, and especially of the inner circle of Ministers, have never been so general in living memory, particularly in connexion with their attitude to British East and Central African affairs. Among those who have publicly testified in that sense from their own experience in Africa are the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Owing to the critical situation in the campaign for the release of Kenyatta, this long examination of the issue is thought necessary and urgent. Some news items which would otherwise have been included must consequently be omitted.

Breach of Faith by Stages

The Macmillan-Macleod programme for Kenyatta, inherently disastrous for East Africa, proceeds by stages because gradual erosion of repugnance and resistance to the idea of breach of faith in so bad a cause reduces the shock to the public and their party, which, becoming progressively conditioned by short memories, confusion and propaganda, will, it is calculated, accept in due course what they would have rejected with contempt if the issue had been placed frankly before them. If there were good grounds for compromise there would be no need for such manoeuvres; and that this is no case for clemency has been made crystal clear in quite recent statements by the Governor of Kenya. Disregarding Sir Patrick Renison's affirmations and reasons (which must have been submitted in draft for the approval of the Secretary of State), many newspapers in Britain, and even some in East Africa, have, however, written that Kenyatta ought to be released; but not one of the publications which has adopted that line has argued the proposition convincingly.

Unwise Concessions

The basic facts are swept aside by the advocates of release, who say (1) that the man has served his seven-year sentence and ought therefore not to remain under any further restraint, or (2) that, though the Kenya Government has the legal right to prescribe his place of residence and restrict his movements, that right must lapse when British rule is withdrawn, and it would therefore be prudent to remove all restrictions now. Answers to both points are suggested in this attempt to set the whole problem in perspective.

The authorities assume, in our view most mistakenly, that step-by-step amelioration in the conditions of life of an egocentric and

ruthless leader will evade the dangers involved in his release. If danger is inherent in such a step — and no rational person of any race can doubt it — the right course is surely to refuse to make concessions in that direction, for each concession inevitably leads to another.

If, as the Governor of the Colony has repeatedly asserted, there would be a serious security risk in liberating Kenyatta, it was unwise to transfer him from Lodwar to Maralal, since that move was bound to be interpreted as a stage on the road back. It was much more senseless to make him accessible last week to scores of newspaper, radio and television reporters, who were certain to witness so carefully prepared and persuasive a performance by an astute and experienced propagandist that their messages would seem to millions of people to strengthen the case for his re-entry into the stream of life in Kenya. Was that what Mr. Macleod wanted? If he was not the originator of the foolish idea of sending a dozen aircraft loads of visitors to Kenyatta at Maralal, he must have approved it and therefore bears the responsibility as Secretary of State.

Another Macleod Formula

Because most of the representatives of the world's Press and broadcasting organizations naturally knew little of the real issues involved, or even much about Africa, almost all their reports emphasized the ability, acumen, good humour, determination, and physical vigour of the man they had travelled long distances to see, and scarcely any stressed, and many entirely omitted, the ominous remarks which indicated his continuing opposition to the land reforms in the African areas which are Kenya's one great gain of recent years. Before the Mau Mau rebellion he did all in his power to obstruct such reforms, which would evidently be reversed, or at least suffer interference, if he had the power. On that partly political and partly economic ground alone there ought to be no question of his return to politics, for to upset a programme which has already given individual titles to land to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand Africans, with immense benefit to their families and the country's agricultural production, would be criminal.

Instead of being horrified at the notion of allowing the man any influence in so crucial a matter, however, Mr. Macleod did not even await the end of the week before letting the Press know that he was sending the Governor a new "formula" for the Kenyatta case. There could scarcely have been worse news. Macleod formulae have done incalculable damage to Kenya, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and the Federation; and in the case of Zanzibar the immediate result of his new Constitution has been farcical. A less opinionated and stubborn Minister would have learnt that formulae evolved from a wish to appease African extremists are no substitutes for sound judgment based on firm principles. Incidentally, the so-called formula must be tantamount to an instruction, and it therefore makes nonsense of Mr. Macleod's reiterated assertion (which we have never believed) that the decision about Kenyatta was essentially a matter for the Governor.

The resolve to afford Kenyatta world-wide publicity for his opinions and intentions must mean that Mr. Macleod, with the Prime Minister's assent, is preparing the way for further unwarrantable concessions in order to buy off the pro-Kenyatta propagandists in Africa, Europe and America.

The shocking truth is that the politicians who have the destiny of Kenya in their hands are far less concerned with the discharge of that responsibility in the light of Britain's duty as trustee than with the machinations and manoeuvres of other politicians, white and

black, in Africa and in the Western world. Indeed, the root cause of the abandonment of the old standards of impartial justice and judgment in British Colonial Africa is that Members of Parliament of all parties now meddle almost daily in matters on which they are incompetent and often dangerous commentators and critics. Administrative officers of all grades in African territories under Colonial Office control have had it made very clear to them that scarcely anything is more important from the standpoint of their superiors than the avoidance of disagreeable questions in the House of Commons. Governments in Africa have, indeed, tolerated the intolerable in their determination to limit the scope for inquiries in Parliament.

In particular, it has been understood in recent years that exceptional consideration was to be shown to the emerging politicians and trade union leaders, which has meant in practice that they could flout many of the laws with impunity unless they were stupid enough to transgress so flagrantly that action could not be avoided; and when an activist had reached the status of a nationally known agitator he has been able to engage in blatantly subversive activities without much risk of being called to account. At the worst a few of his subordinates would be jailed for extortion, intimidation, and violence, including arson and attacks with bush-knives upon insufficiently compliant fellow-countrymen. Almost any experienced administrative or police officer in East or Central Africa knows from his own experience of that of close friends of outrageous disregard of the law by the Governments because adequate action against transgressors would have been politically inconvenient.

Because the first duty of upholding law and order has been neglected so often, the old standards of conduct have fallen away, and the official who nowadays insists on doing what he and everyone else would have recognized to be right a decade or so ago is liable to be labelled awkward or even unreliable. His career and comfort, however, will be served by a willingness to compromise. He will then be deemed co-operative and of contemporary outlook.

Pressure from House of Commons

The Kenyatta issue has to be considered against this background of direct and indirect pressure from the many voluble but usually valueless pontificators on African questions in the House of Commons. There is a heavy two-way traffic between these Parliamentary busybodies and the new generation of African politicians, a high proportion of whom are devoid of real achievements of any kind except the gift of oratory, and without any experience entitling them to positions of influence. For their own purposes they feed M.P.s in the United Kingdom with highly selective facts and suggestions, and in return receive guidance (which is usually misguidance) and the quick "build-up" beloved of politicians everywhere, which leads the public to think that a man of little or no competence is a leader in whom to repose great hopes. The pace of political change has consequently been far speedier than was justified. The politicians in the United Kingdom upon whom most of the blame must rest have sought to escape public condemnation by the pretence that prospects in the African territories were encouraging, and an apathetic and ill-informed public has accepted what it was told, sometimes with temporary misgivings.

Not even the evidence from many parts of Africa and Asia that the Westminster model of "democracy" could quickly become outright dictatorship has aroused a demand in this country that British pledges of protection must be fulfilled while the need remains. Absolute adherence to promises, the stamp of British rule until about a quarter of a century ago, is now regarded in many quarters as old-fashioned, or, in modern parlance, as "fuddy-duddy", and nowhere more than in political

circles—which is why the average man is contemptuous of politics and most politicians.

To base an argument on moral grounds is now deemed odd, and it is likely to be met with an exhortation to be "practical". Yet never was there an age in which abandonment of the right and acceptance of the "practical" was more clearly shown to be calamitous. The political leaders of Britain declared in the 'thirties that it was not "practical" to resist the paranoiac Hitler or the posturing Mussolini; they held during and after the last war that it was not "practical" to deny Stalin the overlordship of scores of millions of helpless Eastern Europeans; and in the early 'fifties a Socialist Government deemed it not "practical" to give the peoples of Central Africa the simple and just guidance about federation which would have made them less susceptible to the malevolent propaganda of Banda-type fanatics. Now we are told that it is not "practical" to deny Kenyatta further opportunities of contaminating society in Kenya.

The suggestion is that he must at some time be set free and that it would therefore be sensible to accept the risk now, while adequate and well-trained security forces under British command are available to deal with trouble. The reply ought surely to be that it is morally inexcusable to do today what is recognized to be wrong merely because someone else may take that course later, perhaps with even worse results. The challenge to Britain is to do what is known to be right, and not to compromise under the pressures of political opportunism, personal calculations, and nationalistic fervour in a small minority of Africans.

Leave the Problem to Providence

But even on "practical" grounds there is good reason not to take the action advocated, for it is always possible that the Mau Mau leader may die, and so solve the dilemma without besmirching British honour and jeopardizing Kenya's future. No, say the compromisers, that contention fails because Kenyatta is in excellent health. Of that there is no doubt; but it is no answer. Many a man now in apparently robust health will not see tomorrow's dawn; and if impatient politicians will curb their productivity to interfere they may at any time find that providence has solved the problem.

If the man is not soon released, runs the next proposition, there will be civil disturbances. In that event the Government should of course unflinchingly discharge its prime duty of maintaining law and order. The Governor has said in the plainest terms that the peace of Kenya would be endangered by setting Kenyatta free. That consideration should be conclusive—and would have been before manipulation and formulae were permitted to cause departure from that undeviating line of conduct which, dictated by honest judgment and courage, inspired respect and trust. If those who for their own political purposes are waging the campaign for Kenyatta's release knew beyond doubt that the British authorities would govern firmly in all circumstances, and would not surrender to cynical equivocation and hysteria, there would soon be evidence of a change of mind among Africans—and among the Europeans in Kenya who are desperately despondent because they, like the Africans, have lost all faith in a Government in the United Kingdom which has broken so many promises.

Nobody can say how many (or how few) of Kenya's six million Africans want Kenyatta back in their midst, but it is quite certain that his permanent exclusion from society would be welcomed by large numbers of non-Kikuyu and many of the Kikuyu who suffered grievously from the brutalities and bestialities of the Mau Mau movement. Fear is so general that no African in Kenya dare express such an opinion in public; he

knows that his temerity would cost him his life. Many, however, have confided their anxieties, and indeed anguish, to European missionaries, officials, farmers, and others.

A number of Kikuyu, including some earnest Christians, members of whose families were murdered by Mau Mau gangs, have asked for the removal of restrictions on Kenyatta. While their tolerance merits respect, it is rejected as unfair to the tribe by equally earnest and far more numerous Kikuyu Christians. Be that as it may, the authorities have no right to be swayed by a well-publicized plea for magnanimity which, if granted, would jeopardize public order—and that is the precise reason for the Governor's objection to the action proposed.

British Pledges to Kenya

Solemn pledges to which the widest circulation was given would be broken by Kenyatta's release. On October 26, 1955, the then Secretary of State told the House of Commons on returning from a visit to Kenya that he had assured the loyal Kikuyu that "the irreconcilables will not be allowed to return". M.P.s unquestionably interpreted Mr. Lennox-Boyd's words as implying the permanent removal of Kenyatta and his closest associates. What is much more important is that the Kikuyu—not hair-splitting legalists, but unsophisticated folk then unsuspecting of such undertakings given in the name of Britain—certainly understood the promise to mean that Kenyatta would never be released. That conviction, moreover, was shared by all the administrative officials in Kikuyuland, who re-emphasized it to the people in their charge in their many formal and informal discussions of the subject.

On September 8 of the same year Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord Howick), the then Governor, had told a great gathering in the Kiambu district that "the restriction order recommended by the magistrate will come into effect against Kenyatta at the end of his sentence and will remain in force indefinitely; under this order he will be required to live at a remote place, far away from the scenes of his former criminal activities". "Indefinitely" may have been vague, but it cannot have been understood by the hearers as meaning that in less than six years the malefactor would be on the way back to the scenes of his former crimes, as Mr. Macleod now intends.

The Vital Word "Never"

Some months earlier twenty-three prominent Kikuyu leaders, including Mr. James Gichuru, who is now president of the Kenya African National Union, signed a letter (of which photographs still exist) denouncing the evil deeds of Mau Mau, calling for peace among the Kikuyu, and continuing in the English translation of the original Kikuyu: "Because of your wickedness and your many sins, Government has rightly declared that those who are the real leaders of Mau Mau will never be allowed to return to Kikuyu country again". There was the vital word "never", written by Kikuyu to Kikuyu. That the British authorities in Kenya and the United Kingdom have not stood firmly upon it is beyond comprehension. No crimes so vile as those of the Mau Mau were ever inflicted upon the Kikuyu, the mass of whom have had every justification to expect the permanent banishment of the man primarily responsible. It is both amazing and monstrous that the Secretary of State, Ministers in general, other politicians in Britain and of all races in Kenya, and the Government of Kenya should have ignored this highly important documentary proof of the readiness of influential Kikuyu to have Kenyatta removed for ever from their midst.

When he received the then maximum sentence of seven years imprisonment with hard labour for manag-

ing an illegal society, the magistrate recommended that when that term expired the Governor should issue an order restricting Kenyatta's place of residence. The long judgment contained these passages: "The object of the Mau Mau society was to drive all Europeans from Kenya and in so doing kill them if necessary. I am satisfied that the master mind behind the plan was yourself. I believe that the methods to be employed were worked out by you. You have persuaded many Africans in secret to murder, burn, and commit atrocities which will take many years to forget. You have turned Kikuyu against Kikuyu. Your Mau Mau Society has slaughtered without mercy defenceless men, women, and children in hundreds."

