

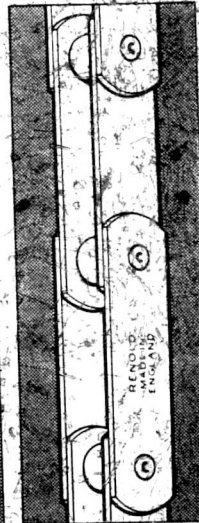
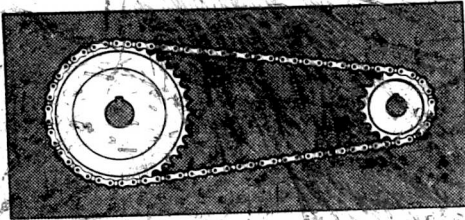
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 8, 1961

Vol. 37

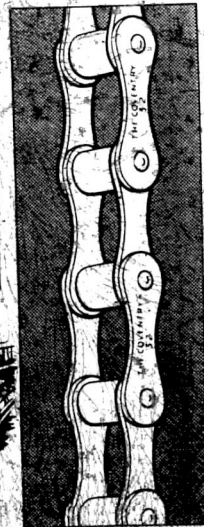
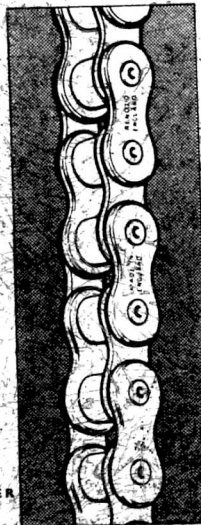
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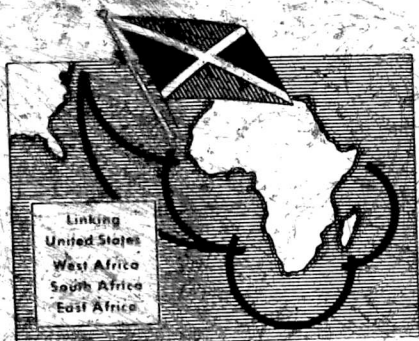
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1961

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THESE ARE FATEFUL DAYS for British Central Africa, though there is a momentary mood of optimism in United Kingdom political circles, partly because Mr. Duncan Sandys has expressed confidence in the outlook in Southern Rhodesia, partly because the president of the extremist United National Independence Party has spoken a few honeyed words to and about Europeans, and partly because there is at long last among Members of Parliament a spreading doubt about the Macmillan-Macleod policy for Africa, especially in regard to the pace of change.

Calm Before Another Storm?

More than a quarter of the Conservatives in the House of Commons showed by their signatures on the Turton motion that they profoundly distrust the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the number of his critics within the party has certainly increased substantially since then. The stream of uneasiness has been fed from numerous sources. Though some are extraneous to the Federation and not to be charged to Mr. Macleod's account, they are in the mind of everyone who considers African problems seriously. They include in particular the critical state (or, in plain English, the betrayal) of Kenya, chaos in the Congo and rebellion in Angola (which both border on Northern Rhodesia), the great extension of Communist interference in Africa, and now a second, bloody, and pathetic exercise in so-called "democracy" in Zanzibar.

The hull in public controversy about the Rhodesias—and the vigorous discussion at the recent General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, though given very prominent coverage in Scotland, had scarcely any effect upon English newspapers

The Problem in Northern Rhodesia.

cannot be expected to last. Indeed, it may

flare up fiercely at any moment. While the agreement reached last week between the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia on amendments to the Constitution of that Colony is heartening, a most difficult and more important issue is that of constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia, where Mr. Macleod's folly in prematurely publishing an indefinite, highly controversial, and dangerous plan has to be corrected in a way which, while saving his face, will substitute proposals acceptable, if not welcome, to both the United Federal Party and the United National Independence Party. Their reluctant acceptance is the most that optimists can hope, and though Mr. Sandys's visit to Salisbury was ostensibly for talks with Sir Edgar Whitehead, we have no doubt that his real purpose was to discuss this problem with Sir Roy Welensky in the light of the latest reports from the Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Edgar Whitehead's suggestion that he should fly to London was received shortly before South Africa left the Commonwealth and at a time when Australia, New Zealand, and

Real Reason for Mr. Sandys's Visit.

Canada were protesting strongly and almost daily against any United Kingdom commitment to enter the European Common Market. That was therefore scarcely the moment for the Commonwealth Relations Secretary to leave Whitehall, and it would consequently have been natural for him to accept the offer of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia to come to this country (perhaps proposing that the leaders of the Dominion Party and the National Democratic Party should also make the journey). Mr. Sandys, however, elected to go at very short notice to Central Africa, primarily,

there can be little doubt, because his talks with Southern Rhodesia's political leaders could so easily be coupled with conversations with the Federal Prime Minister. And who will believe that it was purely coincidental that Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, should be in Salisbury at the same time?

* * *

If the Federation is to be saved—as H.M. Government now desires, despite its past recklessness which put the Federation's future in dire jeopardy—there must be in Northern Rhodesia a Legislature which will not be antagonistic to the Federation. The worst

Theorists v. Practical Men.

fault of the Macleod plan, with its three categories of fifteen seats each, was the virtual certainty that it would produce an irresponsible and anti-Federation majority in the Council, not from logic, but from emotion, indoctrination, and unwillingness to resist the campaign of intimidation and violence which has been conducted by the United National Independence Party ever since it took the place of the Zambia Congress Party, which was proscribed by a previous Governor because, in his words, it was tantamount to "Murder Incorporated". The basic issue is to maintain control of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia in responsible hands while increasing African representation—and Southern Rhodesia's Parliament is to be increased from fifty to sixty-five members, all the additional seats going to Africans. Sir Roy Welensky, his Cabinet, and his party favour more African representation in the two Houses and have agreed that Nyasaland should soon have an African majority not only in the Legislature but also in the Council of Ministers. Their attitude cannot therefore be termed illiberal. They are, however, rightly determined to resist any plan which threatens the existence of the Federation but may suit the political purposes of cliques and cliques associated with Mr. Macleod, Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Kaunda, or other voluble theorists who have little or no experience in such crucial matters. This is, indeed, a clash between practical men who must live with the results of change in Central Africa and the theorists who will be spared that necessity.

** * *

THE THEORISTS who have inflicted upon Africa the unsuitable Westminster model of parliamentary "democracy" cannot es-

cape their share of responsibility for the deaths in Zanzibar of the many Arabs who have been killed in riots which were the direct result of forcing upon an unready community a political system which has no real relevance to its circumstances, needs or wishes, but of which plotters in Cairo and behind the Iron Curtain have naturally taken full advantage. Because they expected politicians in Britain to submit to a little organized clamour in the Zanzibar Protectorate, Nasser and his henchmen have been sedulously at work for years upon the many impressionable young students who went to Egypt to be educated, and in the past couple of years a regular traffic of visitors from Zanzibar to Russia and China has been developed. Communism has been openly preached, Radio Cairo has blared forth its propaganda into Zanzibar's streets, and scarcely anything has been done to correct this misguidance of the masses. While the old Sultan lived the general respect and affection for him was a guarantee against serious unrest. Though his death was a clear pointer to future trouble, it is officially admitted that what has happened was entirely unexpected. That indicates that the Government has been much too complacent.

Tragedy in Zanzibar.

The pretence has prevailed in United Kingdom political circles that all would be well if only votes were distributed so that the islands should have "the leaders of their own choice". The result of that nonsensical idea was a general election a few months ago in which two immature and antagonistic political parties tied with ten seats each, the result in one constituency hinging upon a single vote, and that disputed. A splinter group from one of the parties gained three seats (with an insignificant total poll), but though thus presented with the balance of power in the Legislature, it would not play the game according to the Westminster rules, and the British Resident had to impose a "caretaker" Government and arrange for a new election. This time also there has been almost stalemate between the two main parties, but the splinter group, again successful in three constituencies, finds its leader thrust into the office of Chief Minister—not because he has any experience which warrants the assumption of that responsibility, and still less because he is the people's choice as their leader

* * *

Blood-Sacrifice to Imported Politics.

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(which he is demonstrably not); but because the arrangement suits Sheikh Ali Muhsin, the pro-Nasser Arab leader of the Arab-dominated Nationalist Party. Thus has Zanzibar shown twice within a few months the absurdity of what Mr. Macleod has thrust upon it in the name of "advancement". A happy, in-

deed happy-go-lucky, community has had its "constitutional progress" marked by the bitterest feuding between Arabs and Africans, and the deaths of more than fifty Arabs. After this bloodshed Zanzibar cannot be its old, peaceful, charming self again. That self is a blood-sacrifice to imported politics.

Many Arabs Killed, Hundreds Injured in Zanzibar

Order Restored by King's African Rifles and Kenya Police

AT LEAST 64 PEOPLE have been killed and more than 360 injured in fierce fighting between Arabs and Africans which broke out during the elections in Zanzibar last Thursday and continued into this week. Most of the dead were Arabs. Units of the King's African Rifles and the Kenya Police general service unit had to be flown in to help restore order. A state of emergency was declared and a dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed. Some 600 people have been arrested.

The Zanzibar Nationalist Party and the Afro-Shirazi Party each won 10 seats, and the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party gained three. Consequent on an electoral alliance between the Z.N.P. and the Z.P.P.P., the leader of the former, Sheikh Ali Muhsin, an Arab, was invited to form a Government, but on Saturday it was announced that, as a contribution to ending racial conflict, he had offered to forego the office of Chief Minister in favour of Sheikh Muhammed Shante Hamadi, the African leader of the Z.P.P.P.

Sheikh Muhsin took instead the Portfolio of Education. The other Ministers, all members of the Nationalist Party, are: Mr. Ahmad Abdulahman Balaawy (Health), Mr. Juma Afey Abrawy (Agriculture) and Mr. Ibuni Saleh (Works, Communications and Land). Mr. Maulvi di Mshanzama is Assistant Minister outside the Executive Council.

Political Rivalry

Racial and political rivalry in Zanzibar has been increasing since the January election, which ended in a deadlock when the Afro-Shirazi Party won gaining 10 seats to the Zanzibar Nationalist Party's nine, the former gaining a disputed one-vote majority in one constituency. The Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party, which won three seats, subsequently split over the issue of joining in a Coalition Government, and a caretaker Government, appointed by the British Resident, Sir George Mooring, has since been in office.

The Afro-Shirazi is an African nationalist party, the Nationalist Party is Arab-controlled, and the Z.P.P.P. represents the Shirazis, the original inhabitants. Since the January election the Z.P.P.P. was officially allied with the Z.N.P., but four of its candidates in the island of Pemba gave their support to the Afro-Shirazi.

The rioting last Thursday began in three constituencies when sections of the crowds surrounding polling stations, prevented people from entering there to vote. Because it was suspected that some would try to vote twice, those from another constituency were set upon and often severely beaten.

The worst violence occurred at the Darajani polling station, where fists, sticks, large stones, knives, swords and other weapons were used. The police had to use batons and tear-gas to break up the crowd. Elderly people were said to have been among those who were "dragged from under the noses of the police and beaten almost senseless".

The pre-election campaign had been fairly quiet, but the Afro-Shirazis, who have received support from Tanganyika and Ghana, caused some alarm by threats to replace with Africans the many Arab officials in Government departments.

The Nationalist Party accused the Afro-Shirazis of widespread intimidation, and after the rioting Mr. Babu Mohamed, secretary of the Z.N.P., said: "This was organized rowdism by Afro-Shirazis". The Afro-Shirazis, on the other hand, blamed the Nationalists for causing the riots.

There was a 94% poll throughout the two islands, the Afro-Shirazis gaining a majority of 1,092 over the other two parties combined. To avoid a repetition of the situation after the January elections, one extra constituency had been created; but the results closely followed the earlier pattern.

An Afro-Shirazi leader, Mr. Othman Musa, said that his party would probably contest the result in the Darajani seat, where the worst rioting occurred and the Nationalist Party candidate retained his majority.

Riots Nakedly Racial

The *Guardian* correspondent cabled: "Although the riots on polling day might have been represented (as the Government tried hard to do) as simply strife between rival political parties, it was inevitable that if they continued they would become nakedly racial. This is now the unhappy case, and the 40,000 Arabs living in Zanzibar and Pemba stand in great danger of massacre."

"The racial situation is not simply one of antipathy between 40,000 Arabs and 240,000 Africans, with 18,000 Indians and 500 Europeans watching uneasily from the sidelines. The Africans need to be divided into three main groups — "the descendants of slaves brought from Nyasaland and Tanganyika, immigrant clove-pickers from the mainland, and the Shirazis, who claimed to be the true inhabitants of the islands and traced their ancestry partly from Persian settlers of 10 centuries ago."

Until last year the Shirazis had allied themselves with the African newcomers in the Afro-Shirazi Party, but after a quarrel between the leaders, the Shirazis of Pemba formed the Z.P.P.P., subsequently backing the Z.N.P., which had its origins in the Arab Association.

The 20,000 or so Shirazis who voted the new coalition Government into power could provide the bridge between Africans and Arabs, and it was in that hope that when asked to form a Government, Sheikh Muhsin had offered the post of Chief Minister to Sheikh Hamadi, himself taking the portfolio of Education.

Commons Statement on Zanzibar

Situation Gravely Disquieting

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS on Monday, Mr. Hugh Fraser, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said: —

"I regret that there has been serious rioting and loss of life in Zanzibar. The disturbances, which began on June 1 during the election poll, are the result of tension between the African and Arab communities, and started with a number of sudden isolated incidents which took place at polling stations in Zanzibar town."

"The situation quickly deteriorated. Large crowds gathered in open spaces and small gangs in the maze of small streets in Zanzibar town attacked individuals. There has been a number of incidents on each following day."

"The British Resident declared a state of emergency on June 1 and has imposed a curfew from 7 am to 6 am. The police have been reinforced by two General

(Continued on page 1075)

Mr. Hugh Fraser Criticized in Kenya Legislature

Mr. Mboya Declares "I Don't Care About Security and Stability"

THE VISIT TO KENYA of Mr. Hugh Fraser, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and his remarks on that occasion were strongly criticized in the Legislative Council last week by members of the Government and of the Opposition.

Introducing a motion complaining that the itinerary of Mr. Fraser's visit had not been given to the Opposition until his arrival, Mr. Bruce McKenzie, former Minister of Agriculture, who now sits with the K.A.N.U. Opposition, described the visit as "Fraser's folly".

Mr. Blundell, Minister of Agriculture, declared that the days had gone when itinerant people could come to Kenya and dictate details of the Colony's constitutional advance. That, he said, was in the hands of the Kenya Government alone.

A little earlier, on his return from a trade union conference in Casablanca, Mr. Mboya had spoken of the Colonial Secretary's support for Mr. Fraser's statement that independence was "several conferences and several years ahead" as "near madness" and "dangerous and provocative."

Not Interested in Peace and Security

"I don't care about security and stability; I just want to see independence for Kenya", said Mr. Mboya. "There is no need to appeal to us on account of peace and security. We are not interested. We are first and foremost interested in our independence. This is the only way to guarantee peace and stability".

Speaking in the Legislative Council, he alleged that Britain and other N.A.T.O. countries had negotiated with the Kenya Government to stockpile atomic weapons at the Kahawa military base, near Nairobi, and that arms had been supplied to the Congo from Kahawa.

Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister for Local Government, replied that there was no truth in those suggestions, which were based on "a mischievous rumour".

Other contentious remarks made by Mr. Mboya were that the rôle of the Europeans in Kenya was over-rated, it being "an out-of-date theory" that they were the back-bone of the economy; that an independent African Government would close down British military bases in Kenya; that after independence there would be no recognition of any agreements made by the British Government with "secessionist" minorities, such as the Somalis of the Northern Province and the Arabs of the Coastal Protectorate.

His last remark bore upon renewed agitation among Arabs at the coast, who are to petition simultaneously the Sultan of Zanzibar, the Governor of Kenya, and the Colonial Secretary for immediate autonomy.

Will Not Tolerate Coastal Protectorate

A leader of the Coast People's Party, Mr. O. R. Bakuly, claimed that December 14, the anniversary of the 1895 treaty by which Britain leased the coastal strip from the Sultan of Zanzibar, would be the last day the party would tolerate the Protectorate being governed by the Kenya Government. The party, he said, did not recognize an African-led Government as the rightful successor to Britain.

Mr. Blundell announced on Friday that the Government would use £750,000 of Britain's additional grant to buy land in the White Highlands for African resettlement.

About 250 troops and police contained a sweep of the Meru area, where the recent mass bathing ceremony was held. More than a third of the Meru tribesmen and women who took part were said to have confessed to the police. It became known that the ceremony lasted four days.

A Kikuyu arrested last month in connexion with the murder of Mau Norok of Mrs. Nora Osborne was released because of lack of evidence against him.

Mr. E. N. Griffith-Jones, Minister for Legal Affairs, announced that police were investigating statements made at a K.A.N.U. rally at which Mr. J. P. Mathenge, M.L.C. for Nyeri, was reported to have alleged that the Kenya Government and European settlers had bribed Africans to take illegal

oaths. The rally had been held ostensibly to denounce oath-taking.

Leaders of K.A.N.U. were described as worried at the effect on their position of the recent increase in oath-taking, and two more meetings were held at the week-end—in Nairobi and at Fort Hall—having as one of their pressed aims the denunciation of oaths and violence. In the past six months about 40 local officers of K.A.N.U. have been convicted of oath-taking offences.

The Nairobi meeting was addressed by K.A.N.U. leaders and by Mr. Derek Baskine and Mr. Bruce McKenzie, their two European supporters in the Legislative Council.

Kenyatta "A Second God"

Mr. Oginga Odinga, vice-president of K.A.N.U., told the meeting that Kenyatta was a "second god" for Africans not only in Kenya but throughout the continent, and that Europeans who did not believe in him were "devils".

Mr. Peter Mbiyu Koinange, formerly Kenyatta's closest colleague, returned to Kenya from Accra at the week-end after nine years in exile. He is spending a week at Kiambu, settling the affairs of his father, who died recently, before travelling to Dar es Salaam to assume the secretaryship of the Pan-African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa. While in Kenya he is subject to a modified form of restriction.

Mr. Koinange, whom Mr. Macleod admitted to the Lancaster House Conference last year in submission to the African delegates' demand, has been living in Ghana for the past two years.

Mr. Ronald Ngala, leader of Government Business, has announced that, in the words of a Kenya Government statement, "arrangements had been made for a Kikuyu farmer at Gatundu, in Kiambu district, to exchange his land for another plot, thus allowing Mr. Jomo Kenyatta's house to be built on its former site". The farmer, Mr. Paul Muigai, a relative of Kenyatta, has received £400 from K.A.D.U. in compensation for his crops and three huts.

Mr. Ngala said: "It is clear that the money which is being paid on behalf of K.A.D.U. is not for purchasing any land, but a compensation for the property on the land. I hope Mr. Kenyatta's house will now proceed on this site which he has chosen himself".

The plot is of 4.4 acres in the Kimenyu sub-location of Gatundu division.

Sir F. MIGUEL WADE, a former Chief Secretary to the Government of Kenya, in which Colony he served for 27 years, has commented in a letter to *The Times*:

"Mr. Hugh Fraser, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is reported in your columns as saying: 'The British Government would not give compensation to Kenya farmers for a hypothetical seizure of their land . . . There will be no compensation for any event which has not yet taken place'.

Breach of Faith by Government

"My contention is that the crucial event has already taken place, namely the loss of the value of the farms. In general the farms are now unsalable.

"This loss of value has been caused not by bad farming, not by earthquakes or floods or any other acts of God, not by adverse climatic or economic conditions (for losses due to such causes farmers would not normally expect compensation from Government) but by the deliberate action of the British Government in surrendering, rightly or wrongly, the responsibilities on which the value of the farms has depended, and surrendering those responsibilities not to a Government which would naturally assume them and honourably discharge them, but to one whose future leaders have already on many occasions publicly repudiated them.

"In the belief that their titles to their land were inviolate and enduring, the farmers have naturally relied on a whole series of Government pronouncements encouraging and fostering white settlement, right from the time of Lord Elgin in 1908, the most definite perhaps being the report of the Carter Land Commission in 1932.

"This report, which was accepted by Government,

National Conference on Kenya Land Conventions Plea for Prompt Action

MR. C. O. OATES, chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, said at the week-end that a conference on the general problems of land and land titles in Kenya was urgently needed, for the deterioration in race relations and the economic position was leading to a national crisis. He continued:—

"We require a dramatic breakaway from frozen attitudes on the part of everyone. If affairs go in Kenya as they are now doing so we shall cut our national throat. We must refuse to be discouraged by the many extreme statements made recently. I believe that they flow from the indecisive, woolly policy pursued in Whitehall, which has frustrated everyone in Kenya.

"A national conference on land will clarify the situation one way or the other. It will show that compromise is possible, or—and we must hope that this is not so—prove that we are fundamentally divided and that all talk of tolerance and fair play is useless. That would be the final tragedy, which many of us believe can still be avoided".

defined the White Highlands as an area to be set aside for white occupation for ever. Government therefore in effect guaranteed the validity of the titles and has been the ultimate source of the value which has now vanished.

"It is unreasonable of the farmers to ask the British Government to say to them: 'We seem to have let you down, unintentionally, of course, but nonetheless effectively, and we therefore feel that we are in honour bound to see that you get your value back, if necessary by buying your farms for what they were worth before the crisis which we have engineered'?"

Mr. Lennox Boyd said in Kenya in 1954: 'H.M. Government are not likely to lend themselves to encouraging people to come if they intend to betray them or their predecessors. They will be entitled to feel confidence in the possession of the homes they have built or will build up for themselves and their children.'

"Where is now the confidence to which they are entitled?"

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL COMMENT ON Mr. Fraser's visit has been made by the *Kenya Weekly News*:—

Representatives of the Press were denied admission to Mr. Fraser's meetings with farmers, and so the published reports were based on what they could glean from farmers after the meetings and from statements issued by the spokesmen of various associations. Why a photographer who supplies films to the B.B.C. was admitted to the Nakuru meeting is beyond understanding.

Clinched Farmers' Determination to Leave

"The general impression is that Mr. Fraser has offered no encouragement whatsoever to farmers to remain in Kenya. He has told them that the policy of H.M. Government will be best for them in the long run; that he believes entirely in Mr. Macleod's policy; and that he could not recommend acceptance of the K.N.F.U. scheme for the underwriting of land values or give any assurance on guarantees of land titles in Kenya.

"Inevitably there is speculation on the purpose of Mr. Fraser's journey and on what he sought to achieve. There can be no doubt of what he has achieved. He has clinched the determination of many farmers to leave Kenya as soon as they can arrange to do so. Is that, despite Mr. Macleod's assurances to the contrary, really what H.M. Government wants to happen?"

Mr. J. P. W. Malahieu, Socialist M.P. for Brigg, wrote in the *New Statesman*:—

"Mr. Macleod was down to answer in the House of Commons for the indiscretion of his junior, Mr. Hugh Fraser, who had said he 'hoped' that Kenya would not get her independence for several years.