The maximum sentence then permissible was, the magistrate commented, inadequate for what Kenyatta had done. The court found that Kenyatta had administered an oath to drive the Europeans out of Kenya, and, having mentioned that Kenyatta was a figure of almost divine worship in the Mau Mau "hymn-books", the magistrate said emphatically that Kenyatta knew exactly what Mau Mau was and had consistently refused to denounce it honestly and sincerely.

How to Deceive Europeans

Mr. F. D. Corfield's report for the Government of Kenya on the origins and growth of Mau Mau, published on May 31, 1960, by the Colonial Office as Cmd. 1030, contains a great mass of evidence against Kenyatta, "in whom all the Kikuyu organizational strands eventually met". Soon after his return to East Africa from England in September 1946 "a heavy tide of subversive propaganda, which included strong anti-European feeling and encouragement to flout the authority of Government and local authorities" began to flow. During fifteen years abroad he had, learned, he told an African friend, that "it was easy to deceive the white men in their courts of law, as they trusted only the written word of evidence of an eye-witness; therefore, commit nothing to writing and make certain that illegal acts were done only in the presence of those who could be fully trusted. The second precept was Machiavellian in its simplicity, in speeches on the aspirations of Africans always mention the word 'democracy', as this word is deeply respected by left-wing sympathizers in the United Kingdom".

By 1951 the close connections between the Kikuyu Central Association and Mau Mau had become abundantly clear, and by the end of that year "Kenyatta had eliminated all moderate influences, with unfettered scope to pursue the long-standing policy of intemperate hatred and opposition to Government and the immigrant races". The only freedom the extremists wanted was "freedom to impose their will on the people they claimed to set free". Mr. Corfield continued: "It is a sad and highly disturbing fact that so many of the so-called leaders of these national movements see only one way of achieving their ends—by taking advantage of the natural and inherent liberalism which guides our colonial policy to subvert the mind of the great bulk of their people by a coolly calculated campaign of hate, falsehood, and intimidation. Without this they know that they cannot succeed. An ordered evolution, which many Africans appreciate, is not for them; it would deny to many of them the prospects of immediate personal power."

Kenyatta was "an adept in the art of appearing not unreasonable in public while fomenting agitation in secret"—a fact which requires to be remembered in connexion with his Press conference last week.

Since many apologists for political extremism in Africa repeat the lie that the trial of Kenyatta and five of his close associates was unsatisfactory, some stigmatizing it as a "frame-up" it is necessary to recall that appeals to the Supreme Court of Kenya and

the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were dismissed. Leading counsel for the petitioner was the redoubtable Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., as able an advocate as could have been found anywhere.

Mention has been made of the defecation of Kenyatta. The Mau Mau "hymn-book" contained many verses based on Christian hymns, with the name of Kenyatta substituted for that of Christ, of the Kenya African Union for God, and of Europeans for Satan. Such passages as the following were quoted in translation during the court proceedings: "The spring of heaven sprang up from Jomo"; "The anger of Kenyatta stands about us like rain, and if you do not get out, you white people, you will be destroyed like Sodom"; "Rejoice for the present, you white people, for the time is coming when you will wail; because of the evil you have done you may go and wail in the sea"; "How can we ever know the debt we owe to Jomo? Let us give him our lives and all that we possess."

A blasphemous parody of the Lord's Prayer also replaced the name of God with that of Kenyatta.

There should be no surprise that Sir Patrick Renshaw, the present Governor of Kenya, said rather less than a year ago in a broadcast for which he must have had the prior consent of the Secretary of State for the Colonies: "Mau Mau was a rebellion of fearful oaths and fearful deeds, whose terrorism, savagery, and bestialities shocked the world. It tore the African peoples of Kenya asunder, and it cast doubts on the ability of African leaders in Kenya to separate politics from violence and intimidation. Kenyatta was the recognized leader of the non-co-operation movement which organized Mau Mau, which, with its foul oathing and violent aims, had been declared an unlawful society. He was convicted of managing that unlawful society. He appealed to the Supreme Court and the Privy Council. In these three separate courts his guilt was established and confirmed."

African Leader to Darkness and Death

"Here was the African leader to darkness and death. It has taken years to put the horrors of Mau Mau behind us. Anyone who seeks to resurrect its antagonisms or its intimidation and violence is an enemy of Kenya, a confederate of the old terrorist Africa of darkness and death. The way is clear to light and life in a modern world, as opposed to darkness and death in a throw-back world. There may be further tragic descents into darkness which will have to be met by firm restraint. If there are it will be a measure of our human failings. I wish to help Kenya show that the darkness is behind us. The readiness of Africans for self-government will be measured by the readiness of their leaders to acknowledge that every community can play its part."

"I have no evidence whatsoever that Kenyatta will help Kenya in these aims. I have much evidence to the contrary. He planned for Kikuyu domination; he was an implacable opponent of any co-operation with other people, tribes, or races in Kenya. Without such co-operation Kenya will split up into opposing tribes again and either stagnate with a threatened return to savagery or be subject to the fears and intimidations of a dictatorship. In the decision regarding his release from restriction, politics is not my concern. My concern is security—security and a full stop to the use of violence and witchcraft and intimidation. From the security viewpoint I think that Kenyatta's return to political life at present would be a disaster."

"I am mindful of the promises given by my predecessor to those brave men who helped their country to rid itself of the Mau Mau horror. Kenyatta's return would give encouragement to those who fought on one side of that struggle and discourage those who opposed it. The administration would be demoralized. His return

would tend to glorify Mau Mau and identify it with African national advancement, when the emphasis should be on how Mau Mau and Kenyatta's leadership retarded that advance.

Release Would Endanger Peace

"Feelings are still at such a height and are being so much inflamed by the present Kenyatta campaign and the expectation of his release that I think outbursts of violence would be inevitable. Whatever his intentions—and in the light of my studies I should be compelled to receive with the greatest reserve any statement from Kenyatta of changed outlook or new intentions—his present return would be likely to promote a return to political violence. I repeat that in my view Kenyatta's release would be at present a danger to security". There was a good deal more in similar strain.

Those opinions of Sir Patrick Renison, which were given maximum publicity in Kenya, still represent the view of the Governor, who as recently as March 1 of this year said in another long statement: "I ask people to read again my statement about Kenyatta of May 10 last year. Nothing has happened since to make me wish that I had worded any part of it differently. It is not my view that he should be kept in restriction indefinitely. I do not, however, propose to release him until the new Government is working well and until I think that the security risk can be accepted and contained. I care for Kenya too much to contemplate his stepping from restriction to a position of authority.

"We have not gone far enough to justify the security risk of his release even if, as we all know, he is not eligible by the constitutional law to be elected a member of the Legislative Council and thereby take an elected part in the Government. Two things have prevented the greater progress which might have justified the risk of his release by this date. One has been the political campaign for his release, which has not allowed divisions and personal fears to diminish. The other has been Kenyatta's refusal to make any statement or reveal his thinking about the great issues which Kenya is facing, although in August I sent six of my Ministers, including three Africans, to Lodwar to give him the opportunity of speaking".

Still the Same Kenyatta

Now he has spoken to a large assembly of Press representatives. According to the special correspondent of *The Times*, he showed himself "a supreme politician, far more forceful than any present African leader in Kenya, who will press and press until his aims are achieved". He gave only an implied condemnation of Mau Mau, "answered with evasion as soon as anybody tried to pin him down to a promise of good behaviour, and issued a general condemnation of violence, and therefore by implication of Mau Mau, but immediately weakened it by claiming that he was saying no more than he had always said". He repeatedly attacked the Governor and his advisers, dismissed the Corfield Report as a "pack of lies", and the Lancaster House Constitution as out of date even before it has become operative. Who can doubt that to turn loose in stricken Kenya a man with these views and his record would be the grossest form of betrayal?

His obduracy and impotence are evident from the *Daily Telegraph* report, which quotes him as saying that he had been found guilty of managing Mau Mau on the evidence of witnesses who had been bribed. The *Guardian* records him as having said: "I bear no grudge. If I can borrow from Jesus Christ I would say: 'Father, forgive them, for they did not know what they were doing'". In England, said Kenyatta, he had been "prepared to use angels and devils to put my view". Most reports gave prominence to the Mau Mau

leader's assertion that "I have never been a violent man, and my whole life has been non-violent". Not one paper which we have seen contrasted that grotesque dictum with the fact that in the first four years of the rebellion which the courts found to have been organized by Kenyatta 13,322 Africans were known to have been killed, 1,819 of them officially described as "loyal African civilians"; and the cost of his allegedly "non-violent" movement to the taxpayers of Britain and Kenya at that time was well over £55m.

One of the most alarming aspects of the modern world is the readiness of multitudes, including many people in positions of responsibility, to accept words even when they are flagrantly contradicted by the deeds of the speaker. That being so, the mass interview at Maralal is unlikely to have served the true cause of Kenya. Kenyatta made such good use of his wonderful opportunity that one widely respected journal suggested that his answers "stamp him as a moderate, humane-spirited man"; fortunately it went on to remind its readers that he had managed an obscene and frightful terrorist organization, that the European community could have no confidence in a Government led by him, and that without their help Kenya's economy must go to ruin. The *Scotsman's* leader concluded: "Kenyatta may have changed, but it is too great a risk to take that for granted".

Not Just A Nationalist Leader

It is tragic that newspapers in many countries should for months have regarded the agitation for the release of this man as a "human interest" story, not as a moral issue and a threat to the well-being of Kenya. Many writers and speakers have recklessly compared him with Makarios, the Cypriot firebrand. The notion that Kenyatta could reasonably be bracketed with other nationalist leaders has caused even Lord Perth, who is seldom very outspoken, to say in the House of Lords: "Kenyatta is not just somebody who has gone beyond the bounds of the law in advocating some extremely nationalist policies. He organized a violent, primitive, and brutal movement which caused untold suffering to his own people. Memories are short, and the public have doubtless forgotten the censored versions of the Mau Mau ceremonies which were allowed to see the light of day. These were bad enough, but there are not a few people who, in the light of after-events, feel that it is a pity that the full details of the bestial oaths which Mau Mau adherents were required to take were not fully disclosed. The shock which these would have given to the public might have helped them to understand why the revival of the Kenyatta cult is anathema not only to Britons in Kenya but to the loyal Kikuyu who were the principal sufferers from Mau Mau".

Not one word in that statement was news to anyone in Kenya, but soon after it was made last autumn a few Europeans in the Colony identified themselves with the movement to whitewash Kenyatta and secure his release and re-entry to active politics. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that his liberation is sought, not as a merited measure of clemency following repentance, but as an act of political appeasement in favour of a man who wrought incalculable evil and who, according to the Governor, has not repented or changed his opinions. The African political leaders have not merely demanded his release, but want the laws of the Colony changed for the convenience of this one person, so that he might quickly enter the Legislative Council (for the first time) and then become Kenya's first African Chief Minister.

It is too seldom remembered that this catastrophic prospect is a consequence of Mr. Macleod's casuistry. When he became Secretary of State a year and a half

ago no responsible person, black or white, took seriously the occasional assertions of rabble-rousers that Kenyatta ought to be set free. The declamations of the eccentric Mr. Odinga and the aberrations of the lunatic fringe in England had had absolutely no effect until in January of last year Mr. Macleod, recklessly reversing his own ruling in spite of warnings, agreed to admit to Lancaster House during the Kenya Constitutional Conference a Kikuyu, Mbiyu Koinange, who was regarded by the Kenya Government as second to Kenyatta in responsibility for Mau Mau, and who had escaped trial only because he remained in England throughout the Mau Mau period. Mr. Macleod's act of folly was promptly used by the African extremists as a means of rehabilitating a foul, bloody, and costly subversive conspiracy, and, as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA immediately forecast, it was quickly shown that it had greatly strengthened the pro-Kenyatta campaign. Within a few weeks almost every speech by Kenya African politicians harped on the theme of Kenyatta as the country's chosen leader. *Uhuru na Kenyatta* (Freedom and Kenyatta) became the slogan.

White Flag at Half-Mast

In less than three months after the close of the Lancaster House Conference all the African elected members threatened to resign from the Legislature if within thirty days they were not given permission to visit Kenyatta at Lodwar. Two days before their time-limit expired the Governor ran a white flag half-way up the mast: Ministers, including Africans, might, he ruled, see Kenyatta. Whether Sir Patrick Renison would of his own volition have capitulated to the threat cannot be known: what can be stated is that some weeks earlier leaders of the two African political parties said after they had called on Mr. Macleod that they were convinced that they would very soon visit Lodwar, and that not long afterwards Kenyatta would be set at liberty. African loyalists and non-Africans were shocked at such a surrender under pressure. It meant, of course, that the pressure would be maintained, as indeed it was. Since then there have been many more interviews with the Governor and the Secretary of State, almost all producing more public predictions by the African spokesmen that the tug-of-war would soon be won.

Ignominious Submission

Mr. Macleod, who by his ignominious submission over Koinange had cast a mantle of respectability over a loathsomely degrading cabal, was not the man to offend the zealots who had then out-maneuvred him. They had never expected to win the clash of wills, on which they had entered in order to test his mettle. Having gained their point, they publicly insulted the Minister by allowing Koinange to use Lancaster House on one occasion only. Despite that affront, or perhaps because of it, Mr. Macleod refused to check their later presumptions about Kenyatta by a categorical declaration that there would be no trafficking in such a matter. Instead he alternated between unwise silence and inept statements, which by leaving a way open for retreat gave renewed encouragement to the schemers and increased apprehension to Kenya's best elements of all races. In this sense it is strictly true to say that Mr. Macleod is in large measure personally responsible for the grave threat that now overhangs that Colony.

Because he has made so appalling a series of blunders in Kenya and is so obviously reluctant to withstand the African pressure groups, there are Europeans and Africans in that country who, though still horrified

at the thought of Kenyatta's release, expect that he may soon be permitted to reside in Kikuyuland again, probably in the Kiambu district, and that not long afterwards the legislation will be amended in order that he may enter the Legislature, become Chief Minister, and then Prime Minister of an independent Kenya (perhaps following the example of his old friend Nkrumah by also creating and occupying the new post of President). We repeat our earlier comment that there could be no grosser insult to the Crown than to expect the Queen to receive as Chief Minister a creature with so odious a record. That consideration should in itself have sufficed to destroy any such plot; but there is seemingly no limit to the expediency of today's politicians.

Prime Minister's Responsibility

In his Cape Town speech Mr. Macmillan declared that individual merit must be the criterion for African political advancement. The dictionary definition of "merit" is "quality of deserving well; excellence, worth; thing that entitles to reward or gratitude". Can anyone suggest that Kenyatta is entitled to any high office by the Prime Minister's own test? Of Mr. Macleod's accountability enough has been written. What of that of the Cabinet, of the Parliamentary Conservative Party, and, for that matter, of the Labour Party also? Men of normally decent instincts, whatever their political attachments, must revolt at the thought that Kenya's future should be jeopardized merely to placate a tiny minority of agitators, who, having aroused an outcry by demagoguery, not infrequently backed by intimidation and violence, then pretend that the clamour which they have provoked is the voice of the people.

By illusion and delusion, by consistent preference for expediency rather than principle, by rash refusal to take account of conditions in Africa, by inexplicable readiness to accept the words of African politicians who contradict themselves and one another with bewildering frequency, suiting their statements to their audiences, by these and other quiddities the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary (for it is impossible to differentiate between them on this issue) have brought the peoples of Kenya to a desperately dangerous pass — and also the Parliamentary Conservative Party.

What Tory M.P.s. Should Do

The one check in that second regard is the fear since the Turton motion on the Federation was tabled in the House of Commons a few weeks ago that the party might be split in two if the gamble of releasing Kenyatta were taken. It is a sorry commentary on today's political morals, or absence of morals, that party expediency, not higher considerations, should be decisive; but that is almost certainly so.

In such circumstances every Conservative M.P. who views the prospect with abhorrence ought surely to tell the Whips now that he would vote against the Government if it proposed to liberate the promoter of Mau Mau. There are assuredly enough Tory members who anathematize the handling of the Kenyatta issue to cause the Government to decide on the proper discharge of its elementary duty even at this late hour — but they must themselves act resolutely NOW if they are not to risk a *fait accompli*.

For the sake of the African moderates, especially the Kikuyu loyalists during the Mau Mau rebellion, and for the general good of Kenya, there ought to be no question of releasing the ruthless organizer of Mau Mau, which, be it remembered, engaged in wholesale intimidation, mass oath-taking, and assassination before Kenyatta was arrested.

Sir Roy on the "Croakers"

Favourable Facts Overlooked

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Federal Prime Minister, said when addressing the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen in Salisbury last week that the "moaners and croakers" in the Federation tended to overlook facts which told overwhelmingly in its favour.

Because bad news was given more emphasis than good news, some people let worry about the Federation's future get the better of their commonsense. The moaners and croakers were, however, not nearly so numerous as the public was led to believe.

Sir Roy continued (in part) : —

"There are still no grounds for complacency, because however strong the economic structure may be, and what ever potential for development it may contain, the picture could change overnight if one or both of two things were to happen. The first would be if the Government were to pass out of responsible hands; the second would be the break-up of the Federation. The Federation was created for two main reasons: because it made economic good sense, and to ensure stability and responsible government.

"My attitude to our constitutional problems is determined primarily by these two considerations, and recent events in Africa, added to our record over the past years, have given ample proof of their validity. It is never far from my mind that the break-up of the Federation would have disastrous consequences for all sections of the population and would bode no good for any of the three territories.

"I know that most of you are willing to serve in the defence of what we stand for in the Federation. I hope I shall never have to call on you to do so. But should the need arise to defend what we stand for and what we have achieved in this country, I would be quite prepared to face that reality, and I believe the country would be adequately prepared to do so.

No Implication of Weakness

"But much lies between the present situation and that extreme. Some people have criticized me for coming back from London and not proceeding forthwith to declare the independence of this country, but they forget that responsibility demands that all possible forms of negotiation should be exhausted before any extreme action is taken and that willingness to negotiate on a reasonable basis does not necessarily, or normally, imply weakness.

"It is true that in the past weeks I felt on occasion that there was no more ground upon which we could negotiate and that the British Government had committed themselves to a course of action which would inevitably lead to the abandonment of responsible government in parts of the Federation and to the break-up of our country, both of which I had and have every intention of resisting.

"Happily, some pretty plain speaking in London re-opened the way to responsible discussion, and negotiations on the future of the Northern Rhodesian Constitution, a vital part of the constitutional pattern of the Federation as a whole, have been resumed. I treat as fundamental the requirements of any future Constitution for Northern Rhodesia that it should be durable, that it should not entrench racialism in the Government of the country, and that the Government should remain in responsible hands.

"In London there is now a better appreciation that this is the view shared by many thousands in the Federation, both Europeans and Africans, and that a stand has been taken from which we will not be moved. This is to the good, not only for the sake of the people of the Federation, but also perhaps for the sake of others who might otherwise become the victim of the type of statescraft, if that is the right word, not based on the principle, and values as they used to be known and on the real interest of the people of the countries concerned, but forming instead part of a manoeuvre of the cold war.

"This retreat from principle has unhappily also proved to be a retreat before Communism and its vanguard of nationalist forces. Because it is a policy of expediency and can bring only temporary stability and insubstantial gains to the countries concerned, it is to be hoped that it will prove only a temporary, if any, phase in the history of modern times.

"We can reassure ourselves not only by our economic record but also by the fact that we have proved our ability to stand firmly by our belief that government in this part of the world must remain in civilized hands. The next few months are going to be even tougher and more difficult than the recent past, but these things must be kept in perspective. When one examines the history of Australia, Canada, and the United States, all great federations, one realizes that they have endured times every bit as difficult as ours and suffered equal threats to the integrity of their countries."

Good Will Towards the Federation

New High Commissioner's First Impressions

MR. A. E. F. ROBINSON, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has given his first interview since entering upon his new duties to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Mr. Robinson said on Tuesday: —

"My first impressions on returning to Britain are most favourable, chiefly because we have been greeted with sunshine and blue skies. This Central African weather puts the British in good humour, and it gives those of us who are far away from the glorious climate of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland a feeling that, despite our temporary absence from home, life is worth living.

"To start one's work in this country surrounded by cheerfulness and sunshine is to me a better omen than if we had been greeted by some of the miserable weather conditions that I suppose we shall experience later in our stay.

"Our first week in the United Kingdom has been memorable in that Ministers, High Commissioners, Ambassadors, leading personalities of the major political parties, and many others have made my family and myself welcome with a cordiality and friendliness that suggest that there is still a vast reservoir of good will and affection for the Federation in the hearts of the vast majority of the British people, despite the wish of a minority section who proclaim their desire to destroy the way of life in my country. I still have to meet representatives of this sector of opinion, and I look forward to it very much indeed.

"If one has a passionate belief in the policy of promoting partnership and co-operation between the races in Central Africa, as I have, then in addition to close association with one's friends in this country who support this view, it is essential to meet with and mount a counter-offensive among those critics who would destroy what we have achieved and sabotage what we are attempting.

"In the coming weeks and months I shall endeavour, on behalf of all races in my country, to explain the policies of the Federal and territorial Governments at public and private meetings and on all other appropriate occasions, and thereby seek to build upon the foundations that the Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, has laid in the hearts and minds of so many people in this country during the past few months.

"His masterly television appearances, speeches, and Press interviews have given a clear explanation of what is involved in creating a non-racial society based on good standards of government.

"Like Britain, we aim to maintain our public services free from bribery and nepotism—unlike some other countries in Africa. We are pursuing a way of life that is resulting in past barriers disappearing as the economic and educational standards of all our people continue to rise. If we can succeed the Federation's star will shine bright in a troubled Continent. With the political and financial help of the British Government and people, I have no doubt that we shall succeed. My aim is to secure firm and enthusiastic assurances that this support will be forthcoming."

PERSONALIA

MAJOR E. A. T. DUTTON has arrived in London from Tangier.

MR. and MRS. J. G. SANDERSON have arrived from Nyasaland.

CAPTAIN J. R. ORBELL, chief pilot of Central African Airways, is in London.

MR. RONALD D. MALAN is now general manager of Afamal (East Africa), Ltd.

EARL DE LA WARR is back in London from his visits to East Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. R. J. WALSH has joined the board of Hogg Robinson and Capel-Cure, Ltd.

MR. G. E. DENT has been appointed a deputy general manager of the Ottoman Bank.

MR. J. GALLAGHER, dean of Trinity College, Cambridge, is visiting the Federation.

MR. J. A. HILTON has been re-elected chairman of the East African Tourist Travel Association.

SIR STEPHEN LUKE, Senior Crown Agent, will be in the Middle East until the end of the month.

MR. GODWIN LEWANIKA, a Federal M.P. from Northern Rhodesia, has left London after a fortnight's visit.

MR. E. J. HOBBS has been appointed a director of Tate & Lyle, Ltd., and Tate & Lyle Investments, Ltd.

MR. CYRIL E. HARRISON has been elected president of the Federation of British Industries for the next two years.

MR. K. W. S. MACKENZIE returned to Nairobi last Thursday from his visit to Europe and the United States.

MR. DAVID FINNIE, MR. ALEXANDER STONE, and MR. R. A. J. EMERY have been appointed directors of Ralli Bros., Ltd.

MR. JAMES SMART ABERNETHY, who retired as a judge of the Tanganyika High Court in 1958, is to be town clerk of Tanga.

MR. L. B. RIST is now special representative for Africa of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

SIR ANTHONY GRAFFTEY-SMITH, governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, left estate in Great Britain valued at £4,594.

MR. L. W. HANSON, manager of the Boss asbestos mine, Mashaba, and his family are in this country from Southern Rhodesia.

THE REV. S. V. PRESSLEY, who at one time spent about five years in the Federation, has just left England for South Africa.

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, president of the Malawi Congress Party, saw MR. MACLEOD at the House of Commons one evening last week.

SIR TOBY LOW, M.P., has been elected vice-chairman of the General Electric Co., Ltd., of which LORD COLERAINE is now a director.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. GOODWIN, G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, is paying a three-week visit to England for discussions at the War Office.

MR. J. W. CHARNLEY has been elected a director of John Laing & Son, Ltd., public works contractors with large interests in the Federation.

THE REV. JOHN ST. H. MULLETT, rector of Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed vicar of Boldington, Macclesfield, in the diocese of Chester.

MRS. O. C. SYPHAX, assistant director of trade and industrial education in schools in the District of Columbia, U.S.A., has paid a short visit to East Africa.

DR. ALBERT MEIER, of Basle, Switzerland, is visiting East Africa to acquaint himself with agricultural educational arrangements and research work on insecticides and fungicides.

MR. JUSTICE F. SOUTHWORTH and MRS. SOUTHWORTH have arrived from Nyasaland. So has THE VEN. C. R. W. CARLETON, Archdeacon of Kota Kojia.

MR. DEREK BRYCESON, Tanganyika's Minister for Health and Labour, is touring the United States under the auspices of the U.S. State Department's leader exchange programme.

MR. L. E. JESSETT, sales director of a London company of export agents specializing in hardware and electrical and domestic goods, has left to visit West, South, Central, and East Africa.

MR. and MRS. LEWIS BLACK, of Greendale, Salisbury, have given £50,000 to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to endow a chair of obstetrics and gynaecology.

One of the unsuccessful Socialist candidates in last week's London County Council election was MR. TED CASTLE, husband of MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, M.P., who has visited East and Central Africa.

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, will be the chief guest of the Nakuru Branch of the Royal Society of St. George at its annual dinner on Saturday. MR. MERVYN F. HILL will preside.

LORD DALHOUSIE, Governor-General of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and LADY DALHOUSIE arrived in London by air last week. They will be on leave in Britain for three months, spending most of the time in Scotland.

MR. L. A. LITTLE, a non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislature, is in this country for a few days after spending some weeks in Italy, Austria, and Germany. He will fly back to Central Africa next week.

A recent arrival from Southern Rhodesia is MR. O. A. AUSTIN, Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing. MR. A. V. C. F. HUBBARD, Under-Secretary for Irrigation and Lands is also here.

MR. J. P. HENDERSON, director of the East African Meteorological Department, is attending a fortnight's conference in Paris as a member of the World Meteorological Organization's Commission for Synoptic Meteorology.

BRIGADIER D. G. T. HORSFORD, O.C. 24th Infantry Brigade Group, has been presented with two Masai spears by Ex-CHIEF MOIPEI OLE KODONYO at a ceremony at Kajiado in appreciation of the Army's famine relief work in the district.

MR. MUSA AMALEMBE has been appointed Minister for Labour and Housing in Kenya, following the resignation of MR. R. G. NGALA, who held the portfolio of Labour. MR. AMALEMBE has now added that work to his responsibility for Housing.

DR. ROY C. CAVE, Professor of Economics in the State College of San Francisco, and director of its Consumer Research Institute, is visiting East and Central Africa on behalf of the Credit Unions National Association of the United States.