"Fraser himself is a difficult man to handle. That shared patrician accent of his makes it difficult to hear what he has said—and the odds are that even if one hears one will not understand. Further, when he has played and missed at six successive balls which shave his stumps, he has the engaging habit of staring disdainfully up the pitch, as though the bowler had been sending longhops which were unworthy of attention. So you never quite know who has got the better of whom.

"But there was no doubt that his boss was allowed to get the better of everyone. Fraser, said Macleod, had merely said what everyone knew to be the fact—that Kenya independence would have come in stages. There was nothing to withdraw in this, he said. Unhappily, no one in the Opposition thought to ask why, if this was so, Fraser himself had admitted that his remark should not have been made. Nor did anyone ask why a Government spokesman should 'hope' (as opposed to 'expect') that independence would take several years. So that fell flat."

Mr. Henry Fairlie wrote in *Time and Tide*:—

"We have heard little of Mr. Fraser. Looks? Exactly like his forebear's the Young Pretender's but civilized. Manner? Dashing, but civilized. Intelligence? Sardonic, but civilized. Ambition? Keen, but civilized. General outlook? Romantic and warm, but civilized.

"Well, this Young Pretender certainly boomed, like his ancestor; and one is glad that by his side is Mrs. Antonia Fraser, the Flora MacDonald of Lady Margaret Hall in the old days, of Chelsea in the interim, and of the Ministers' wives today, to row him safely over the sea to recoup. The venture will have done Mr. Fraser no harm. It was time that he offended someone.

"But his remark has illustrated how fluid the Government's policy on Africa is today. The resignation of Lord Winterton from his constituency offices should not be taken lightly. Since Lord Salisbury set the habit, it has been followed too often for quick dismissal. The Central African Federation could still make Africa the breaking-point in the Government."

Chipembere's Conviction Stands


THE HIGH COURT OF NYASALAND has rejected the appeal of Mr. H. B. Chipembere, treasurer-general of the Malawi Congress Party, against conviction on two charges of sedition and one of proposing violence at a public meeting. The Chief Justice, however, reserved judgement on the question of the sentence of three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

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Letter to the Editor

Why An Official Resigned from the Colonial Service

Vicar of Bray in Politics: "On Dune and Headland Sinks the Fire"

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 Sir, — "Government; even in its best state, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state, an intolerable one", wrote that admirable radical Thomas Paine. The change of colonial policy in regard to Northern Rhodesia has caused the transition of its administration from phase 1 to phase 2. The position of necessary evil is tolerable to most persons; out of such, as a political catalyst, can and does come much good. Few persons, however, enjoy being part of phase 2, from which I found it necessary to resign. Others, many feeling as I do, met the situation with a different sort of resignation. "*Quot homines tot sententiae!*"

I gave three reasons for my resignation: (1) that the nature of the job had changed and I no longer found satisfaction in my work; (2) that my public position thus impinged too much on my way of life; (3) that relations between the Northern Rhodesian Government and its servants had declined to an extent I found unacceptable.

One does not lightly throw up one's career in early middle age, and I had been moving towards such a decision for a few years. What caused the eventual plunge was mainly the first reason above: that I had ceased to find satisfaction in what I was doing.

For many years, and particularly since the war, all branches of what used to be called the Colonial Service—a term in which I find no disgrace and prefer to use—made a tremendous and dedicated effort directed at the training and development of the African and his resources, intellectual and material, to bring him into a position where he could play, as is utterly appropriate, a full part in the territory economically, politically, and socially.

Trust and Friendship of Africans

These efforts provided a fascinating and stimulating job, met with a great response from Africans as a whole and achieved a very high degree of success. Northern Rhodesia has two Africans holding ministerial portfolios and great advances have been made in industry, particularly the mining industry, commerce, and local and central government. African businessmen play a larger part, and socially the African is generally accepted to an extent that would have been regarded as impossible eight to ten years ago.

In contributing to this achievement the service as a whole and nearly every member as an individual, gained the trust, respect, and friendship of a vast number of emerging Africans, who appreciated the advice, assistance, and reciprocal friendship given to them by officials, many of whom were imbued with a spirit of almost missionary endeavour.

There was, however, always the "awkward squad", as there nearly always is, regardless of nation, race, or circumstance. Here it sprang largely from persons who had failed to respond to or take advantage of the training and consequential advance of the majority, whether in great or small degree, because of intellectual incapacity, laziness, temperament, or sheer bloody-mindedness. This opposition of so-called nationalists had or has no person of achievement or position outside the practice of the somewhat esoteric art of demagogism. In spite of increasing vociferation by such people, they obtained very little acceptance or standing with the ordinary man, and the emergent Africans who had benefited from British rule viewed them with dislike and contempt. Recently this feeling has changed to unease and fear.

For many years those who faced increasingly vicious

attacks and violence from nationalist elements—whose tactics remind me more and more of my observations in Nazi Germany when I studied for a year in 1936-37—and who sought advice and assistance from Government officials, were told, as Government policy, not to heed such hysterical emanations; that Government would not permit the realization of such ideas and policy; and that they had nothing to fear because they would be protected. The voice of the nationalists was to be regarded, therefore, not as the voice of God but merely as a loud cacophony.

This attitude by Government appeared to us who were in the field to be endorsed in greater or less degree by the Colonial Office, regardless of the party in power; the difference was of emphasis rather than direction. In this connexion let no one belittle the achievements of the Socialist Secretaries of State, even if, as in my case, he does not vote Labour. We all, therefore, had confidence that we knew where we were going, and we knew that we had made a good start on our journey, which engendered confidence and trust among the African and enthusiasm and mood morale in the Service. That rendered the difficulties which we faced from the political thugs and gangsters pretty easily containable, even when from time to time the wicket became a little stickier from outside influences.

Expediency and Appeasement

Suddenly all this changed, and, with the rapidity of the Gadarene descent, a brand new look came to Colonial Office policy. It was a change of direction rather than emphasis. New sails were hoisted in the colonial boat; the mainsail of expediency and the jib of appeasement were trimmed to catch not a wind of change (which is a misnomer) but every changing wind. The speed of the boat has not slackened. The captain and navigator even seek credit for its increase, but now neither they, the rest of the crew, nor the unfortunate passengers know where it is going.

From what can be called D-Day—D for Dishonour and Disgrace—the previously rejected political thugs and gangsters were IN. Our friends, moderate, sensible men of achievement, position or tradition, on whom the work of training was spent, who trusted us for advice and protection, and who appreciated and backed us, were OUT—rejected, betrayed, and dismayed. The effect of such an abdication of our responsibilities has been disastrous, and it will render much of the past work of the Service utterly nugatory, as the polity inevitably sinks into the tribal anarchy that has claimed so much of Africa and former European possessions elsewhere.

Our friends, the majority of the African population, have borne the brunt of violence, fear, and political intimidation, from which we have been wholly impotent to protect them. This simple change of IN and OUT has in great measure created the apparent support for nationalism, as the majority seek to insure against the seemingly inevitable. "Nothing", said Oscar Wilde in his well-known aphorism, "succeeds like excess"; and if the situation now becomes uncontrollable it is for this very reason. As with Iscariot, we now reap the contempt of those to whom we have given in and the horror of those we have betrayed.

In such circumstances I, and many of my former colleagues, could find naught for our comfort and little satisfaction in our work. This transition of spirit can perhaps be encapsulated in Houseman's phrase "from

missionary to mercenary". On that account I tabulated reasons 1 and 2 for my resignation. When, after returning to this country in a miasma of disillusionment I wrote to *The Times* about intimidation and what our African friends were suffering, I received many letters of agreement and appreciation from my former colleagues, including some from persons of much longer service than the 13 years I had put in. So I am not alone in what I feel.

It is not, I think, appropriate to enlarge on the third reason for resignation beyond saying that within the last year five other district officers have resigned from Northern Rhodesia, all but one with more than five years' service. Such a state of affairs is hardly symptomatic of the content, satisfaction, and high morale which were formerly endemic in the Service there.

For many, particularly those of some length of service, the only silver lining in the black "Macloud" that overhangs them is the possibility of early abolition-of-office terms. Let the Colonial Office grant this on the same terms as obtained in West Africa and see what exodus ensues. The non-contributory pension system that applies to Northern Rhodesia might be argued to offend against the Forced Labour Convention. Resignation, therefore, whether active or, as in the majority of cases, passive, is inevitable in the situation.

I believe strongly that "Whitehall" has shown a shocking disloyalty to British interests everywhere—to our kith and kin overseas, whose efforts have made a substantial contribution to our political and economic power, and who do not lose their essential British characteristics as they go overseas, and, perhaps worst of all, to the moderate, decent, and ordinary element which composes the great majority of colonial peoples, who were by no means dissatisfied with us and what we have been doing for them, and who are now thrown to political wolves and inevitable tribal anarchy. The situation was never uncontrollable, and would not have been uncontrollable if strength of purpose had been shown.

The Vicar of Bray has taken to politics, and "on duné and headland sinks the fire".

Kingsnorth,
Ken.

Yours faithfully,
K. M. CHITTENDEN.

Points from Letters

University Education

"I DO NOT OVERRATE the importance of a university degree, though nobody but a fool would ignore the advantages which a few years at a university during the most susceptible period of his life offers to any sensible young man. It is particularly important that those who are to become the political leaders of Africa, very few of whom have had a public school education, should not merely go to a university but to a good university—and too many of them now derive unfortunate impressions from some of the United States institutions of higher education which appear to be especially anxious to recruit Africans as scholars and have standards far below those normal in Western Europe. I have met a number of the graduates since they have returned to East Africa, and I have certainly not derived favourable impressions from such contacts. That hundreds of young Africans should now go to the U.S. each year from East Africa is, it must be admitted, the fault of the local Governments and public, which should have recognized years ago that there was need to extend Makerere and provide other university colleges or technical institutes in the territories. The best place in which to give Africans the benefit of a university education is in Africa itself; but for post-graduate study they would need to go overseas".

Indispensable

"I AM COMPELLED to subscribe to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA because without it a reasoned view of African affairs is not possible. I disagree with your views, but the news which you alone print is essential to a fair view of the situation".

Violent Non-Violence

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has frequently mentioned the narrow margin between what African political leaders declare to be a policy of non-violence and the violent words and deeds of senior members of their parties. At a recent meeting in Blantyre Mr. Kanyama Chiume read the cable from London sent by Dr. Banda, president of the Malawi Congress, appealing for calm, non-violence, and more funds, and then added: "Although Dr. Banda has said the people of Malawi must not resort to violence, Jesus Christ used a whip to drive out money-changers from the temple. We may ask Kamuzu to take the whip and drive these people from Malawi. Guns or no guns, we will not surrender one inch of our land to dogs like Welensky or Armitage".

Over-Simplification

"AFRICA'S PROBLEMS are grossly misrepresented by the over-simplification which characterizes most of the speaking and writing about the continent, especially in the United Kingdom and the United States. It is seldom that I read a report of a speech by a Conservative or a Socialist M.P. without saying to myself over one or more points 'Wrong by over-simplification'. The worst offenders do not seem to be the men of whom one knows little or nothing, but men (and some women) who are evidently keen to keep their opinions before the public, however little qualified they may be to tell us what we ought to do. I amused myself by making a little list of offenders of this type who particularly irritate me. Then it occurred to me that not one of the people listed has, so far as I know, any achievements beyond the gift of the gab. But it is not only in the U.K. that men without true capabilities get themselves elected!"