Two members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, MR. AUSTIN K. E. SHABA and CHIEF ERASTE MANG'ENYA, Deputy Speaker, are in London for a parliamentary study course at Westminster sponsored by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

MR. J. FLETCHER-COOKE, Deputy Governor of Tanganyika, arrived in London a few days ago to take part in discussions at the Colonial Office with representatives of the Tanganyika European Civil Servants' Association in connexion with the compensation scheme.

SIR MWANAWINA LEWANIKA III, Paramount Chief of Barotseland, was received by THE QUEEN last week, when Her Majesty dubbed him as a Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, that award having been made in the New Year Honours of 1959. On the previous day SIR MWANAWINA had seen THE QUEEN MOTHER. He was also the guest of honour at a Government reception.

Dinner for Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie Britain's Haste in Africa Questioned

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, retiring High Commissioner for the Federation in London, said at a dinner given last week by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club in his and Lady Rennie's honour that a particular disquieting factor in the attitude of so many people in Britain to African advancement was that it was not only right and inevitable, as was of course true, but that it must be immediate, which was neither true nor wise.

The dinner marked the end of Sir Gilbert's presidency of the club, a position now taken by the new High Commissioner, Mr. A. E. P. Robinson.

Lord Robins, chairman of the club, proposed the health of Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie, and presented him with a parting gift from the club.

"All of us are keen to see African advancement proceed as quickly as possible", said Sir Gilbert, "but I do not see why the process of education and preparation for higher duties and responsibilities which we must all go through must be cut short in the case of Africans. That conviction does not in any way mean being hostile to the interests of Africans. Many of us think that unduly rapid advancement in Northern Rhodesia, for example, would pay too little regard to the interests of the Africans as well as to the interests of the whites. Why should we in certain African countries now try to hasten the pace too quickly? A bit of gradualness would not be a bad thing".

Sir Roy "A Valiant Fighter"

The Federation was going through a difficult time, but when the Federal Prime Minister had left London he had spoken very optimistically. It was an optimism which Sir Gilbert shared. "We are fortunate to have so valiant a fighter as Sir Roy Welensky," he said to warm applause.

It had been encouraging during his seven years at Rhodesia House to see the way in which young Rhodesians of all races had come together in the club for young Rhodesians. Some 500 Rhodesian students were now in Britain, and many of them were meeting without racial or other barriers, cementing friendships which would mean a great deal for Rhodesia's future.

Referring to the presence of Sir Mwanawina Lewanika, Paramount Chief of Barotseland, Sir Gilbert recalled an occasion when "we talked for two days. I having to do most of the talking, so that I have never been quite the same talker since".

Lord Robins said that he had first met Sir Gilbert Rennie in Kenya during the last war, and had known him well when he was afterwards Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

"For the past seven years we have been delighted to have him not only as High Commissioner in London but as president of this club. He has done splendid work for it, and Lady Rennie has performed duties very near to our hearts. Her prowess in the medical profession has, I am sure contributed a great part in keeping Sir Gilbert so well".

Vice-Admiral Sir Pevenell William-Powlett welcomed the new president, Mr. Robinson, and his wife.

Mr. Robinson said: "I shall seek to do all in my power to recreate that spirit of warm friendship and understanding that has existed for so long between Britain and the Rhodesia people. There have recently been stresses and strains on which I do not wish to comment. Our African people, with their tradition of treaty arrangements with Britain, have a deep affection for the Queen. No more loyal corner of the Commonwealth can be found than in Rhodesia and Nyasaland".

PROFESSOR D. T. JACK has been appointed chairman of the Air Transport Licensing Board.

MR. J. PARK is now managing director of Kodak (East Africa), Ltd., and Howse and McGeorge, Ltd., an associated company.

LORD HOWICK OF GLENDALE, who as SIR EVELYN BARING was for seven years Governor of Kenya, has been appointed a member of the Nature Conservancy.

MR. E. S. NEWSON is now president of the council of the Association of Building Societies in Southern Rhodesia. The chairman of the executive committee is MR. J. R. PETRIE.

MR. ROLAND BROWN, who will shortly become Attorney-General of Tanganyika, has been secretary of the League of Labour Lawyers' and was at one time a Socialist candidate at Stratford-on-Avon against MR. JOHN PROFUMO, now Secretary of State for War, and previously Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

LORD LLOYD, a former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed chairman of the new National Broadcasting Development Committee, one of the aims of which is to press for higher standards in radio and television programmes. SIR ROBERT GRIMSTON, M.P., who has also East and Central African interests, is another of the members.

MR. E. CAREY FRANCIS, headmaster of the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, for 21 years, and since 1949 a member of the council of Makerere University College, Uganda, has been elected an honorary fellow of that College. MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Chief Minister in Tanganyika, the first old student to be similarly honoured, hopes to revisit Makerere next term.

MISS FLORENCE GUYLER has left Kenya to live in Britain after 34 years of continuous service at Maseno Hospital, to which she went as a nurse four years after it was built. The then small mission station has now a Bible school, a secondary school, an adult educational institute, a training college, a veterinary establishment, and the hospital, of which MISS GUYLER has long been Matron.

Obituary

MR. MATHEW RAMADHANI, M.B.E., who has died in England as the result of an accident while boarding a train, was the first African in Tanganyika to become headmaster of a secondary school. He leaves a widow and eight children. Born in Zanzibar in 1915, he was educated there and at St. Andrew's College, Minaki, Dar es Salaam, and Makerere College, Uganda. He then taught at his old school in Zanzibar for eight years, leaving in 1947 to take a year's course at the London Institute of Education and then a three years' course at Sheffield University, where he graduated B.A. (Econ.). He was the first African in Tanganyika to become a Government education officer.

MISS SARAH ELIZABETH CODRINGTON, aged 21, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Codrington, of Preston Hall, Uppingham, died in hospital last Saturday after a fall in a point-to-point race at Waternewton, near Peterborough. Mr. Codrington is chairman of Nyasaland Railways.

LADY BARTH, widow of SIR JACOB BARTH, who died in 1941, has died in this country in her 81st year. She lived in Kenya for many years with her husband, whom she married in 1906.

MISS KHATUN MREALI ALI DAYA, a 25-year-old student from Tanganyika, was found dead last week in a gas-filled bedroom in Paddington, London.

MRS. EDITH BROOK, widow of MAJOR W. D. BROOK, widely known in Kenya as "Brookie", has died in Karen, Nairobi.

Journalists Meet Kenyatta at Maralal

Governor's Comment on the Constitution

JOMO KENYATTA, the Mau Mau leader, emerged last week from his first interview with journalists since his arrest more than eight years ago as a forceful figure still to be reckoned with, his physical and mental energies undiminished despite his 71 years. For three hours at a Press conference arranged by the Kenya Government at his new place of restriction at Maralal, he faced questions from more than 60 correspondents, and showed himself, in the words of one reporter, as "more than a match for them".

The correspondent of *The Times* cabled that he answered the questions fired at him "with a sharpness and agility that many Western politicians might envy, dispelling the illusion that he is an old man who wants nothing better than to spend his last years in peace. His agility in avoiding traps and the refusal to be pinned down on specific issues are characteristics that observers who knew him before his arrest remember well. Added to that he has obviously become a deeply suspicious man, ready to see a trick in every move".

He repeatedly attacked the Governor and his advisers, describing their "obstinacy and stubbornness" as the cause of the political deadlock. He said that the Corfield report, which connected him with the worst aspects of Mau Mau, was "a pack of lies, a one-sided document with one purpose — to crush Kenyatta".

"I have never been a violent man, and my whole life has been non-violent; if I came out I would remain so", he declared.

The Lancaster House Constitution was, he said, a step forward, but it had now served its purpose and a new conference should be called immediately to discuss the next step.

Pressed repeatedly for a statement on the security of land titles, he replied Europeans had nothing to worry about provided they farmed well and dropped the attitude of being "the big bwana".

Land consolidation schemes in African areas had, he asserted, been arranged "rather haphazardly". Land consolidation was good in itself, but there had entered into it "a lot of bribery and corruption", with friends of chiefs and headmen doing well, while detainees who were not able to look after their own interests doing badly.

It was not for him to advise the African political leaders on what course to take in the present deadlock, but by pointing out that he had not been consulted before they took their stand, he seemed to imply that he might not necessarily have approved it. He appealed to the Governor to call the leaders together and also to talk to him personally.

Asked for assurances on his behaviour should he be released, he was evasive, but maintained that his intentions were peaceable.

The Kenya Government issued the following statement on Friday:—

"The Governor has studied carefully the reports of the Press conference held by Mr. Jomo Kenyatta at Maralal. The views expressed by Mr. Kenyatta will be of assistance to the Governor in considering when it will be possible to release Mr. Kenyatta from restriction.

"Meanwhile the Governor feels that it may be useful to re-state some of the main principles of the Lancaster House Agreement and Constitution and to explain the objectives which he is working for, in accordance with the Lancaster House Agreement, which was accepted by the African representatives as the first step to be implemented towards Kenya's independence.

"The Governor and the Kenya Government maintain that in a democratic and parliamentary system all private citizens who have the vote have an inalienable right to take part in politics, public life, and public administration regardless of tribe, race, creed or community. It is one of the Governor's main objectives to ensure that this right is accepted and upheld in Kenya's progress towards independence.

Protection for Property Rights

At Lancaster House the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that H.M. Government considered it important to include protection for property rights in the Constitution.

"The Governor and the Kenya Government regard the recognition of legal land titles, and the right of appeal to an independent judiciary on land titles, as corner-stones of the property rights of Africans of all tribes, as well as of persons of other races.

"The present Bill of Rights which was brought into force on December 7, 1960, by Order in Council, covers a wide range of human rights, such as rights of personal liberty, the determination of civil rights and obligations, freedom of conscience, freedom of expression, rights of assembly and association, rights against the compulsory acquisition of property, and rights of equality of economic opportunity.

"In this Bill of Rights the Lancaster House Constitution gives tribes and individuals a judicial protection of their rights which the Governor and Kenya Government believe to be the most satisfactory way of securing such rights.

"The Governor and the Kenya Government are both fully committed to the Lancaster House Agreement, which was freely made by representatives of all races and communities together with representatives of the British Government. The Governor and the Kenya Government have consistently honoured the Agreement in spirit and detail, and look to all communities to do likewise.

"The Lancaster House Constitution was devised to provide an agreed first step towards independence. Subsequent steps are responsible government, internal self-government, and finally full self-government.

"It is possible to pass through these stages quickly, but the Governor believes that to pass on to a second stage before the first stage is working would endanger the whole method of the planned approach, which has led other territories in the Commonwealth to stable independence.

"The abandonment of such a planned approach could lead to a landslide in which the human rights of individuals, minority tribes and communities, together with the administrative and economic structure of Kenya, would be in danger of being overwhelmed.

"The Governor and the Kenya Government will continue to work steadily and hopefully towards Kenya's independence through the operation of the Lancaster House Constitution.

"They will work in full co-operation with all groups and individuals who will follow the path agreed at Lancaster House towards independence. They have confidence that the independence which Kenya will achieve by this path will ensure for all Kenya's tribes and peoples the human rights, justice and prosperity which all desire".

In London meanwhile Mr. Robert Ngala, president of the Kenya African Democratic Union, said after meeting Mr. Macleod on the Kenyatta issue for the second time in a few days that the Colonial Secretary had proposed a new formula

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for Kenyatta's release. It might be acceptable to K.A.D.U. and could open a way for African participation in the new Government.

On his return to Nairobi on Sunday he refused to disclose details of the formula, but said that he had been "very stubborn" at his last meeting with Mr. Macleod.

On Sunday a conference in London of the Movement for Colonial Freedom passed a resolution demanding Kenyatta's immediate release and the removal of all restrictions on his activities.

The chairman, Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., told the meeting: "There was no evidence whatsoever at the trial or in any other respects that Kenyatta was guilty of planning the violent atrocities and obscenities of Mau Mau. The only evidence—and this is disputed—is that he was concerned in the political oath as distinct from the seven oaths which followed after he was in prison."

On Sunday night a K.A.D.U. delegation, headed by Mr. Ngala, called on the Governor, apparently to seek his views on a compromise arrangement over Kenyatta. The talks continued on Monday, when the Chief Secretary, Sir Walter Coultas, and the Attorney-General, Mr. E. L. Griffith-Jones, were present. It is understood that negotiations for the formation of a K.A.D.U.-backed Government began. The talks were described as covering all issues of Kenya politics.

Earlier Mr. Ngala had reported to his party's parliamentary group on his visit to London. It was thought that the main point to emerge from the meeting was that K.A.D.U. must have some concrete achievement to announce if it joined the Government, so that it would appear that it had not surrendered over the Kenyatta issue for the sake of gaining office.

On the question of assurances of sufficient financial backing from Britain, one of the points raised by Mr. Ngala in London, K.A.D.U. will have been encouraged by the remarks of the Finance Minister, Mr. K. W. S. Mackenzie, on his return to Nairobi from Europe and the United States.

He told reporters: "I have every reason to believe that we shall get sufficient finance to maintain the rate of expenditure provided for in the estimates. Development could go ahead at a reasonable level, and he was confident that he could produce a budget that balanced."

In addition to arranging a £3m. World Bank loan for the development of African agriculture, Mr. Mackenzie had talks with United Nations officials on technical and financial aid.

[The leading article in this issue deals with the Kenyatta issue.]

K.A.D.U. to Join Government

Governor's Agreement on Kenyatta

THE KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC UNION has agreed to participate in forming a Government in return for an understanding from the Governor that the restriction on Kenyatta will be further eased "in due course", and assurances on several other points.

Sir Patrick Renison announced this late on Tuesday night after prolonged talks with a K.A.D.U. delegation headed by Mr. Ngala, as reported above.

The terms of the Governor's statement were that the Government would "now begin to build a house for Mr. Jomo Kenyatta and his family on a site to be agreed in Kiambu district in readiness for Mr. Kenyatta's return from Maralal to his home in Kiambu in due course."

Other subjects discussed at the talks included the question of other restrictions, the need for the United Kingdom's financial backing of African land resettlement schemes, and the method of further constitutional advance.

This news was received while this issue was going to press and when the leading article was already in print.

Kenyatta worked as a film "extra" when the picture of "Sanders of the River" was made in 1935 at Shepperton Studios, near London. That fact has been discovered by an author undertaking research for a biography of the actor Leslie Banks.

"Inviolable for Ever"

Claims of Kenya Farmers

SIR ARMIGEL WADE, a former chief Secretary in Kenya, has written in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*:

"In 1932 the (Carter) Kenya Land Commission was appointed with very comprehensive terms of reference to consider *inter alia* the present and future needs of the Native population and to define the area of the 'White Highlands'. In their report the commissioners said that, having made proposals for the perpetual security of the Native areas, they would be failing in their duty if they did not provide equal security for the land of the white settlers.

"They accordingly defined the area to be reserved for white occupation and recommended that it should be *inviolable for ever*. These recommendations were accepted and adopted by the Government.

White land-owners, therefore, confident in the integrity of the Government of Great Britain, were fully justified in believing that their titles to land within the White Highlands were secure for all time.

"It now seems that such titles are suspect, as some of the leaders of the future independent Government have openly stated that they will not recognize their validity.

"I suggest that the honourable course now would be for the British Government to offer to buy from the land-owners, at a valuation of what their farms were worth before the Lancaster House Conference, any properties they may wish to sell.

"Such farms might then be offered at a reasonable rent to the occupiers, who, if they chose, could continue to live at their homes, not as owners but as tenants on short or long leases, hoping for the best, or the vendors could take the purchase price and emigrate, and the farms could be used by the Government to further the schemes for African development.

"This proposal if adopted might well cost us British taxpayers quite a lot of money, but the redemption of our honour by an act of reparation to those with whom we seem to have broken faith would be worth the price."

Somalis of the Northern Province

MR. ABDI RASHID KHALIF has written to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA from Wajir, in the Northern Province of Kenya:—

"As leader of my people I think it my duty to make known our desire to seced from Kenya so that we may join with the Somali Republic and unite in a Greater Somalia; but before we join the Somali Republic we want the British to start now to develop the Northern Frontier District, which is still backward. This progress should be hurried in the next five years.

"We have lived for more than 60 years under the British flag; always as peaceful people. The Government of Kenya should stop encouraging tribalism in the N.F.D., many of whose people are Somalis. Our strong political party, called the Northern Province Peoples' Progressive Party, stands for all the inhabitants of the N.F.D."

Back in the U.S.A.

MR. TOM MBOYA, secretary-general of the Kenya African National Union, and Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Northern Rhodesian United National Independence Party, shared a platform in Washington at the week-end when they addressed about 800 people, half of them Negroes, in a Baptist Church Hall. Mr. Mboya, dressed in African robes, began by calling on the audience to stand in homage to Lumumba. Mr. Kaunda criticized American segregation policies and suggested that the United States must set a moral example. On Sunday Mr. Mboya said on television, that the British at least make it easier for Africans to approach independence."

Uganda's New Government

Ten African Ministers

THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA, (Sir Frederick Crawford), has announced the names of the Ministers who will form the new Government in the protectorate. In addition to the Governor (as chairman) and the three *ex-officio* Ministers—the Chief Secretary (Mr. G. B. Cartland), the Attorney-General (Mr. R. L. E. Dreschfield), and the Financial Secretary (Mr. C. G. F. F. Melmoth)—the Council of Ministers will comprise 10 Ministers drawn from the elected and specially elected members of the Legislative Council.

The ten non-official Ministers are Messrs. Benedicto Kiwanuka (Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the House), John C. Kiwanuka (Education), David Nabeta (Health), Nicholas E. Opio (Works), Basil Batarangaya (Local Government), C. K. Patel (Commerce and Industry), Lawrence M. K. Sebalu (Economic Development), Balamu J. Musaka (Agriculture and Animal Husbandry), Matayo Mugwanya (Land and Water Resources), and Stanley Bemba (Social Development and Labour).

MR. BENEDICTO KIWANUKA is a Muganda, 39 years of age. After earlier education in Uganda he attended Pius XII University College in Basutoland and London University where he graduated LL.B. in 1955. He was called to the Bar (Gray's Inn) in February, 1956. He has travelled extensively in Europe and the U.S.A. Is president-general of the Democratic Party of Uganda.

MR. JOHN C. KIWANUKA, also a Muganda, is 42 years of age and a secondary school teacher. Educated at Kisubi College, near Entebbe, and at Nottingham University, where he graduated B.Sc. President of the Uganda Teachers' Association since 1956.

Former Parliamentary Secretary

MR. DAVID NABETA, a Musoga, 43 years of age. Obtained education diploma at Makerere College, and has taught at King's College, Budo, and Mwiri College, Busoga. Entered Legislative Council in 1954; was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Local Government in 1955 and Minister of Works in 1960.

MR. NICHOLAS E. OPIO, from Lango, Northern Province, 50 years of age. Appointed an assistant education officer in 1944 and promoted senior A.E.O. in 1956. Attended Institute of Education of London University 1957. Was formerly chairman of the Lango District Council.

MR. BASIL BATARANGAYA, from Ankole, Western Province, 37 years of age. Educated at St. Leo's College, Virika, Fort Portal, and Makerere College, where he obtained the diploma in education. Senior secondary teacher and then supervisor of primary schools for the R.C. Mission, Ankole. Chairman of the Eishengyero (District Council).

MR. C. K. PATEL, an Asian, 57 years of age. Barrister and businessman from Jinja, who was called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn) in 1928. Served as magistrate during the war. A member of the Legislative Council since 1945 and of the Central Legislative Assembly of the East Africa High Commission since 1954. Prominent in local government affairs in Jinja for many years and now mayor. Has served on many Government boards and committees, and was president of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce in 1954 and of the Uganda Cotton Association from 1946 to 1957.

MR. LAWRENCE M. K. SEBALU, a Muganda, 30 years of age. Educated at Namliyango College and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, obtaining honours degree in economics and political science in 1956. Obtained LL.B., Delhi University, in 1958 and was admitted to the High Court as an advocate in 1959.

MR. BALAMU J. MUSAKA, a Munyoro/Muganda, 57 years of age. Educated at King's College, Budo, and Yale University, where he graduated B.A. (Political Economy) in 1937. Lecturer at Makerere College from 1937 to 1947. Katikiro of Probynoro, 1947-52. Adviser on Information Services to Protectorate Government, 1952-59. Has travelled widely in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. and has been granted the freedom of Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, and New Orleans.

MR. MATAYO MUGWANYA, a Muganda, 61 years of age. Educated at Kisubi College. Served as *saza* chief for six years. In the Kabaka's Government was appointed Omulamuzi (Minister of Justice) of Buganda in 1950, retiring in 1955. Also served as Regent from 1953 to 1955. Founder president of the Democratic Party and back-bench member of the last Legislative Council.

MR. STANLEY BEMBA, a Muganda, 49 years of age. Served 1939-45 in the King's African Rifles, reaching the rank of warrant officer (first class); an active supporter of the British Legion. Formerly assistant clerk of the Legislative Council. Treasurer-general of the Democratic Party. Visited the U.S.A. earlier this year.

In last month's common, roll elections the Democratic Party gained 43 seats, the Uganda People's Congress 35 seats, the Uganda National Congress one, and Independents two. Because of the death of a candidate, elections have still to take place for one more seat.

In addition to these, 82 directly elected members and the three *ex-officio* members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary); the new Legislative Council includes nine specially elected members plus four members to represent special interest who are being nominated by the Governor.

The following are the specially elected members chosen last week by the returned members acting as an electoral college: Messrs. N. E. Opio, B. J. Mukasa, D. Nabeta, A. K. Bahindar, M. K. Patel and P. J. Wilkinson (nominees of the Democratic Party); and J. W. Lwamafa, S. W. Kulubya, and F. K. Minna (Uganda People's Congress nominees).

Apart from officials and nominated members, Mr. Wilkinson, a Kampala Q.C., will be the only European in the chamber. He stood unsuccessfully at the common roll election, as a Democratic Party candidate for Kampala West.

Nominated Members

The names of the seven nominated members appointed by the Governor were announced at the week-end. Three are of African women, the only women in the Council.

The new nominated members are PROF. DAVID WALKER, Professor of Economics and Political Science at Makerere College, Kampala; MR. J. H. GAUNT, a businessman and member of the last Legislature; MR. I. D. HUNTER, a chartered accountant and former M.L.C.; MR. M. J. SPARFORTH, a legal draftsman and Acting Speaker in the former Council; MISS FRANCES AKELD, an Etesot teacher; MISS JOYCE MSEMBE, a Muganda graduate of Makerere College and teacher at the Makerere College School; and MRS. SARAH NTIRO, a Manuyoro, holder of an Oxford honours degree in history, and a former M.L.C.

These nominations bring the total number of members to 100. One seat remains to be filled because of the death of a candidate just before the elections.

When the Legislative Council met for the first time on Monday, the Governor told members that the report of the Relationships Commission was expected in June, and that Uganda's constitutional conference would probably be held in London in September. The present Government would remain in office until a new Constitution was agreed and implemented.

The Kabaka of Buganda was not among the African rulers who attended the opening ceremony.

Meanwhile, persisting in its secessionist move, the Buganda Lukiko has voted to dissociate itself from the Uganda Legislative Council and to reserve the right to ignore any laws passed by the new Government.

It has also asked H.M. Government to remove the Uganda Government from Entebbe to a place outside Buganda and to change the name "Uganda" so as to avoid confusion with Buganda.

Barotseland Delegation

SIR MWANAWINA LEWANIKA, Paramount Chief of Barotseland, and his delegation left London Airport on Tuesday after a fortnight's visit for talks at the Colonial Office. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA understands that their major anxieties have been met, and they have returned home reasonably satisfied with the results of the conference. On the evening before their departure they were the guests of the High Commissioner for the Federation at an evening reception. Among those present were the three Ministers from the Commonwealth Relations Office, Mr. Duncan Sandys, the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Bernard Braine, and the Secretary of State and Minister of State from the Colonial Office, Mr. Macleod and Lord Perth.

New Church Province of Uganda

Dr. Fisher Hands Over Uganda

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY inaugurated the new Anglican Church Province of Uganda and Ruanda-Urundi at a ceremony in Namirembe Cathedral on Sunday, when he relinquished his authority and installed Dr. Leslie Brown as the first Archbishop of Uganda. The new province has eight dioceses, four of which have African bishops.

Attending the ceremony were the Archbishops of East Africa, Central Africa, and Cape Town, and the Archbishop of West Africa was represented by the Bishop of Ibadan. The ceremony was the climax of the Archbishop's 10-day tour of Uganda dioceses. Mrs. Fisher and he left Entebbe by air for London on Sunday night.

On Saturday Dr. Fisher had met the Kabaka of Buganda and his Council of Ministers. He is reported to have advised them not to pursue their demands for secession but to accept the British proposals for discussion on Uganda's progress towards independence. During the week Dr. Fisher visited Ruanda.

In the course of his sermon at the inauguration service in Namirembe Cathedral, he said:—

"This inauguration of the Province of Uganda has a special significance for me, since it is almost the last great Church occasion in which I shall take part as Archbishop of Canterbury. Within 10 years I have been called to take my part in the creation first of the Province of West Africa in 1951, then of the Province of Central Africa in 1955, of the Province of East Africa in 1960, and now of the Province of Uganda and Ruanda-Urundi.

"The Anglican Province of South Africa became autonomous in 1870. North of Uganda are the Dioceses of the Sudan and of Egypt, forming part of the Archbishopric in Jerusalem. With a tiny exception in the north-west fringe, the Churches of the Anglican Communion throughout Africa, from North to South, are now free, self-governing, self-directing provinces.

Africa in Ferment of Change

"At this time all Africa is in a ferment of change. . . . One country after another in Africa has gained or is gaining its independence—Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika—and then the travails of order and freedom begin. Uganda with its own internal conflicts of interests not yet solved; Kenya and Central Africa poised uneasily between African and European claims; the Congo grasping prematurely at independence and falling into the horrors of civil disorder and violence; South Africa a police State defended as such by Christians of one Church and sorrowfully condemned by all other Churches.

"Why is there such a grim contrast between the godly and peaceable evolution of the Churches in parts of Africa after the example of the Apostolic Churches, and the political evolution through hostile argument and disagreement, with the ever-present threat of the breakdown of those civilized conventions by which society is preserved from disruption and devility?"

"Why should there be this always wasteful, sometimes terrifying, even diabolical, evil of political rivalries not only in Africa but in every other country too, and at its worst between the Communist and the non-Communist countries?"

"There are countries which recognize no duty to God or repudiate the very idea. What has gone wrong with the world's politics? What gives them their nightmarish quality? What makes the United Nations work not by virtue of its unity but only by the devotion of those who are determined to make it work somehow in spite of all disunities? The reason is a difference of opinion as to what is meant by fullness of life. It means one thing to a shepherd and another to a thief; and before God whose people and family we are, we are all shepherds or thieves, caring for the things of God or stealing them for our own ends.