Budget and News Unbalanced

"A LEADING SOMALI IN KENYA wrote in a letter which you recently published that water and livestock were far more important to East Africa than politics, particularly the politics of immature men. The truth of his statement is being shown clearly in Kenya now, where lack of water as a result of the failure of the short rains at the end of last year is causing widespread distress, the death of tens of thousands of cattle and game, and famine conditions in some areas. The Government will have to provide maize on a large scale for the tribal areas affected—and this at a time when, owing to what you rightly call Macblundellism, business confidence is non-existent, capital has been leaving the country at an officially admitted rate of £1m. a month, and the budget is badly unbalanced. So is the news sent from this country to London, judging by the fact that the English papers which I have seen in recent weeks have made quite a fuss about the death of rhino from drought in a game reserve but have not published a line about the loss of tens of thousands of domestic livestock from the same cause. All that lies between scores of thousands of Africans and death in this country is the 'colonialism' which it is so fashionable to vilify".

"Too many politicians sacrifice their principles for office or power"—Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery.

PERSONALIA

Jinja, Uganda, has elected its first African mayor, MR. YEKINITA LUBOGO.

MR. J. H. LASCELLES is back in London from his month's visit to the Federation.

MR. S. E. R. WYNNE will leave London at the weekend for another visit to the Federation.

MR. M. E. HONOUR is now general manager of the East African Extract Corporation, Ltd.

MRS. C. F. CHRISTOPHER has been re-elected chairman of Aberdare County Council, Nairobi.

MR. A. A. FARRANT and MISS ELIZABETH FORBES, of Nairobi, were married last week in London.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. H. NICHOLSON is now secretary of the Commonwealth Students' Club in London.

MR. PETER SCOTT has been appointed an honorary trustee of the Royal National Parks of Kenya.

MR. G. C. SOLOMONS is the first Asian in the Federation to be appointed headmaster of a senior school.

DR. G. FRASER, lecturer in bacteriology and virology at Edinburgh University, is spending a month in Kenya.

MR. G. A. D. ROBERTS, managing director of the Rhodesian Milling Co., Ltd., is in London from Salisbury.

SIR JOHN CLAYDEN, Acting Governor-general of the Federation, has just made a four-day visit to Nyasaland.

MR. J. DESMOND CLARK, lately director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum, has arrived from Livingstone.

THE AGA KHAN arrived back in England from his visit to East Africa in time to attend the Derby last week.

LIEUT.-GENERAL H. E. KNOTT, Director-General of Army Medical Services, is spending this week in Kenya.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER and MRS. F. R. GRAHAM-HARRINGTON are on their way to Beira in the DURBAN CASTLE.

MR. G. B. E. NORBURN, an alderman of Nairobi City Council, will be on overseas leave until the end of September.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, East African Commissioner in London, and LADY KIRBY have returned from their visit to East Africa.

MR. R. J. LITTLE, representative in Katanga of Rhodesia Railways, and MRS. LITTLE have arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. N. A. M. LAWFOOD, who was A.D.C. to SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE while he was Governor of Nyasaland, has arrived in England.

MR. G. W. ARNOLD, of the Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organization, Canberra, Australia, is on a study visit to East Africa.

MR. C. E. BROWN, Principle lecturer in geography at Moray House College of Education, Edinburgh, has paid a short private visit to Kenya.

MR. D. A. CLARKE, librarian of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will shortly become librarian of the University of Liverpool.

MR. THOMAS PICKETT, who has been a resident magistrate in Northern Rhodesia since 1955, has been appointed a puisne judge of the High Court.

MR. N. R. SOLLER, chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, is on leave in Europe until about mid-October. The vice-chairman is MR. W. H. GUNSON.

MR. I. R. MAXWELL, M.L.C. for the Trans Nzola in the last Kenya Legislative Council, has received from his constituents two paintings of local scenes.

MR. and MRS. E. C. BELART, of Nairobi, have passed through London on their way to Switzerland, where they will be until about the end of September.

MR. K. D. LOKE of the staff of the British Embassy in Washington, who was recently appointed student adviser in the United States, is visiting East Africa.

MR. W. G. DUNLOP, who is now in London, held the portfolio of Transport and Works in Northern Rhodesia until his recent resignation from the Legislature.

MR. E. C. DIEKMAHNS, senior research officer at the Sisal Research Station at Mlingano, Tanganyika, and MRS. DIEKMAHNS have arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. R. H. MAINGARD, managing director of Rogers & Co., Ltd., Port Louis, has been appointed honorary trade representative in Mauritius of the Government of Kenya.

MR. K. B. HILL, principal of Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education since it was established 10 years ago, and previously Director of Education in Zanzibar, will shortly retire.

DR. MORTARA, consultant in maternity and child health to the World Health Organization, is visiting East Africa in connexion with future W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. programmes.

DR. A. T. G. THOMAS, Medical Officer of Health in Nairobi since 1946, is about to take up a similar appointment in Guernsey. His successor is DR. J. MCALLEN, hitherto his deputy.

MR. ANTHONY SOMERHOUGH, Q.C., lately a puisne judge in Northern Rhodesia, and previously of Kenya, left estate in Great Britain valued at £9,351, on which duty of £582 has been paid.

SIR RICHARD WOODLEY and MR. I. SOMEN, already aldermen of Nairobi, have been re-elected for a term of another six years, and COUNCILLOR MOTA SINGH has been elected an alderman for that period.

MISS MARY GLASGOW, a member of the board of directors of the Commonwealth Institute, will fly to Mogadishu next week to stay for a fortnight with the BRITISH AMBASSADOR to the Somali Republic.

LORD BAILLIEU has been re-elected chairman of the English-speaking Union of the Commonwealth, of which the joint deputy chairmen are COUNTESS ALEXANDER OF TUNIS and LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR REX BENSON.

LADY BAILEY, who had flown a great deal in East and Central Africa between the two wars, has left gross estate in England valued at £37,666. She was the widow of SIR ABB BAILEY, the South African mining millionaire.

MR. GEORGE L. LLOYD, a lecturer at the Gwebi Agricultural College of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, has been awarded a Ford International Fellowship for a year's study in the United States, to which he will go in September.

MR. ALAN MILTON, director of the Institute of Education at the University of the South-West, Exeter, is to become Professor of Education at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, succeeding PROFESSOR BASIL FLETCHER.

MR. M. W. SMITH who has been appointed assistant general manager in East Africa for the Standard Bank of South Africa, joined the staff in 1929, and was in the Hamburg office for two years before the outbreak of the last war, in which he served in the Fleet Air Arm. After demobilization he was transferred to East Africa. Before returning to the London head office two years ago he was manager of the main branch in Mombasa.

SITUATION WANTED: Executives 32, single, public school, 10 years Africa, sound knowledge East/South Africa, good connections, requires appointment Nairobi. Available-London for interview. Box No. 35, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell St., London, W.C.1.

MISS MARY HOLLAND, for the past two years of the London staff of the East African Tourist Travel Association, and her mother, will sail from Venice tomorrow for Mombassa. Her father, Mr. John Holland, is with the Bird group at Hale, near Tanga.

THE REV. F. H. W. CRABB, principal of Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Canada, who was first principal of the Bishop Gwynne College at Mundri, in the Equatoria Province of the Sudan, has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wycliffe College, Toronto.

MR. R. D. M. MASON has been re-elected chairman of the Nakuru District Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya. DR. R. V. BOWLES and Messrs. J. A. SEYS, K. HOWES, and P. B. BODLEY-SCOTT have been re-elected to the committee for a three-year period.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, who was for many years Civil Secretary in the Sudan, and who recently retired from the office of Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, has succeeded the EARL OF DUNDEE as chairman of the board of governors of the Commonwealth Institute.

MR. DAVID LEAD, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and MRS. LEAD were recent arrivals in the British India liner KENYA. MR. W. L. TITMAN, personnel officer of the Shell Company in East Africa, and MRS. TITMAN were fellow passengers from Mombasa.

SIR ARCHIBALD FORBES, who is interested in the Federation through his chairmanship of Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., and as a director of Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., the Shell Group, and Spillers, Ltd., has joined the board of the Finance Corporation for Industry.

MR. JOHN WICKSTEAD, of the Marine Biological Laboratory in Plymouth, who is attached for 15 months to the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization, Zanzibar, is making a survey of plankton, the food on which fish feed. An estimate of the plankton population would indicate the productivity of the waters of the Indian Ocean.

DR. MICHAEL RAMSEY, Archbishop-designate of Canterbury, who is a patron of the U.M.C.A. and visited its dioceses in East and Central Africa, has invited the REV. YOHANA LUKINDO, of the Zanzibar Diocese, to be one of his chaplains when he is enthroned in Canterbury on June 27.

MR. A. D. FORSYTH, who had been appointed an assistant general manager in Cape Town of the Standard Bank was at one time on the inspection staff in Rhodesia and Nyasaland. MR. D. BLACKHURST, now an assistant general manager in Johannesburg, was at one time in the main branch in Salisbury.

SIR EDWARD PLAYFAIR has been elected chairman of International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd., a company with a subsidiary in the Federation. He is resigning the post of Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Defence to take up his new appointment on August 1. The late chairman, SIR CECIL WEIR, died in October.

MR. J. H. RADFORD, who has been on the East African staff of the Standard Bank for 26 years, and is now secretary to the general manager in Nairobi, will come to London later in the summer to take up an appointment on October 1 as an assistant secretary of the bank. During the last war he served in Burma in the King's African Rifles.

DR. J. D. GILLET, assistant director of the Virus Research Institute at Entebbe, has attended the third International Symposium on Comparative Endocrinology, held in Tokyo. He is also to visit the Filariasis Unit at Kuantan, Malaya, and the Virus Research Institute at Poona, India. For the past 25 years Dr. Gillett has studied mosquito behaviour in relation to human diseases in East Africa.

Three journalists from East Africa, MR. AHMED MOHAMMED YAHYA, editor of *Mbariki*, Zanzibar, MR. BOAZ OMORI, news editor of *Taita Alee*, Nairobi, and MR. NICODEME SALIS, chief reporter of *Taita Uganda*, Kampala, are visiting the United Kingdom as guests of the Colonial Office. MR. L. F. LEVERIDGE, who was for many years in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, accompanies them on a provincial tour.

On Saturday last there was a farewell parade of K.A.R. units at Nanyuki for BRIGADIER G. H. W. GOODE, commander of the 70th Infantry Brigade, who will leave Kenya in a few days to take up the appointment of Brigadier (Operations and Training), Allied Forces Central Europe, with headquarters in Paris. His successor in Kenya is BRIGADIER THE HON. M. P. FITZALAN-HOWARD, who has not previously served in Africa.

MR. CLÉMENT KUMBIKANO, former president of the Nyasaland Division of the Central Africa Party, has joined the United Federal Party. At the end of last year he founded the National Liberation Democratic Party in Nyasaland, saying that he supported the continuance of the Federation. Convinced that "the best interests of everyone would be served by the political leaders of all races working together", he has now applied for membership of the U.F.P. Mr. Kumbikano is a former member of the Federal Parliament.

Visitors from the Federation at present in the United Kingdom include MR. J. APPLEBY, MR. AND MRS. J. E. P. BEVAN, MRS. BARRON, MR. AND MRS. B. M. DE OUTHEN, MR. W. D. GASKIN, MR. AND MRS. H. V. GLASS, MR. AND MRS. C. W. B. GARNER, MR. G. M. GREEN, MR. J. S. HUTCHINSONS, MR. F. T. HERRING, MR. AND MRS. J. B. C. JOHNSON, MR. AND MRS. W. R. LINDSAY-STEWART, MR. AND MRS. P. LENNON, MR. AND MRS. H. R. LAW, MR. R. PETTIGREW, MR. E. A. RICHARDS, MR. C. H. REEDER, MR. AND MRS. E. F. RICE, MR. W. F. SLEE, MR. A. J. STEPHENSON, MR. A. C. C. TOWNSEND, MR. AND MRS. R. E. WESTROP, AND MR. K. W. K. WOOD.