"Every society, every nation, and every Church as an organized body tends to be authoritarian and exclusive—to keep some people out or to refuse to let them in, being concerned only to nourish its own fullness of life."

Mr. Whitney Straight has announced in London that he has temporarily postponed his plan for a £1m. sky-scraper building in Salisbury.

Uganda's Ministry of Natural Resources has announced that the guaranteed minimum prices to be paid to growers for good raw cotton in the 1961-62 season will be 50 cents (6d.) per lb. for S47 and 51 cents per lb. for BP52.

Students to Make Economic Survey

Overland Tour Planned to Nyasaland

EIGHT OXFORD UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES, three of them women, are planning an overland expedition to Nyasaland in order to make an economic survey of the territory which is intended to provide information for industrial and commercial investors.

Sponsored by the Oxford University African Expedition Club, the tour will be financed partly by industrial houses. The group will leave Britain on July 15, travelling by Land-Rover, on a three-month trip which will include crossing the Sahara.

Leader of the group is to be Mr. Peter Moyes, aged 30, who was a Labour Party agent before winning a scholarship to Ruskin College and then moving to Merton to read philosophy, politics and economics.

Other members reading these subjects are Mr. Philip Whitehead, 23, of Exeter College, former president of the Oxford Union; Mr. Brian Glastonbury, of Merton, 22, who is specializing in the economics of underdeveloped countries; and Mr. Angus Mills, 22, of Merton.

Lord Wolmer, 20, reading history at Christ Church, is the group's secretary.


The women members are Miss Barbara Warnock, 20, of Lady Margaret Hall, reading law; Miss Ruth Portrait, 20, of Lady Margaret Hall, Greats; and Miss Marion Jones, 20, of Somerville, English.

Supervising the expedition, though not accompanying it, is Dr. Z. A. Pelczynski, a fellow of Pembroke College. Mr. A. D. Hazelwood, of Oxford University Institute of Commonwealth Studies, is its adviser on economics.

The Conservative Commonwealth Council's annual conference will be held in London on April 29 and 30.

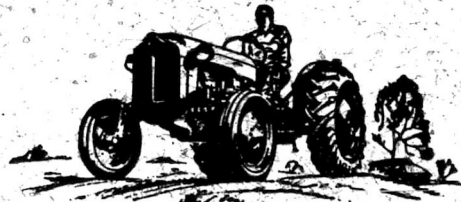
The Royal African Society's annual general meeting will be held in the Royal Commonwealth Society's premises, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2., at 5 p.m. on April 26.

A Bill to provide for individual land tenure for Africans in Northern Rhodesia is to be laid before the Legislative Council later this year.


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IN

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DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOSHI, IRINGA & MWANZA

Federation Must Continue

British M.P.s.' Impression of Tour

SIX BRITISH M.P.s., three Conservatives and three Socialists, who recently visited the Federation as guests of the Federal Government, have all referred to the necessity for progress towards a multi-racial society and the desirability of the Federation continuing.

At a Press conference in Salisbury they said, *inter alia*—

SIR HARMAR NICHOLLS, (Cons., Peterborough): "Federation ought to continue more or less in its present form, at any rate for a further period, and if the present momentum of improvement in economic, educational, and welfare facilities continues at the existing rate, and more political representation is given to the African, then it may well be that much of the opposition to it will be dispelled and its permanency as the basis for a new independent nation made possible.

"If the political climate does not permit this, then as a second best a looser association of the three countries must be worked out, for fragmentation could only be harmful. The population and area under the Federal association are about right; anything less would be too small to contemplate real independent nationhood. The economic potential, with the wealth and resources of Northern and Southern Rhodesia plus the man-power of Nyasaland, shows real promise and a steady move towards multi-racialism in industry and social contact. While not speedy enough for some, it is going on and with mutual confidence will gain momentum.

"A break-up now would spell disaster. Vital investment would be driven away; economic stagnation would be reflected in rising unemployment, particularly in Nyasaland; and the first real experiment in multi-racialism will have failed, with profit to none and misery for many. I hope that all citizens, whatever their colour, will ponder well before doing or saying anything which would add to this risk."

Revision of Powers

DR. ALAN GLYN (Cons., Clapham): "The continued association between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, with their complementary economic requirements, is both desirable and in their mutual interest, though some revision of powers as between federal and territorial would seem to be necessary.

"Recent surveys indicate that Nyasaland's natural resources are not capable of commercial development, and an intensive agricultural drive would only absorb a fraction of the unemployment which would result if she were excluded from the Federation and her labour barred from working in the Rhodesias.

"Given good sense and concessions on both sides, there is every possibility of racial co-operation in a non-racial State in the territories of the Federation.

"Complicated though it is, some radical land reform both in distribution between the races and in the method of tenure is urgent. The eventual aim should be free freehold purchase between all races. Safeguards would be required for a number of years to prevent land speculation and abuses.

"Uncertainty of the political future is causing economic stagnation. As soon as the political situation is decided there is no reason why confidence should not be restored and investment funds resume their flow into the country. It is only by economic expansion and the combined effort of all races working in partnership that funds will be available for African education, and technical education in particular.

"I see no reason why European and African interests should conflict. A multi-racial society can develop only by co-operation between the races in a society in which there is a place for capital and skill based on merit, not colour."

SIR ERIC ERRINGTON (Cons., Aldershot): "The idea of a non-racial society is of such importance that I believe nothing but good can come from efforts to perfect such a society in this country. It would be tragic if the co-operation between the territories was broken, though I do feel that further examination of the Federal and territorial responsibilities is most desirable, particularly with a view to simplification in order to ensure greater understanding of the main issues by all inhabitants."

MR. W. C. WHITLOCK (Soc., North Nottingham): "Among Europeans we have found a wide range of views on the future of the territories. The majority concede that the political and economic advancement of the African should proceed as speedily as possible, but we have encountered everywhere the fear of the European of the consequences of granting that advancement too speedily.

"At the same time we have found African leaders willing to admit that European know-how and experience are continuing needs for the economic expansion of the territories, and that even if universal adult suffrage were conceded tomorrow, this concession of itself would not bring improvements in the lot of the African, if doubts and fears between Europeans and Africans of their respective intentions can be dispelled, a non-racial society can grow up in the Federation which can be of enormous importance to Africa."

Disintegration Would Be Tragic

"If the African can be convinced that the ultimate objective of the Federation is complete democracy and equal rights for every citizen; if there can be a rapid elimination of racial discrimination in both social relations and industry; if there is an extension to other levels of education of the inter-racial policy now being developed so encouragingly in the university, I believe that the future of Federation is assured.

"I can understand the love of this country felt by all those who have made it their home, and I hope fervently that the tragedy of a disintegration of the Federation will be avoided."

DR. J. DICKSON MABON (Soc., Greenock): "Whether or not non-racial democracy based on universal suffrage can emerge in Central Africa is fundamental. This more than any other economic or social problem has to be faced by anyone with the interests of the peoples of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland at heart.

"I believe that non-racial democracy can be achieved even now — but only just. Time is fast running out, and those in the three territories who support this goal, irrespective of party, ought to do more about it now. Deeds are more important than words. My impression is that even the so-called moderate black African — fair-minded as he is, with a fund of patience I envy — is unconvinced about the good faith of the white-dominated Governments of the three territories and of the Federation.

"The Federal Government has removed some racial discrimination in some spheres, and I am very conscious after to be this visit of the electoral difficulty facing politicians not to be so far in advance of their supporters that they are leaders without a following. Nevertheless, the present pace is too slow in my opinion for the gamble against time to come off.

"I have been left with these two outstanding impressions: (1) a massive programme of education, especially at this stage of secondary and advanced technical schools for the black Africans is needed urgently; the disparity between what is spent on Federal education and black African education is in my view indefensible; and (2) payment of the rate for the job to all persons irrespective of race is another essential; a wage or salary structure directly or indirectly based on race is unjust and politically dangerous.

"On the question of federation I have mixed feelings. This is a white-imposed, white-dominated Government, which the black Africans distrust and even hate. Perhaps with more say in the territorial Governments — as suggested in the recent Macleod-Sandys proposals — which are in themselves very modest and not deserving of the violent, unthinking abuse poured upon them — it may be that the majority of Africans will then be willing to maintain close economic and perhaps political ties between the three territories. It is up to their white African colleagues in Government to persuade them of this."

"Some kind of federation by consent of the majority of the populations in these territories is not only possible in my view but highly desirable."

DR. ALAN THOMPSON (Soc., Dunfermline): "We have toured an impressive, exciting, bewildering country. No obstacle was placed in our way as to where we went or whom we saw. We have seen your economic achievements, but also the difficulties and deficiencies. We have met ordinary citizens in their homes, and we have met leading political and trade union personalities of all races and parties.

"In spite of the economic achievements, the Federation contains serious political tensions, especially in Nyasaland. Some looser form of association between the territories might have to be found which can meet the aspirations of African leaders of the future.

"In many quarters I encountered resentment among Africans against petty social discriminations which, although diminishing, still exist. A significant exception was the University College. Here is an exciting experiment in multi-racialism, where students of all races mix unself-consciously, working side by side in an atmosphere of complete harmony and mutual trust."

Breach of Prime Minister's Pledge

Kenya Europeans in "Mortal Peril"

MR. A. T. CULWICK, chairman of the United Party in Kenya, has written in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"In a leading article you take Lord Salisbury to task for his 'apparent endorsement of the view that British Ministers have deliberately deceived and thrown into mortal peril their own countrymen in Africa'.

"Whether their actions were deliberate or unintentional—in which case the charge of gross ineptitude arises—is a matter of opinion. That they have 'deceived and thrown into mortal peril their own countrymen in Africa' is an indisputable fact.

"Leaving aside the breaking of the many pledges given to the European community in Africa, without which they would not have settled there and poured money into the country, let us take but one recent example of how the present British Government has deceived and endangered the white man in Africa.

"Rather over a year ago at Cape Town the Prime Minister said: 'The picture we have of a multi-racial society is not to transfer domination from one race to another but to develop on fair terms a sense of partnership. Our aim is a society in which individual merit and individual merit alone is the criterion of man's advancement, whether political or economic'.

"This statement of policy was greeted with approval by the Kenya Europeans. But what happened?

"A few days afterwards the Lancaster House Conference resulted in the Secretary of State for the Colonies shattering European hopes in a tolerable future by virtually extinguishing effective European representation in the Legislature, and ensuring the domination of an African majority reliant on an electorate just emerging from savagery and still capable of unspeakable bestiality, as events of the past few years have so clearly shown.

"Even the elections to the so-called 'European reserved seats' ended, as Mr. Macleod was warned they were bound to end, in the sorry farce of the African nationalists determining who

should represent the Europeans in the Legislature, and choosing candidates who received shattering votes of no-confidence in the primary elections from their fellow-whites (e.g., Mr. Blundell's 74% rejection by his own people).

"Furthermore, the controlling majority of Africans in the Legislature, which this Constitution of Mr. Macleod's was designed to produce, have shown their 'merit' by setting up as their ideal of a Chief Minister the convicted organiser of Mau Mau, Jomo Kenyatta, whom the Governor of Kenya has described as 'a leader to darkness and death'.

"In short, the Lancaster House Constitution for Kenya definitely did 'transfer domination from one race to another', which Mr. Macmillan repudiated, while his excellent principle of a true partnership of the races, based on merit, does not and cannot enter into the scheme of things at all if the arrangements made for us by Mr. Macleod are to continue.

"Anyone who knows what is happening in Kenya today is under no illusions regarding the perils we now face arising directly from this Constitution, the least perhaps being economic ruin. It is not surprising, therefore, that Lord Salisbury's views occasion here in Kenya none of the surprise they seem to do in Britain for without doubt we have been deceived and we have been thrown into mortal peril.

"A most serious consequence is that those who are fighting for the maintenance of civilization in Africa—and that is the real issue—have lost confidence in the good faith of Her Majesty's Government. Therefore, the restoration of confidence will require more than a reappraisal of the situation and an adjustment of policy.

"There will have to be appointed to certain posts persons in whom their own countrymen in Africa are prepared to trust and whom they can believe".

Mr. Macleod Would Not Listen

MR. L. R. MACONOCHE WELWOOD, who was recently re-elected to the Legislative Council as a Kenya Coalition candidate, has written in the *Scotsman*:—

"Lord Salisbury was neither 'naïve' nor ill-informed when he described the attitude of Europeans in Kenya as having changed in the last year from loyalty to almost hatred of the British Government.

"This is unfortunate but inevitable when it is realized that owing to the Constitution imposed at Lancaster House they have been given only a slender chance of choosing their own representatives—few though they be—in the new Legislative Council, and moreover when it was made clear that this is only the prelude to complete African domination.

"The proof of this feeling is the change from a flourishing economy in 1959 to a catastrophic fall of confidence in 1960, resulting in mounting African unemployment and a continuous flight of capital from the Colony.

"Even if the British Government and the Secretary of State felt compelled to pursue this policy, it is too much to expect the people, who face the destruction of all they have built up, as well as considerable physical danger to themselves and their families owing to a resurgence of Mau Mau, to feel kindly disposed to the architect of this violent change.

"Lord Hailsham's astonishing remark, that he is 'not prepared to admit that we in this country have a smaller stake than they'—i.e. the Europeans in Kenya and Rhodesia—is not likely to endear him to those upon whom the entire brunt of the disaster will fall if the British Government's policy should go wrong. Chaos in Africa is dangerous to Britain and the West, but to those who live there it is death.