Obituary

SAYED ALI ABU SINN, M.B.E., Governor of Darfur from 1954 to 1959, has died in the Sudan, aged 63.

MRS. ELLA ALDER SYKES, wife of MR. LOUIS SYKES, of Tumani, Thomson's Falls, has died in Kenya, aged 69.

BRIGADIER GEORGE ARTHUR COWAN, who has died at the age of 70, had been an officer in the Salvation Army for 49 years, and had lived in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, since 1942.

MR. ARTHUR HARRINGTON, who for some 40 years had lived in Senanga, a small village about 300 miles upstream from the Victoria Falls, has died. He had lived in Northern Rhodesia for 60 years.

LIEUT. COLONEL W. H. C. MANSFIELD, D.S.O., who has died in Devonshire, aged 73, spent some years in Kenya between the wars. He had joined the Shropshire Light Infantry in 1914 but soon transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, with which he served on the Western Front.

MRS. GWEN BUCQUET, wife of MR. RUPERT BUCQUET, Federal M.P. for Shire, died recently in Nyasaland, where she had lived for nearly 40 years. She had been very active in charitable and other organizations, serving on the Nyasaland Council of Women, the Red Cross Society, and other bodies.

British Taxpayers' Aid for Underdeveloped Countries

Lords Debate on Department of Technical Co-operation

THE HOUSE OF LORDS, while last week approving the Bill to set up a Department of Technical Co-operation, heard criticisms that the Government's plans were not satisfactory.

LORD MILLS, Paymaster-General, who opened the debate, said that requests for technical assistance were now dealt with by the Foreign Office if they came from foreign countries, by the Commonwealth Relations Office if from independent countries within the Commonwealth, and by the Colonial Office if from a dependent territory. The purpose of the Bill was to set up a new Department which would handle such matters whatever the origin.

The Minister in charge of the new Department would not hold Cabinet rank and would work within the broad lines of overseas policy as determined by the Foreign Secretary, the Commonwealth Secretary, and the Colonial Secretary, but he might "initiate consideration of policy in the field of technical assistance". The situation could not arise in which the new Department had one policy and an existing overseas Department another, for the new Minister would have access to the Prime Minister. There was no intention, at least initially, to increase expenditure or staff.

The new Department would not provide capital aid, which would remain the responsibility of the overseas Departments.

23 Advisory Services

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL expressed pleasure that the 23 advisory services of the Colonial Office would now become available to independent Commonwealth countries.

A great need was an equitable system of priorities based on the need of the recipients and not on political pull or influence. Unfortunately, the status of the new Minister would not make it easy for him to work out such a system.

It was a mistake to oblige the Minister to take orders from the three Secretaries of State. What would happen now if the Foreign Office thought Latin America more important than Africa and the Colonial Office thought Mauritius required agricultural advisers more urgently than Pakistan? It was also regrettable that the senior civil servant was to be made director-general, not a permanent secretary. However, if Sir Edward Boyle and Sir Andrew Cohen were to be the political and civil service heads of the new Department, as was rumoured, they would constitute a formidable combination.

Why was financial aid excluded? Surely financial and technical aid could not in practice be separated. No other country divorced technical from capital aid as a matter of policy. A Department of Economic Aid would have been better than a Department of Technical Co-operation.

LORD COMORE said that there was a fourth powerful Department, the Treasury, with which a comparatively junior Minister would have to contend. The more powerful Departments would not regard the new creation as a dustbin into which they could throw their unwanted activities.

Since the last war 70% of external investment in the sterling Commonwealth had come from the United Kingdom compared with 15% from the U.S.A. and 40% from the World Bank, and the U.K. had given a great deal of assistance to foreign countries and the World Bank while our own resources had been seriously strained. Of Western Germany's contribution to underdeveloped countries 80% had been in the form of export credits, which was mainly a contribution to German exports, and Switzerland, another wealthy country, had until quite recently given scarcely any aid.

LORD CASEY, who recalled that aid from one independent country to another had been quite unknown before the last war, said that the obligation upon developed countries to help those which were underdeveloped was now generally recognized, and it was customary for donor countries to concentrate their aid-giving through one department or agent.

The United States was amalgamating I.C.A. and the Ameri-

can Development Loan Fund into an Agency for International Development; Canada was creating an agency to handle all economic and capital aid and technical training and aid; and Australia and New Zealand and each used a single agency, its Department of External Affairs. If Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States found it possible to act through a single agency in dispensing capital, economic, and technical aid, why should it not be possible in the case of the United Kingdom?

Large numbers of African and Asian students now trained in the older Commonwealth countries, tend to grow away from conditions of life in their own countries. While there must be some post-graduate training overseas, it would surely be better for more educational institutions to be created in Africa and Asia and to be supplied with professors, lecturers, and teachers from Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

A most important way of aiding underdeveloped countries would be to stabilize the prices of their primary exports. That subject, often raised, unfortunately got no support from the U.K. or the U.S.A. Yet a 5% to 10% drop in export commodity prices could completely wipe out all the international aid given. A price stabilization scheme, even if only a half-way scheme, should be put into operation.

Next year the United Nations was to hold a large conference to discuss the impact of science and technology on the underdeveloped countries. He took a little sinful pride in the fact that the initiative had come from his own country, Australia.

LORD BRIDGES, who is chairman of the British Council said that it had now staffs in 75 countries overseas, that the Foreign Commonwealth Relations, and Colonial Offices were represented on its executive committee, and that it was ready at the disposal of the new Department.

LORD WALSTON described the measure as making dreary little proposals for the greatest issue of the day. He entirely agreed with Lord Casey on the need for price stabilization, and advocated either an International or a Commonwealth Agricultural Research Council.

"We do not pay enough attention to such questions as who owns the land; how it is owned, and who gains the benefit from its cultivation", he continued. "For instance, do we wish to see in Kenya, a land of pleasant proprietors, each man owning his own small family holding, the backbone of the country perhaps, but with the difficulties and inability to compete in a modern and mechanized world with other producers? Or do we wish to see some form of 18th century English yeoman farmer—the survival of the fittest; the more efficient gaining greater wealth, buying up the holdings of his less efficient neighbours, creating an economic enterprise on which he can use the new machinery where he can develop the new techniques, where he can produce efficiently and in competition with the rest of the world?"

Co-operative Farming

"Then what happens to the people whose land he has taken over? What happens to those who have fallen by the way-side? Will they become unemployed, a rural proletariat? Will they go to the cities? If they do, can they be absorbed? Will there be sufficient industry? Or possibly there is something to be said for a form of co-operative farming venture. The fact that the Russians have co-operative farms is no reason why we should say they are anathema to ourselves."

Greater aid for underdeveloped countries was necessary in order to compete with Communism, but the over-riding reason must be that of Christian charity and common sense. To say that we could not afford the money required while the cold war struggle went on throughout the world would be equivalent to saying that at the height of the battle in 1940 and 1941 we could not have afforded to carry on the war against Germany because of our balance-of-payments position.

LORD TWING hoped that the rich reservoir of experienced men who had served in the Colonial Service would be fully used. In Tanganyika Mr. Nyerere had sent a personal letter to all British administrative officers almost begging them to remain.

"I make a special plea for the medical services. At the very time when underdeveloped countries are anxious to expand their medical services they find it more difficult to recruit an adequate number of medical personnel from this country. Young medical practitioners here are placed at a disadvantage in the profession when they return after a few years' service overseas. Something should be done to rectify this."

"I plead for a sense of urgency. There is criticism, which

has some substance, that such aid as we do give is often too long delayed and that the Departments concerned have tended to drag their feet. If the West does not provide aid quickly, it will be offered from sources which may not be in the best interests of the recipients if they feel impelled to accept."

LORD SHACKLETON pointed out that a first-class job was already being done by some voluntary bodies, including Voluntary Service Overseas. That work could be capitalized and expanded. There was no need for a grandiose plan like the Kennedy Peace Corps.

BARONESS SUMMERSKILL thought that the limited objective of the Bill resulted from the fact that the large Departments concerned had refused to surrender that part of their empire which would have enabled a fully-fledged Department to be created to administer all aid to underdeveloped countries. It was a pany little Bill, but the work had immense potentialities.

Medical Missionaries

Some of the finest ambassadors had been British medical missionaries. People in Africa and Asia admired those who built big dams and bridges, but the way to make a real impact on a community was to bring technical assistance which touched the individual. So medical aid was of inestimable importance.

About 18 months ago I stressed the importance of sending medical registrars overseas without depriving them of their place in the queue for promotion in this country. I put the case to the Minister of Health, who said: 'Go to the Colonial Secretary'. He heard my case and approved in principle—but still no comprehensive scheme has been advanced for technical co-operation in the medical field.

"Our 30 Colonies are desperately in need of specialists of all kinds, particularly medical specialists. I know that the authorities in Athens and Baghdad would welcome our help. The Foreign Office, guided solely by diplomatic considerations, might urge that Greece and Iraq should be given priority; The Colonial Secretary might say 'How can you deny the doctors to, say, St. Lucia when infantile mortality and the incidence of disease are so high?'; and if a Commonwealth country wants a specialist the Commonwealth Relations Secretary might be motivated by the need to uphold the Mother Country's prestige.

"Lord Mills says: 'The answer is that the Minister will have access to the Prime Minister'. I have some knowledge of administration. If we went over the heads of near-colleagues to the Prime Minister whenever there was some difficulty, he would say 'You are really not fit for your job'. The Prime Minister delegates functions. He is not sitting waiting to be told 'The Secretary of the Department of Technical Co-operation is having trouble about the distribution of veterinary surgeons'."

Reception of Students

LORD MILLS, who described the debate as most helpful, said that under the Bill technical aid could be given to any country. The three overseas Departments had been most anxious to help in creating the new co-ordinating machinery. While he could, of course, not bind the Prime Minister, his own experience led him to think that in any case of serious difficulty the Minister in charge would be invited to lay his case before the Cabinet.

He regretted that Lord Ogmores should have felt that students coming to this country were not adequately helped, for a great deal was done for them by the British Council and other voluntary bodies.

LORD OGMORE: "May I ask the noble lord whether he has ever been present when a boat train gets in from any ship bringing a large number of students into this country? I was on a boat train only three weeks ago, and the scenes of chaos when the train arrived were no credit to this country. If he will ask his officers to compare the sort of reception that students coming to this country get with the sort of reception students get in Moscow he will be amazed. I ask him to look into this matter further. The British Council do admirable work but it is not nearly sufficient to deal with the huge problem in this field."

Lord Mills promised to look into the problem. The new Department, he continued, would not deal with capital aid channelled through the United Nations; that would continue to be a matter for the Home Departments directly concerned—the Ministry of Health paying the contribution to the World Health Organization, the Ministry of Agriculture to the Food and Agriculture Organization, and so on.

As to prices for primary products, it was important that exporting countries should get a fair return, but the subject was not within the scope of the Bill. It was true, however, that the value of aid, in whatever form, could be reduced or lost by undue falls in commodity prices, and he was glad that the point had been made.

To be effective, aid must be quick, and the new Department should ensure prompt attention than had been possible hitherto. A Bill of this kind was, he agreed, long overdue.

East African Dinner in London

THE EAST AFRICAN DINNER in London will be held on Thursday, June 22. The Earl of Inchapeco, president of the East Africa Dinner Club for 1961, will take the chair, and the chief guests will be Sir Mortimer Wheeler and Mr. Julius Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanganyika. Tickets (45s.) may be obtained from Miss V. C. Young, c/o the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. Prompt application is advisable.

Uganda to Retire 300 Officials

THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT plans to retire about 300 expatriate civil servants "in the upper age bracket" next month. Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, Leader of the House and Minister without Portfolio, has said in Kampala. While Africanization would proceed without further delay, "to do it just at random would result in our country suffering irreparable damage", and not all the posts would be filled by Africans. When in London later this month Mr. Kiwanuka will seek additional financial aid from Britain.

Great Agricultural Potential

SIR RONALD PRAIN said at a recent meeting at the Henderson Research Station near Salisbury that, with the growth of the urban population and improved standards of living, the Federation's present annual consumer expenditure on food, drink and tobacco of £40m. might be more than doubled by the end of this decade and approach £200m. by 1980, by which time it was theoretically possible that a meat export market of up to £80m. might have been developed.

Nyasaland Public Service Commission

MR. W. WENBAN-SMITH, Speaker of the Legislative Council, is chairman of a new Public Service Commission in Nyasaland, whose three other members are Mr. D. G. Ansell, former manager of the Nyasaland Transport Co. Ltd., and Messrs. L. M. Bandawe and N. Chilimba, two Africans who have retired from the civil service. The commission is to advise on recruitment, appointments, promotions, training, and many other matters connected with the senior and junior branches of the civil service, and it is empowered to conduct examinations, interviews or investigations, to set up committees or boards, and to call upon any civil servants to give evidence. The chairman is to have direct access to the Governor.

Award to Swahili Author

THE MARGARET WRONG MEDAL for 1960 has been awarded to Mr. Shaaban Robert, of Tanganyika, "for his outstanding contribution in the field of Swahili fiction and Swahili poetry; for many years he has been devoted to his self-appointed task of composing works in Swahili of a very high quality indeed". He is the author of numerous works, including "Adidi na Nduguze" (Macmillan); "Marudji Mema" (Macmillan, a poem, a version of Omar Khayyam); "Pambo la Lugha" (Macmillan, a collection of Swahili poems of his own composition); "Kielezo cha Insha" (Witwatersrand University, essays); "Maisha Yangu" (Nelson, autobiographical); "Kusadikika" (Eagle Press, stories); and "Maisha ya Siti hinti Saad" (East African Swahili Committee). Since his retirement from Government service he has established a small publishing house.

Agreement Reached on S. Rhodesia Talks End on Constitutional Changes

TALKS BETWEEN Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, on outstanding points in the constitutional proposals ended in Salisbury last week with agreement on all points.

Sir Edgar said that only a little more drafting needed to be done before a White Paper could be printed in Britain and flown to the Federation to arrive in time for the sitting of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament beginning this week. After being debated in Parliament the White Paper will be submitted to the electorate at a referendum, probably about the end of July.

The acceptance or rejection of the proposals was not a party political issue but a national one, Sir Edgar said. Asked what his next move would be if the proposals were rejected, he replied: "They will not be."

He would not disclose what changes in the Land apportionment Act were contemplated, but said that amendments would be introduced at the forthcoming sitting of Parliament. While the White Paper would refer to the land question, this was a matter of policy and could not be put into the Constitution.

Mr. Sandys said that the powers retained by Britain under the revised constitution would be formal and minor, but added: "I am convinced that safeguards in the new Constitution will in practice be more effective than the present reserved powers." Safeguards of the Africans' interests included a declaration of rights, a constitutional council, and the right of appeal to the Privy Council.

During his four-day visit Mr. Sandys had discussions with delegates from the Dominion Party, the National Democratic Party, and the Central African Party. He said that such talks had been most helpful, with the exception of that with the N.D.P., whose leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, said after meeting Mr. Sandys that no progress had been made from his party's point of view.

Non-Political Groups

On his return to London on Friday Mr. Sandys told reporters that he was very pleased with the outcome. It had been "quite a tricky business," he said.

At a Press conference in Salisbury on Friday, Mr. Nkomo described the constitutional proposals as "a white man's agreement which cannot be regarded as binding on the African people." By accepting proposals which ignored the legitimate demands of the majority of the people the British Government had endorsed the policy of white supremacy pursued by the Southern Rhodesian Government, he said.

"Does Britain sincerely believe that the African people will accept this state of affairs? If she does, she is making one of her biggest mistakes since Suez. The African people will fight relentlessly this white man's agreement until the questions of the land and other rights are enshrined in the Constitution."

Two non-political European movements have been formed to fight referendum campaigns for and against the new proposals. Backing the proposals will be the National Referendum Council, which is supported by industrialists and businessmen, while a group led by Mr. Winston Field, leader of the Federal Dominion Party, and comprising other right-wing politicians, will canvass for their rejection.

Plans have been announced for a mass campaign in Salisbury against racial barriers by some 300 Africans, Asians and Coloured people, supported by liberal Europeans. The movement is led by Dr. Terence Ranger, a British-born lecturer at the University College and secretary of the Christian Action Group. Under the name of "Citizens against the Colour Bar" members of the movement will enter places where a "Europeans only" rule is enforced, such as hotels, restaurants, cinemas, and the lifts of office blocks.

Meanwhile another "anti-apartheid" campaign, organized by the National Democratic Party, has got under way, and on Sunday an angry scene arose when a group of Africans tried to enter the Dutch Reformed Church in Salisbury. They were turned away by church officials and members of the congregation, mainly composed of Afrikaans-speaking South Africans.

A group of Europeans in Salisbury this week staged an anti-colour bar demonstration in reverse by trying to enter an African beer-hall in Highfield. They were refused entry by the manager who pointed out that it was illegal to serve Europeans. Later they went to an African cafe where they bought cups of coffee.

Still Against Federation

Malawi Election Candidates Named

DR. HASTINGS BANDA gave the names of 22 Malawi Congress Party candidates for the forthcoming Nyasaland election when he addressed a crowd of about 15,000 in Zomba last week. No Europeans were on the list, which included only two contestants for higher roll seats. In the remaining six higher roll constituencies the Party would have "Asian and European friends," Dr. Banda said.

Referring to reports that he was prepared to change his attitude to the Federation, he said: "Change my mind? My foot! If the British Government or anyone else wants to keep this stupid Federation intact, they must declare another emergency, send me and the others back to Gwelo, and send their troops to kill you all!"

The two higher roll Malawi candidates are Mr. I. K. Suiso, a businessman, who will stand for Central Districts, and Mr. M. Mbandawire, an hotel owner, who will stand in the Northern Province.

Among the lower roll candidates is the Anglican Archdeacon Chipembere (Fort Johnston-Kasupe), father of the party's former treasurer, Mr. Heary Chipembere, now under a prison sentence for using seditious words and proposing violence.

Dr. Banda will contest the provisional figures, 2,868 Europeans, 1,044 Asians, and 486 Africans will vote on the higher roll. On the lower roll 106,095 voters are registered.

U.S. Making Enemies in Africa

American Warns His Countrymen

MR. DREW MIDDLETON, London correspondent of the *New York Times*, recently cabled to his paper from Northern Rhodesia:—

"It is traditionally dangerous in politics to try to make new friends by abandoning old ones. But that is what a majority of European Rhodesians believe the United States is doing here and elsewhere in Africa.

"They are convinced that through ignorance and a desire to defeat Communism in Africa the Administration in Washington is taking the side of the Africans against the Europeans here and anywhere else where African nationalism is opposed.

The United States Government, they assert, has forced the British Government to adopt 'extreme liberal measures' in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and is itself prepared to 'appease' the Africans and 'sacrifice' all that the European has done."

"European Rhodesians say that the Americans do not know who their real friends are. These are men who say they share the same basic political beliefs as Americans. They are strongly and almost unanimously anti-Communist—far more so than their relatives in Britain.

"But they insist that the United States, because of its fear of Communism and its ignorance of Africans, is prepared to set them down the river. Invariably they begin by pointing out that the United States has not been conspicuously successful in handling its own racial problems."

Africa's Rapid Promotion

MR. EMMANUEL KASONDE, of Ndola, who has been appointed a senior assistant executive officer in the Northern Rhodesian Ministry of Labour, has gained the most rapid promotion ever known in the Ministry. He joined the Labour Department in 1957 as an assistant, took three departmental examinations, and passed the civil servants' law examination with distinction after only five months' study. Mr. Marko Shald, of Kwekwe, has also been appointed a senior assistant executive officer.

West Germans and Africa

THE WEST GERMAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT plans to send up to 1,000 young Germans to underdeveloped countries, especially in Africa, to act as a "peace corps" similar to that which the U.S.A. is organizing.

Good Will for West in Africa

Address by Sir C. Arden-Clarke

SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLARKE, a former Governor-General of Ghana, and chairman of the Royal African Society, told a joint meeting of that society with the Royal Commonwealth Society in London last week that he saw no reason why the West should lose the cold war in Africa. He was convinced that there was in the emergent African countries much more good will for the West than for the Communists.

Sir Charles spoke on "The West and Africa's Challenge" on the occasion of the Royal African Society's 60th birthday.

In the United States, where he had recently made a four months' lecture tour, the challenge of Africa was still thought of in terms of anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism, and it had given him great pleasure to speak to Americans "as a confirmed British colonialist and imperialist".

The colonial phase had now passed, and the question was no longer when African countries would achieve independence, but what systems of Government the new countries would adopt, and what their relationships would be with each other and with the Western world.

Revolutionary in Character

"These new Governments are not the result of a slow process of evolution. They are revolutionary in character, have revolutionary tasks to perform, and are obsessed with the idea that their task of carrying out extensive economic and social changes must be made with speed".

Their main problems were tribalism, poverty, and ignorance. They would have to weld together different tribes, at different stages of development, speaking different languages, and with different cultures. That difficult task would take a long time. "It has taken centuries to set the United Kingdom united, and we still have some tribalism".

Most of the countries of Africa were poverty-stricken and dependent on subsistence agriculture; there had been little industrial development, and trade was still in the hands of foreigners.

While most of the leaders looked on industrialization as a panacea for all the ills of poverty, Africans lacked the knowledge and skills which would enable them to compete in Western markets, and one of the most rewarding fields in which the West could help them was in providing education and training.

The system of government which most would choose would be one that provided strong central control; and that was likely to prove more attractive, and probably more effective, than the parliamentary system of British democracy. In fact, the British parliamentary system was not suitable to these new nations.

Allen Concepts

The right of free speech, free assembly, and a free Press was an alien concept to the African. "Certainly the idea of an Opposition, as an alternative Government waiting in the wings ready to take over, does not accord with African tradition or with nationalist inclinations, and I think it unlikely to survive.

"The general pattern that will emerge will not be comparable with our own institutions. Though bearing their outward semblance, the spirit behind them will be very different. They will depend on one strong national party dominant in all spheres".

While their systems of government would have affinity with Nazism, Fascism, and Communism, it would be wrong to attach such labels. "We would make a grave mistake if, because their systems of government are not entirely acceptable to us, we should regard these countries as enemies and not as potential friends. We shall have to look with much more tolerance on autocratic systems, even if we disapprove of many of their practices.

"And if they go to the Communists for money we should not blame them. They are in desperate need of money and technicians, and they are prepared to accept them from whatever source they can be obtained. That does not mean that these new countries are either anti-West or pro-Communist. They are just pro-themselves, out for all they can get. They feel the world owes them a debt and they want to exact payment while they can".

In their relations with the outside world they would be governed largely by economic considerations. Not wishing to be involved in the cold war, their policy would be neutralist. "They will press for help through the United Nations, but as the key-note of the United Nations is disunity, I do not think that will work.