"Whether Mr. Macleod outwitted the European representatives at Lancaster House or merely overbore their protests does not seem to us to matter: he is certainly the only Colonial Secretary since the war—and I have known the previous four—who was not prepared to listen to European arguments on any subject either political or economic.

"Every thinking person in Africa realizes that great liberal changes must come, but some of us still hope that the change from white to black domination can come gradually, avoiding the tragedy of the Congo elsewhere; nor should we forget that the long-term results of failure will fall most heavily upon simple Africans who have no understanding of the changes which their nationalist leaders are determined to bring about".



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Elsa's Cubs in Danger

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD CUBS of Elsa, the lioness of Mrs. Joy Adamson's book "Born Free", may have to be shot for their attacks on African cattle and goats along the Ura river in Northern Kenya. Mr. George Adamson, a game ranger, is, however, trying to save them by rounding them up and transporting them to a game reserve.

Parliament**Tape-Recording of Kenyatta Statement****No Prosecution for Breach of Law**

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE asked last week in the House of Lords whether H.M. Government "are satisfied with the first effects of their present Kenya policy, which differs from that promulgated in 1958—among which effects are the departure from Kenya of Europeans at the rate of 100 a month, and the appointment by the Australian Government of an immigration officer to Nairobi; and whether they are satisfied that Mr. Mboya should have used tape-recording of Kenyatta's voice at Cairo, which was a breach of the restriction order imposed on the latter by the Kenya Government".

THE EARL OF PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, replied:—

"I cannot accept the implications of the question in so far as it assumes that H.M. Government's Kenya policy is different from that of 1958. While there have been constitutional changes, the basic principles are the same, as I endeavoured to show in the debate in your lordship's House on March 28, 1960.

"While in 1960 European emigration from Kenya was at the rate of between 100 and 200 people a month, this was largely offset by new and permanent European immigration, which was at about the same monthly rate. There is no Australian Government immigration officer in Nairobi. Inquiries are handled by a woman clerk locally engaged for general duties.

"Although the playing of a recording of Kenyatta's voice at Cairo was a technical breach of his restriction order, the Kenya Government do not propose to take any action."

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE: "While thanking the noble earl for the information which he has given, which unfortunately does not satisfy me, I should like him to allow me to ask another question to elucidate certain points.

Breach of Restriction Order

"When restriction of these political prisoners happened nine years ago, certain rules were laid down, and they continue until today. There are three things I should like to know. Surely the Governor made it perfectly clear to Mr. Mboya what he could do when he gave him leave to go and see Mr. Kenyatta. The other thing is with regard to the tape-recording. Could that have taken place when the regulations state that an official must be present? Was an official present? If an official was present did he allow the tape-recording? If he was present and allowed the tape-recording, how was it that it was not censored by the Governor, which is a *sine qua non* before any publication or broadcast after talking with political prisoners is allowed."

THE EARL OF PERTH: "An official was present at the interview at the time when Mr. Mboya was talking with Kenyatta; indeed, I think he took a hand in the tape-recording. It was felt that it was important to have this record of what was taking place for general purposes, and so that there could not be any misrepresentation of the conversation. The taking out of this recording to Cairo was a breach of the restriction order."

LORD KILLEARN: "What I do not understand is why no

action was taken on this breach of the prohibition of broadcast order for Cairo. It was decided to take no action. Why?"

THE EARL OF PERTH: "When there is a breach which takes place outside the country, and in the circumstances that I have described, one must leave it to the Governor in his wisdom to decide whether it is sufficiently important to warrant prosecution or whether it is just a technical breach. He, clearly, in his wisdom, decided that it was best to leave it as it was."

LORD KILLEARN: "So the answer is that it was done deliberately?"

THE EARL OF PERTH: "I do not know about the word 'deliberately', but it was clearly a decision taken after due thought."

SIR A. HURD asked the Colonial Secretary to emphasize that the House fully supported the Governor of Kenya in his endeavour to recruit from elected members of all races a Government that would take responsibility? "That is the desperately urgent matter now, and we do not mind very much which African party first shows the political courage to do what is right for Kenya."

MR. MACLEOD: "I am sure the best answer is that people of all races should come forward together in these circumstances, to accept portfolios and form a strong Government. I believe that this could be done."

Governor's "Obstinacy"

MR. BROCKWAY: "Does the rt. hon. gentleman realize that there are very many in this House who profoundly disagree with the point of view expressed by the hon. gentleman opposite in this supplementary question, and that we regard it as a tragedy, with this new opportunity in Kenya and with the elections, which passed off in a spirit of good will, that there should be the danger that this new hope will be ruined by the obstinacy of the Governor?"

MR. MACLEOD: "It certainly is not the obstinacy of the Governor. His thinking is exactly the same as that of H.M. Government, and always has been. Naturally, on a matter of this importance, H.M. Government would be most closely consulted. I do not think what the hon. gentleman says is right. On the contrary, I think it would be disastrous if after elections which were on the whole so amiably fought this sort of condition were imported into a Constitution in which it has no part. It was never a condition of the Lancaster House agreement that anything to do with law and order should be a prerequisite of forming a Government, nor should it be made one now."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Does not the rt. hon. gentleman realize that pledges given by both African parties to their electorate make the release of Kenyatta one of the conditions prerequisite to forming a Government? If the rt. hon. gentleman proposes to back the Governor in this position, what steps will he take to overcome the resulting deadlock?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I am not convinced that deadlock is yet there. I know that the hon. member recognizes that this is an extremely difficult position and wants to see a way out if one can be found. I am sure that the way out is for a Government to be formed. Once a Government is formed, that being the first prerequisite the Governor laid down, it may be possible to move into happier days."

Mr. Callaghan Pleads for Kenyatta

MR. CALLAGHAN: "I appreciate what the rt. hon. gentleman says, but does not he understand that it is very difficult for politicians to take office if they have previously given pledges which will not be redeemed upon taking office? In those circumstances, could there not be a concurrent pledge that if these politicians take office and security is not endangered at the end of three months Kenyatta will be released?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The specific difficulty about a proposal like that is that we cannot be sure what the law and order security position will be in three, four, or six months, or in any given period of time. I do not think that the conditions should be related in any way to a period of time."

MR. TURTON asked if the Secretary of State was aware that at Elburgon during the recent elections in Kenya an African, speaking for the Kenya Coalition was warned that if he continued speaking his wife and two daughters would be slashed on March 4, 1961, and that on that date his wife and two daughters were discovered slashed and dead. What steps were being taken to investigate this and other cases of intimidation during the elections in Kenya.

MR. MACLEOD: "The Governor reports that on March 5, the police found a Kikuyu girl lying unconscious in the forest area at Molo, and nearby the dead body of her mother. They were the daughter and wife of Zachariah Mbutia, who had spoken in support of the Kenya Coalition at an election meeting at Elburgon on February 23. The police are looking for two assailants named by the injured daughter. The police are unable to obtain corroboration of the motive for the

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attack until the alleged assailants have been caught. All reported cases of intimidation are investigated by the police, but in view of the gravity of this deplorable case I will report again to the House when investigations are complete.

MR. TURTON: "Will my rt. hon. friend himself take a certain amount of responsibility to inquire into these cases of intimidation, and not merely say, as his hon. friend did, that this matter is purely one for the courts of Kenya? We have a responsibility here."

MR. MACLEOD: "I take this very seriously. On the general question, when I saw the Governor of Kenya a few days ago he told me that very few cases of intimidation at the election had been reported, and that in none of them was there sufficient evidence to enable a prosecution to be laid."

MR. TURTON asked if the Secretary of State intended to communicate to the political parties in Northern Rhodesia amended constitutional proposals before the date of the referendum on the Southern Rhodesian constitutional proposals.

MR. MACLEOD: "The first step is for the Governor to proceed with his consultations in Lusaka. His own suggestions illustrating how the outline plan in the White Paper might be put into effect were set out in a memorandum sent to the political groups on March 16, and he is ready to consider any proposals within the frame work and general spirit of the White Paper which those groups may put forward. I cannot at present forecast when he may be able to report the outcome of his consultations and make his recommendations, or, consequently, when H.M. Government may be able to reach decisions."

Danger in Rhodesias

MR. TURTON: "Will my rt. hon. friend take cognizance of the danger that the Southern Rhodesia referendum, based on the Lennox-Boyd proposals in 1958, may be lost through uncertainty and delay about what is to happen in Northern Rhodesia?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I am aware of that complication. I believe that in a speech a day or two ago Sir Edgar Whitehead indicated that the date of the referendum in Southern Rhodesia might be postponed. Things seem to be going slower in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia than we had hoped. I am conscious of the position."

MR. TURTON: "Is my rt. hon. friend conscious of the point that it would be a mistake to delay the referendum too long, because the Southern Rhodesian Constitution is a welcome

advance to multi-racial partnership, and if it is to be destroyed through the abandonment of constitutional development in Northern Rhodesia it will be a great misfortune?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I am sure that there is no desire to delay the referendum in Southern Rhodesia. As Sir Edgar Whitehead's speech made clear, the postponement was purely for an examination of further White Paper matters."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Will the Minister also take into account the fact that in Northern Rhodesia economic activity is proceeding very slowly indeed, and it is vitally important that we should get a constitutional settlement there?"

MR. MACLEOD: "That is equally true. There is a great deal going on in this field. Tomorrow morning I am starting talks with the Paramount Chief of Barotseland, who is now in this country. This part of the pattern that we must get filled in."

MR. LEATHER asked for a statement regarding the financial reorganization of the Colonial Development Corporation.

MR. MACLEOD: "I am unable to add to my reply of December 8."

MR. LEATHER: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that many of us are becoming increasingly despondent about these negotiations, which seem to have gone on for almost two years, and that we have grounds to believe that the important work of the C.D.C., which he has said is his chosen instrument, is being handicapped? Will he do everything to press these negotiations to a quick conclusion?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Yes, sir. I share my hon. friend's disappointment. I entirely agree about the importance of the C.D.C., and I hope that the parties concerned—the C.D.C., the Colonial Office, and the Treasury—will be able to come to a conclusion as soon as possible."

SIR G. NICHOLSON: "Where is the stumbling-block or bottleneck?"

MR. MACLEOD: "My hon. friend asked me what is the stumbling-block. He must know very well that that particular net is bound to be spread in vain in front of this particular bird."

Federation Products for Japan

Agreement to Increase Trade

A TRADE ARRANGEMENT between Japan and the Federation has been signed by Mr. J. M. Caldicott, Minister of Economic Affairs, and Mr. T. Fukai, the newly appointed Consul-General for Japan in the Federation.

Its purpose is to improve the facilities for trade in both directions and to give Federal industries access to Japanese textiles and semi-processed materials. In turn it provides for the entry into Japan of a wide range of minerals and other primary products, including tobacco, in equal competition with other countries.

During 1960 the Federation's exports to Japan were worth £6.4m., while imports from that country totalled just under £2m. It is expected that these totals will increase significantly on both sides during 1961.

The new arrangement differs from that negotiated last year in the treatment of Japanese goods in the following ways:—

(a) Items which were under import quota control last year are now under open general import licence, except textile piece goods for use in industry.

(b) A number of new items are accorded entry under open general import licence. These include glassware, motor bicycles and scooters, porcelain and pottery ornaments, tiles, sanitary ware, and toys.

(c) New quotas have been established for dinner sets and tea sets of china and porcelain, and for textiles for the retail trade.

(d) The range of semi-processed raw materials for industry has been extended. The treatment provided for agricultural machinery, iron and steel, and textiles for industry is basically the same as in the 1960 arrangement, except that the quota ceiling for textiles for converters has been removed.

The arrangement provides for consultation on all matters of trade and industry and for an annual review of the commodities involved. It is on a continuing basis, in contrast to the last which had a life of one year only.

The East African Currency Board reports a profit for the year ended June 30, 1960, of £2,622,473. At the end of the year notes and coin in circulation exceeded £54m. Of the board's net assets of £6,376,337 just over £2m. is in Tanganyika Government stock.

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Ghana Sides With East Britons in Congo Forces Warned

FOLLOWING THE LEAD of the Communist countries and the United Arab Republic, President Nkrumah of Ghana announced in Accra on Tuesday that Ghana would send a diplomatic representative to the "legal Government" of the Congo, headed by Mr. Gizenga, in Stanleyville.

In the House of Commons last week the Lord Privy Seal said that the passport of any British national who took up a military engagement in the Congo other than under the United Nations Command would be withdrawn. The British Ambassador in Leopoldville, Mr. Ian Scott, was being instructed to warn any British subjects known to be serving there already that unless they left the Congo at once their passports would be invalidated.

Meanwhile 12 Britons were reported to be among 30 white mercenaries in the Katanga forces captured by U.N. troops at Kabalo, in north Katanga. The mercenaries were leading an advance against rebel Baluba. Those captured included Captain Richard Browne, brother of Mr. P. B. Browne, Conservative M.P. for Torrington, Devon. Among the rest of the group, who were being held at the U.N. base at Kamina, 16 were South Africans. The group formed part of a 2,000-strong unit known as the "Compagnie Internationale".

On Thursday it was learnt that three Northern Rhodesians were arrested when trying to cross the border into Katanga. Earlier four Rhodesians with military service had been detained at Salisbury airport as they were about to fly to Elisabethville.

Recruiting Centres

A U.N. report on the mercenaries issued on Friday said that most of them claimed to have been under the impression that they were enlisting for police duties, not for active warfare. The existence of recruiting centres in Johannesburg, Bulawayo, Brussels, and Germany was stated to have been established.