"We can offer much more practical help of the sort they need than the Communists are ever likely to do. But it must be done as a combined operation between the United Kingdom, the older Commonwealth countries, and the United States. We have the know-how and experience, and the United States has the resources. They must be combined".

The West should concentrate on education as the field which would give the best returns in the short and the long run. In that connexion, the new American Peace Corps might be an organizing body to channel man-power into the places where it could do the most good. If that was its object, he would find no fault with it. If the intention—as it had been alternatively defined—was to "cash in on the idealism of youth" and send out untrained young graduates, he would not favour this.

Would Be A Menace

"If I were still governing an African country I would not have them at any price. First, I should have to bury half of them—for idealism is no protection against tropical diseases—and the rest would be a menace".

In providing aid in the economics field too much emphasis was placed, Sir Charles felt, on the big, spectacular projects, such as hydro-electric schemes, and not enough on the smaller schemes, such as the provision of village water supplies, of which the people would have a much more direct appreciation.

Lord Robins, president of the Royal African Society, who presided, said in comment on the Peace Corps that he had been aghast at President Kennedy's plan to send out 1,000 young inadequately trained, and inexperienced Americans. "It would be nothing less than disastrous if such people were let loose in British colonial territories".

Sir Andrew Cohen mentioned that the first mission of the peace Corps would be to build feeder roads in Tanganyika. His belief was that men for work in such territories would be very carefully selected and given satisfactory training before starting on their work.

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Statement on Kenya Security

Mr. Hugh Fraser Questioned About Visit

MR. CALLAGHAN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies for a further statement on the political situation in Kenya.

MR. HUGH FRASER, Under-Secretary of State: "The new Legislative Council has been sitting for less than a month: during that period the new Government has shown its ability to govern and to maintain its majority.

"In my overall assessment the disturbing features in the security situation are three: the problem of increasing crime, the theft of firearms, and the increase of illegal oathings in two areas. Since a statement made by the Kenya Minister of Internal Security and Defence was placed in the library on May 18, an oathing ceremony attended by some 500 Meru has been discovered. Security operations are now taking place in this area.

"My rt. hon. friend has assured the Governor of his full support in any measures which he may consider necessary to maintain security in Kenya, and in that maintenance the Governor has of course at his disposal a large and efficient police force, far closer administration than ever before, experience of the previous outbreak, and the determination of the mass of the people of all communities to avoid violence and a repetition of Kenya's tragic years."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Whilst, I think, the whole House will welcome the meetings and the statements that have been made by political leaders in Kenya denouncing any return to the past, may I ask the Under-Secretary why he found it necessary to contradict the statement of the Minister of Internal Security about the state of public security in the territory?"

MR. FRASER: "That is not so. I consulted the Minister before I made my statement, and I will place in the library a copy of the broadcast I made in Kenya."

Better If He Had Not Gone?

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Has not the Under-Secretary read the accounts of the results of his visit—and the impression which he left upon the minds of people in the territory? Does he not think that when paying a visit in an attempt to allay unrest, if he should leave the impression in their minds that he and the Minister of Internal Security are not at one on this matter, so far from his visit being successful it would be far better if he had not gone?"

MR. FRASER: "I thank the hon. gentleman for what he has said in such a courteous way. I think, however, that it has been of some value that a Minister from this country should visit Kenya and look at the security situation at first hand and get a proper appreciation of the problems which lie ahead."

MR. WALL: "Would my rt. hon. friend not agree that the root cause of the unrest in Kenya lies in the question of land? Will he consider calling a conference between Europeans, Africans, and H.M. Government to consider the whole question of land title, both European and Africans?"

MR. FRASER: "Certainly the problem of land is basic to Kenya's economic and, indeed, political problems. I will consider what my hon. friend has suggested."

MR. STONEHOUSE asked for a statement on the further constitutional conferences to be called on Kenya, as announced by the Under-Secretary of State in Nairobi.

MR. MACLEOD: "A new Constitution has recently come into force in Kenya, and I have no statement to make regarding future constitutional conferences."

MR. STONEHOUSE: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that some of us have a great deal of sympathy with the Under-Secretary that some of his remarks should be quoted out of context by certain newspapers in Kenya and elsewhere, but that we are glad that since his return to the United Kingdom the Under-Secretary has clarified what he said in Nairobi? In particular, is the Colonial Secretary aware that we are pleased that there is no question of Kenya proceeding to complete independence without any new elections being held on a basis which all will allow fairer representation to the major tribes?"

MR. MACLEOD: "The hon. Member knows very well that the Under-Secretary did not say what he has put into his mouth in the last part of his supplementary question. What my hon. friend did say, which is a statement of fact, is that Kenya is not yet at the stage of responsible government, let alone of full internal self-government or of independence."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Did the Under-Secretary say that independence is several years ahead? If so, is he or the Minister standing by that, or do we regard that statement as being withdrawn?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I have always spoken in terms of stages. My hon. friend said that these stages would take several conferences, which is obviously true, and several years. I have no intention of trying to define that phrase further. It is unquestionably true that it is quite wrong for politicians in Kenya to say that independence, for example, could come to Kenya in 1961, when nobody knows better than those same politicians that that is quite untrue."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Is not the Colonial Secretary aware that there has been an expectation in Kenya, some people anticipating it gleefully and others with regret, that if independence did not come in 1961, it would come probably next year? In view of the unrest which has been caused by the Under-Secretary's words, will the Colonial Secretary now define a little more precisely what is in his mind about the achievement of independence? Does he expect it to come, as hitherto was expected until the Under-Secretary spoke, within, say, the next 18 months or two years?"

MR. MACLEOD: "No. No member of the Government has ever attempted to define the stages that are necessary for Kenya to advance politically and constitutionally in terms of years. I have no criticism whatever to make of the words used by my hon. friend. He said that these stages are in front of Kenya, and so they are, and he used the expression 'several years'. I do not think that it is at all profitable to attempt to define that further."

No Time Tables Set

MR. P. WILLIAMS: "Would my rt. hon. friend not agree that the two important things in this matter are, first, to avoid a time-table, and secondly, that the existing Constitution should be made to work satisfactorily for all races in Kenya?"

MR. MACLEOD: "Yes. I entirely agree with that, and not only in this case, but in all cases. In dealing with constitutional advances in the territory, I have always resolutely refused to agree to time-tables."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Whilst we have had experience of uttering words that may be regretted afterwards, have we not now reached the position that the Under-Secretary, having made a statement, has subsequently modified it? Would it not be simpler if he were now to withdraw it altogether, so that there was no time-table announced and we were not left in the position that the Minister has to defend an obviously indefensible statement? Why not withdraw it?"

MR. MACLEOD: "I do not think that that is the position. Had I thought that there was something which should be withdrawn, I am sure that my hon. friend would have withdrawn the words in this House. I have made it clear, as my hon. friend also has done, that there has been no change in H.M. Government's policies. I have never put forward time-tables for Kenya or for any other Colony. I am certain that the right thing to do, as my hon. friend said, is to study the position and take constitutional advance at the pace that is appropriate to the economic circumstances of the country and to the needs of all the races in it."

Sheep Killed

MR. TURTON asked how many sheep had been reported stolen in Kenya in each year from 1952. [Sheep are killed and used in Mau Mau oath-taking ceremonies.—Ed.]

MR. MACLEOD: "In 1952 and 1953 the numbers were 2,656 and 2,240. No statistics are available for the next two years. For the five years from and including 1956 the figures are 1,384; 2,594; 2,190; 2,860; and 3,787."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Lord Privy Seal whether, in view of President Tshombe's illness, he would renew his efforts to secure through the United Nations his release and repatriation; and what reasons Mr. Hammarskjöld had given H.M. Government for his failure to persuade the Congolese authorities to respond to the representations made on the Katanga President's behalf.

MR. HEATH: "The United Nations authorities have informed us that they were trying to ensure that Mr. Tshombe is accorded proper treatment, and I understand that they have made representations to the Congolese Government in this sense. The House will, however, be aware that it has been announced that Mr. Tshombe will be subjected to trial or imprisonment for a limited period under Congolese law, and the matter is therefore one of internal Congolese jurisdiction."

"We are naturally concerned that Mr. Tshombe should be properly treated, and I understand that the reports of the United Nations and Red Cross doctors who saw Mr. Tshombe in Coquilhatville show that suggestions that Mr. Tshombe was gravely ill were greatly exaggerated, if not actually untrue. Mr. Tshombe has now been transferred to Leopoldville, and I have received a report from H.M. Ambassador there saying that on arrival he seemed to be relaxed and more like his usual self. He showed no trace whatever of injury."

Statement on Zanzibar

(Concluded from page 1063)

Service units of the Kenya Police, and by the 5th Battalion, The King's African Rifles and two companies of the 6th Battalion.

"So far 47 persons have been reported dead, and among some 300 injured 78 have been admitted to hospital. The total number of arrests to date is 575, including gangs attempting to loot.

"The security forces have now been deployed throughout the islands of Pemba and Zanzibar. The latest report is of quieter conditions. I am in close touch with the British Resident."

Mr. Dugdale: "Will the Under-Secretary accept that we on this side would like to express our condolences to the relatives of those who have lost their lives? I have two questions to ask. First, is it not a fact that the security forces were undermanned, since it appears that it was only after the riots broke out that the Resident sent for 200 police from Kenya, thus increasing the security forces that he had with him by no less than 50%? Does not this show some lack in the intelligence services, since the Resident was not aware of the need for security forces? Secondly, have the riots had any effect on Tanganyika? I sincerely hope they have not."

Mr. Fraser: "The elections in January took place without any untoward event. The rioting which broke out last week was very sudden and of an unexpected nature. The police did their duty. I think that the situation is now improving. I cannot be much more hopeful than that. I ask the House at this stage to back and support the security forces in the restoration of law and order, which must be our first objective."

Mr. Wall: "Is my hon. friend aware that during the past few months the Zanzibar National Party has been pouring out anti-British propaganda from its Cairo office and that one of the stated objects of the party is to obtain the independence of Zanzibar under the protection of the U.A.R., which would be intolerable for the majority race on the island?"

Mr. Fraser: "Yes, I am aware of that propaganda."

Mr. Callaghan: "Can the hon. gentleman say at what stage the 47 deaths occurred? Was it a continuing sequence over a number of days, or did they all take place on the first day? What some of us would like to be reassured about is that the security forces were got there as quickly as possible."

Mr. Fraser: "As far as I know, the great bulk of the deaths occurred within the first 24 hours. My latest situation report, dated nine o'clock this morning, is that the rural areas are now being patrolled and we have spotter aircraft looking into any possible source of rural difficulties. On the question of the forces being moved as quickly as possible, the first two units of police from Kenya and the advance guard of the battalions arrived at the shortest possible notice."

Mr. Brockway: "The Under-Secretary asked the House to give support to the security forces. I am sure that the whole House will do this. Will he also ask the House to give support to the elected Government in Zanzibar, whose Prime Minister has shown great generosity and imagination in asking the leader of another party to become Chief Minister in order to ease the racial situation in Zanzibar?"

Mr. Fraser: "Yes, sir. The political leaders of all parties in Zanzibar are at this moment touring the area asking for support in the preservation of calm and the restoration of order."

Dame Irene Ward: "As my hon. friend said that he was aware of the anti-British propaganda being poured out to Zanzibar, may I ask what steps were taken to counteract this? Is he aware that far too much anti-British propaganda seems to go unanswered?"

Mr. Fraser: "My hon. friend has been informed that anti-British propaganda has been flowing largely from Cairo Radio and other areas over which we have no control."