In Leopoldville that day Mr. Albert Ndele, governor of the National Bank, said the Congo needed immediate financial help to survive an economic crisis. In the first nine months of independence the central Government had accumulated a debt of more than £38.5m. The Army was costing more than £21m., more than three times the cost under Belgium rule, politicians were drawing very high salaries, and the country faced "complete catastrophe". Without outside help it would revert to a primitive agricultural economy.

The United Nations General Assembly ended another debate on the Congo on Saturday with a resolution once again calling on Belgium to withdraw her military and political advisers, and urging the Congolese authorities to resolve their problems by peaceful means. A move to apply sanctions to Belgium if she failed to comply with the demand for the withdrawal of her nationals was rejected, as was a Russian proposal that the Congolese Parliament should resume its work within 21 days.

According to the *Sunday Telegraph* the full text of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission on the Congo showed that while Russia was accusing the West of interference she had signed a secret assistance pact with the pro-Communist Lumumba authorities in Leopoldville last September.

Aid promised under the pact included 30 aircraft with crews and rations to supply 10,000 men for six months. Russian intentions were apparently frustrated by the Sudan Government's refusal to allow Soviet "Red Cross supplies" to be sent via the Sudan to the Gizenga Government in Stanleyville. Mr. Gizenga, at that time Deputy Prime Minister to Lumumba, had signed the pact on his behalf.

On Monday President Kasavubu summoned the diplomatic corps and Press correspondents to his residence to hear him declare formally that the Congolese Government was now willing to co-operate with the United Nations and had reached an agreement with the Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld. Under the agreement the Congo would accept the Security Council resolution giving U.N. troops authority to use force where necessary to prevent civil war and offering U.N. aid in the reorganization of the Congolese armed forces.

President Kasavubu said that one of the objects of the agreement was to rid the Congo of "sinister foreign influences", but he insisted that foreign political and military advisers could be dispensed with only as Congolese became competent to replace them, and that note must be taken of "the sovereign rights of the Republic". Reorganization of the army must be under his authority.

The United Kingdom Aid Mission has left ex-British Somalia.

The Uganda Relationships Commission has completed its work in the Protectorate.

A conference to review the constitution of Mauritius will be held in London on June 26.

To reduce unemployment the Federal Government is considering restricting the entry of foreign African labour.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has rejected the Russian proposal to build an oil refinery at Assab on the Red Sea coast.

Two new Federal postage stamps will be issued on May 8 to mark the seventh Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress.

Fifty Russian experts are in Addis Ababa to work on projects which are gifts from Russia to Ethiopia, including an oil refinery and technical school.

Two officials of the Ethiopian Government were seriously injured when bandits threw hand-grenades into an office at Aisha, Harar Province.

An eight-page weekly newspaper has been started by the Malawi Congress Party of Nyasaland. Mr. A. Banda, former secretary-general of the party, is the editor.

Mr. Edwin Litchenstein, the only white official in the Southern Rhodesian National Democratic Party, was found unconscious in his office recently after being attacked.

A Ruanda-Urundi delegation in Dar es Salaam, led by the exiled Mwami Kigeli, has appealed to the U.N. Trusteeship Commission to approve a federation of the territory with Tanganyika.

Fifteen newly-independent African States and Madagascar, meeting in Rome with representatives of the European Economic Community, have decided to continue their association with the six Common Market countries.

The Royal Technical College in Nairobi officially became a university college recently the occasion being marked by the unveiling of plaques on two residences by Sir Patrick Renison. It is planned to expand the college to admit 800 students. Now it has 290.



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Company Report**The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co. Ltd***(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)***Year's Satisfactory Result****MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER'S REVIEW**

THE FIFTY-FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on Thursday, May 4, 1961.

The following is from the review by the Chairman, MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated with the annual reports and accounts:—

We have been fortunate in being able to sell the year's output of 14,429 long tons of lead and 29,794 long tons of zinc, as the greater part of our production continued to find a ready market in the Union of South Africa and in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The increase in our metal stocks at the end of the year arises mainly from zinc concentrates which are being held for treatment when the new Imperial Smelting furnace comes into operation.

This satisfactory result has been achieved in spite of the unsettled conditions in the world market for lead and zinc.

In 1959, following a recommendation by the United Nations Lead and Zinc Study Group, most of the world's large producers of lead and zinc restricted their outputs. The restrictions on zinc production were, however, removed following a suggestion by the Group made in February, 1960, after the metal had reached a peak price of £96 per ton on the London Metal Exchange in the previous month. Although lead prices also stood at relatively high levels at the time, the Group recommended the continuation of restrictions on production, and under this stimulus prices rose in April and May to more than £78 per ton, the highest obtained on the London Metal Exchange since 1957.

The increase in world zinc production in 1960, however, unfortunately coincided with a fall in demand, and as the increase in zinc output also caused an increase in lead production, the prices for both lead and zinc declined later in the year to £62 per ton for lead and £78 per ton for zinc at the end of December, 1960. Since then, however, certain producers have restricted their output again and the prices have firmed slightly.

Construction at the mine has been largely concentrated on the new furnace and ancillary plant. It is expected that the plant will be in operation early in 1962.

Finance for New Plant

The funds required to finance the new plant are being obtained partly from the sum of £1,500,000 raised during the year by the issue of 64% unsecured redeemable notes, partly from ploughed back profits, and the balance from the issue of 3,000,000 ordinary shares which the holders of the notes have the right to subscribe for in June, 1962, at a price of 10s. per share. The issue of the ordinary shares has been underwritten, and the proceeds will be used to repay drawings against the loan facilities of up to £1,500,000 made available to the Company by Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited.

During the year capital expenditure amounted to almost £1,000,000, which has been financed by amounts previously retained and an appropriation of £550,000 this year. This leaves the proceeds of the note issue and the £1,500,000 of loan facilities, a total of about

£3,000,000, to meet the large payments to be made in the current year, for machinery, equipment and installation costs.

It is therefore gratifying that, although the price of the metals we produce has declined, we have been able to make provisions for capital expenditure at the rate originally planned and have been able to recommend that the final dividend should be maintained at 6d. which, together with the interim dividend of 3d., makes an unchanged total dividend of 9d. net per unit for the year.

The profit for the year 1960, after providing £224,000 for taxation, was £932,000, which is about £50,000 more than in 1959. Our revenue from sales of metals at almost £3,500,000 was slightly less than in 1959 and the increase in profits after taxation arises almost entirely from the benefit derived by the Company from an amendment to the Federal Income Tax Act in terms of which capital redemption allowances for lead and zinc mines in the Federation were increased from 5% to 10% per annum with effect from April 1, 1959. The accelerated allowance facilitates the provision of capital, by the retention of profits, for the major increase in our operations which we are undertaking, as it reduces our liability to taxation during the period of considerable expenditure on the installation of the new plant.

Ore Reserves

During the year some 700,000 tons were added to indicated ore reserves. There was, however, a reduction of 190,000 tons in proved reserves and broken ore in stopes arising from normal mining operations. The total ore reserves are now 6,380,000 tons, an increase of about 500,000 tons as compared with the end of 1959.

The drilling programme carried out at the Company's Star Zinc property already shows that some 100,000 tons of 20% zinc ore could be drawn from this source. This ore is in the form of silicate, contains no lead, and is lower in grade than the ore at the Broken Hill Mine. It remains to be determined how it can most profitably be treated in conjunction with other materials available.

In association with Rhoadglo Mine Services, Limited, the Company is carrying out research into the production of high purity zinc which is required principally by the die-casting industry. The use of zinc in this field has increased considerably over the last few years, and this research work assumes added importance as the production of zinc will be considerably increased when the new furnace is in operation.

The general manager at the mine has received the fullest co-operation from all the employees during 1960. There have been no significant labour difficulties. This is pleasing as Northern Rhodesia is passing through a period of great stress while negotiations proceed on the Constitution of the territory and of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a whole.

The general manager, Mr. P. J. Gleeson, who has been with us for 37 years in various capacities at the mine, has informed the board of directors that he wishes to retire later this year. You will join me in thanking him for his loyal and distinguished service and in wishing him a happy and long period of retirement.

Rhodesia Broken Hill

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. reports a net profit for the year ended December 31 of £932,958 after providing £224,000 for taxation, compared with £885,918 in 1959, in which taxation took £343,000. Dividends of 9d. net per 5s. share require £487,500, leaving £245,789 to be carried forward. The issued capital is £34m., and there is a long-term loan of £400,000 at 5½% and £11m. of unsecured notes at 6%. Fixed assets stand in the balance-sheet at £8.7m., stores and materials at £407,681, and current assets less current liabilities at £1,477,176.

Production, with the corresponding figures for 1959 in brackets, amounted to: lead, 14,429 long tons (14,400); zinc, 29,794 tons (29,895); cadmium, 57,957 lb. (nil); silver 138,183 troy oz. (256,910). At the end of the year there were 417 European and 1,840 African employees. Proved and indicated ore reserves are up from 5.7m. to 6m. short tons, but of slightly lower grade.

The directors are Messrs. H. E. Oppenheimer (chairman) K. C. Acutt (deputy chairman), D. O. Beckingham, W. Marshall, Clark, E. S. Newton, H. H. Taylor, and W. D. Wilson. There are six alternative directors: Messrs. D. A. Etheredge, E. J. F. Harrington, D. A. Hawkins-Dady, N. K. Kinkead, Weekes, D. G. Nicholson, and J. M. F. Phillimore; and a London Committee consisting of Messrs. E. C. Baring, P. H. A. Brownrigg, E. St. A. Glynn, and M. W. B. Heald.

Extracts from Mr. Oppenheimer's statement appear on another page.

Nigel Finance and Investment, Ltd. reports a consolidated profit after taxation of £29,966 (£21,668). A dividend of 6d. per 3s. share takes £18,375. The issued capital is £180,000. Investments standing in the books at £373,362 had a market value of £856,087. Major Sir Cyril F. Entwistle is the chairman.

The Rio Tinto Co., Ltd. is to pay 2s. 9d. per 10s. stock unit for 1960, an increase of 9d. over the 1959 effective rate. Excluding the Canadian interests of the group, income less expenditure rose from £3.9m. to £4.6m., investment income increasing from just over £2m. to no less than £3.3m. Taxation takes nearly £1.6m., leaving a balance of £3m., against £2.7m. The group has substantial interests in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia, and recently acquired the Cam and Motor gold mine in Southern Rhodesia.

A Polish trade delegation is to visit the Federation. Federal hire purchase regulations governing the sale of cars and television sets have been relaxed.

Falcon Mines, Ltd., of Southern Rhodesia, milled 22,500 tons at the Dalny property in March for 4,384oz. gold and a mine profit of £17,365.

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., incorporated in Southern Rhodesia, is to pay an interim of 6d. per share for the year ending August 31 next. The same rate was paid for 1960.

The Kenya Farmers' Association has acquired T. H. Chettle, Ltd., which is to be renamed K.F.A. (Chettle's Auctioneers), Ltd., Mr. Chettle, founder of the business, and Mr. H. N. Mortlock, will remain associated with the business.

The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., which recently opened a factory in Southern Rhodesia, reports group net profit after tax at £6,662,000 (£7.2m. in 1959). Despite the lower net balance, the dividend is being raised from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per 10s. stock unit.

General Guarantee Corporation Ltd. is prepared to buy any other shares in Ralli Brothers, Ltd. Acceptances have been received in respect of all the A shares and 96% of the ordinary shares on the terms of the recent offer, which was 47s. 3d. in cash for the ordinary shares and for the A shares £7 in cash and £3 in 5% unsecured loan stock, 1961-66, of the corporation.

The annual report of Lombard-Banking, Ltd., states: "With-in a comparatively short time of our entry into Africa the whole political atmosphere changed. In these conditions your board felt that our investment in Africa should be reviewed and decided with considerable reluctance that we should direct our staff there to reduce new business drastically. This policy will continue".

East African Sisal outputs: Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., announce output of line fibre and tow for March at 1,373 tons, making 13,335 tons for July/March inclusive; Dwa Plantations, Ltd., had a March outturn of 174 tons, making 519 tons for the first three months of the year (594 tons in 1960); and East African Plantations, Ltd., produced 170 tons, making 1,423 for the first nine months (1,476).

British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd., a company with large Northern Rhodesian interests, reports a profit for 1960 of £3,651,886 after paying £2.m. in taxation. In 1959 there was a net profit of £3.5m. after tax of £2.85m. The dividend is being maintained at 13½%. By issues of debenture stock and ordinary shares some £15m. of additional capital is to be raised. The ordinary share issue will be on a one-for-seven rights basis.

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1956	20	68,838	300,000,000
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1959	21	97,649	397,919,000

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CITY OF MADRAS	—	—	Apr. 28
*STATESMAN	May 20	—	May 30

* Mosel Bay with or without transhipment. † Not Lobito or Mauritius.

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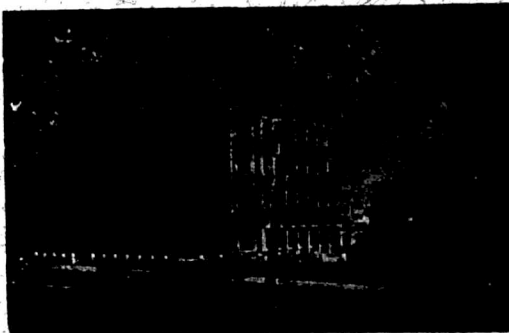
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