Mr. Paget: "Do we not find ourselves in a slightly paradoxical position, because we are vigorously and by arms supporting a highly unpopular and anti-British Government against a pro-British and popular alternative?"

Mr. Fraser: "As this stage the main concern is the restoration of law and order on the island of Zanzibar. This is my main intention."

Mr. John Hall: "Will my hon. friend tell the house, first, how long it took the re-inforcements to reach the island from the time they were first demanded, and, secondly, whether the Kenya police are likely to be replaced by further forces from somewhere else in the near future?"

Mr. Fraser: "No, sir. I believe that the situation is now being got under control. I will keep the House informed of any further developments."

Mr. Dugdale: "There have been some disturbing reports about Tanganyika. Is it perfectly certain that there has been no effect on Tanganyika as a result of these riots?"

Mr. Fraser: "I will answer about Tanganyika. It is obviously a matter of grave disquiet to everyone in East Africa that these riots should have broken out, but it would be unrealistic and not true to go beyond that."

Mr. Callaghan: "Does the Under-Secretary know how long elapsed between reinforcements being requested and the time of their arrival?"

Mr. Fraser: "The first police contingents were there within a matter of hours of being requested. I will give a schedule to my hon. friend stating precisely how long it took for the various units to arrive in Zanzibar."

No Kenya Compensation Scheme

Lord Perth Reiterates Government Stand

THE GOVERNMENT did not believe that a compensation fund for Kenya landholders would be in Kenya's interest, the EARL OF PERTH, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said in the House of Lords on Monday.

THE EARL OF ABERMARLE had asked whether H.M. Government, "while it is still within their power, will set up a fund to compensate our kith and kin who are landholders in Kenya in the event of dispossession of their property."

LORD PERTH replied:—

"If I interpret the noble Earl's question aright, he is suggesting that we set up a compensation fund now against a hypothetical possibility in the future. If this is the correct interpretation, the answer is that H.M. Government do not believe that this would be in Kenya's interest. Apart from anything else, it would mean that we anticipated the failure of our policy, whereas we are determined to do all we can to ensure its success."

"H.M. Government's policy for land in Kenya is that it should be regarded primarily in economic rather than racial terms, as the country's most valuable asset. In this connection I would assure the noble Earl that H.M. Government fully recognize the immense contribution made by the European farmers to the best use of the land and that we attach great importance to this contribution continuing."

LORD ABERMARLE: "Of course, we all know that the Government are trying to do all they can for the landed interests in the Colony, but recent events have not been reported sufficiently in the papers of this country, so that a great number of people do not know what the position of security is out there."

"Is the noble Earl aware that in the Legislative Council on May 28 Mr. Swann, Minister for Internal Security and Defence said that a plot had been discovered to murder the Ministers and their families, and that 14 arrests had been made in three different places?"

"It is almost impossible to make my point that there is a need for compensatory fund in this Colony unless noble Lords and H.M. Government are aware of the upset state of the settlers because they are now afraid about security."

"Does the noble Earl not think that, if this country can pump £204m. into that Colony with the state of security as it is, the Government and the taxpayers can afford to start some fund to which the settlers, who may fall by the way if things go badly, may have some recourse? Many of them have used up all their earnings, have put them into their farms and have no future."

LORD SILKIN: "Does the noble Earl consider that question and answer is the best way of dealing with this very important matter?"

LORD PERTH: "I quite agree that the whole of this issue of Kenya land is of great interest to your Lordships and of fundamental importance to the future of the country. It is always open to your Lordships to debate the issue."

"I should like to assure the noble Earl that I realize very well the anxiety of many of the settlers in regard to security, and I can assure him that everything possible is being done to ensure that there will be law and order. In that connection I think we are well placed, both in regard to the police force and to the other reserves that may be available if there should be further trouble."

LORD BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: "Does the noble Earl realize the very great disappointment that settlers in Kenya will feel over this compensation question?"

LORD PERTH: "It is not a new policy that I have enunciated to-day; it is something which has been known for many months. While it may be that some of the settlers feel that a compensation fund would be satisfactory from their point of view, I hope that the great run of them, considering the reasons why we want to follow the line we are taking, will in the end come to realize that it is in the best interests not only of themselves but also of Kenya as a whole."

Uganda Development Corporation

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., which by the end of last year had invested £6.4m. provided by the Uganda Government, had then fixed assets standing in the books at just over £7m., and current assets less current liabilities of just under £1.4m.

The consolidated net trading profit of the corporation and its subsidiaries before tax of £77,405 was £539,939, from which £82,115 is appropriated to investment contingency reserve, £25,000 to technical development reserve, £20,000 to staff pensions, and £10,000 to a small industries development reserve.

No dividends have yet been paid to the Uganda Government, the sole shareholder, but the chairman, Mr. J. T. Simpson, says that special efforts must now be made to raise new capital for fresh ventures in order that part of the earnings may be applied to dividends.

The emergent and current conditions in Africa should be regarded as the normal climate in which we must operate; only by flexibility, manoeuvre, and initiative can an undertaking such as ours meet the ever pressing political and economic changes", he writes in a preface to the report.

Kilembe Mines, Ltd., an associated company, produced 14,514 tons of blister copper in 1960, against 11,930 in the previous year, and with reasonably satisfactory results; Uganda Grain Milling Co., Ltd., made a small profit; Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Ltd., paid a small dividend; Lombard Bank, Uganda, Ltd., had "little success in teaching the people business integrity and performance curtailed its activities appreciably"; and U.D.C. participated in the formation of Steel Corporation of East Africa, Ltd., at Jinja. All the above are associated companies.

Subsidiary Companies

As to the subsidiary companies, Uganda Crane Industries, Ltd., which has an issued capital of £2m., had a profit of £21,311 after tax of £8,084.

Agricultural Enterprises, Ltd., which has an issued capital of £1m., made a profit after tax of £50,380. It has seven subsidiaries, namely (with shares in each at cost): Ankole Tea Co., Ltd., £143,022; Bunyoro Ranching Co., Ltd., £100,000; Kawalya-Kagwa Tea Co., Ltd., £45,002; Kiko Tea Co., Ltd., £150,000; Mwenge Tea Co., Ltd., £60,002; Bugambe Plantation Co., Ltd., £20,002; and Solutea Ltd., £100,000.

Nyanza Textile Industries, Ltd., which has an issued capital of £1½m., made a profit of £284,144, from which had to be deducted a loss from the previous year of £176,478; at the end of 1958 the accumulated loss was no less than £393,915. The capacity of the plant is being doubled.

Uganda Metal Products and Enamelling Co., Ltd., which has an issued capital of £175,000, has an accumulated loss of £82,861. Its difficulties are attributed largely to imports of cheap enamelware from the Far East.

Uganda Cement Industry, Ltd., of which the issued capital is just over £1½m., made a profit after tax of £160,857 and paid a dividend of 10%. Prospects for 1961, however, are described as "singularly bleak".

Uganda Consolidated Properties, Ltd., which has an issued capital of £500,000 and a profit after tax of £35,135, paid 6%.

Creditable Progress

Uganda Hotels, Ltd., of which the issued capital is £494,000, made a loss of £12,359, but 1960 is described as a year "most profitably spent in consolidating the expansion accomplished in 1959. The progress achieved is very creditable, and reflects, highly on the work of the general manager and his head office staff and the management and staff of the nine hotel units spread around the territory. We are confident that the expansion of our activities is firmly based and will in time provide a reasonable return on the capital employed". National Park Lodges (Uganda), Ltd., of which the issued capital is £58,802, is a subsidiary.

Tororo Industrial Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ltd., has an issued capital of £100,000. It began business only in mid-October.

At the beginning of 1961 the U.D.C.'s resources were thus deployed: textiles, £2,058,000, 24.9%; building materials, £1,904,000, 23.0%; mining, £1,182,000, 14.3%; agriculture, £1,054,000, 12.8%; property, £789,000, 9.6%; hotels, £534,000, 6.5%; enamelware, £249,000, 3.0%; food, £242,000, 2.9%; miscellaneous, £143,000, 1.8%; finance, £98,000, 1.2%.

H.M. Stationery Office has published at 5s. the "Report of the F.A.O./W.H.O. Seminar on Problems of Food and Nutrition in Africa South of the Sahara".

Commonwealth Development

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CO., LTD., reports that consolidated profit for the year ended March 31 after taxation of £193,500 amounted to £257,490, of which the parent company earned £170,198. Including the amount brought forward, the total available for appropriation was £380,525, all but £16,300 of which has been transferred to reserves. The issued share capital is £7,329,000. Investments stand at £13,659,377, and current liabilities less current assets amount to £5,879,765.

The company has provided £3m. for the Federal Power Board in connexion with the Kariba hydro-electric scheme and £350,000 for Chirundu Sugar Estates, and has taken shares for £50,000 in the Industrial Promotion Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It has also provided £500,000 for East African Tea Estates, Ltd., Uganda.

The directors are Lord Godber (chairman), Sir George Bolton (deputy chairman), Mr. A. S. G. Hoar, (managing director), Lord Bicester, Lord Heyworth, Lord Sinclair of Cleve, Sir Ivan Stedeford, and Messrs. R. E. Fleming and H. F. Oppenheimer.

News Items in Brief

£3,040,000 of 6% Kenya Stock, 1965, has been issued at 96½%.

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., is to pay an interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per 10s. unit.

The 27th session of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations is meeting from June 1, to July 28.

The Forces Famine Relief Fund in Kenya has received £10,000 from the Government of the Colony.

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., sold 276,266 tons of coal and 20,799 tons of coke in May, compared with 245,789 and 18,455 tons in April.

The Tea Association of Nyasaland will, under a Bill now before the Legislature, be able to raise the cess for research from 2s. to 3s. per 100 lb. of made tea.

The 35-year-old liner CARNARVON CASTLE, the oldest ship in the Union Castle mail fleet, will be withdrawn from service when the TRANSVAAL CASTLE is commissioned in January.

F.R.A.L. Agencies (Private), Ltd., a small subsidiary of British Metal Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd., established to engage in the import trade into Rhodesia, was recently put into liquidation.

Pay increases from £16 to £120 annually for teachers in Uganda are recommended by a salary commission which reported on Monday. If the proposals are accepted the cost would be about £310,000 a year. Some 14,000 teachers, mainly Africans, are concerned.

A Seed Improvement Seminar for Africa is being held in Nairobi from June 5 to 21 under the auspices of the International Co-operation Administration. Among the countries sending delegates are Kenya, Tanganyika, Sudan, Ethiopia, and the Somali Protectorate.

Sisal Outputs in May: Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., 1,512 tons, making 16,384 tons for the period July, 1960, to May, 1961; Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., 281 tons, making 3,399 for the first 11 months of the year, compared with 3,980 tons for the corresponding period of the previous year; Dwa Plantations, Ltd., 188 tons, making 856 tons for the first five months (as against 967 tons).

Many people well known in East African and Rhodesian circles were present last week at the sports ground at Blackheath of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., when staff teams played their annual cricket and tennis matches against South Africa House. B. & C. declared at 218 runs for four wickets after a free-hitting innings, but the clock saved the South Africans, who lost nine wickets for 179 runs.

The Federal Broadcasting Corporation has offered time on the air in general elections to all political parties which contest at least one-fifth of the total number of seats, the time granted to be in proportion to the number of seats contested. At the forthcoming election in Nyasaland the United Federal Party, the Malawi Congress Party, and the Christian Liberation Party will be able to put their cases through the F.B.C.'s Nyasaland transmitter.

Pension Scheme to Cover Africans

AS A FURTHER STEP in their policy of progressively eliminating racial distinctions, the copper mining companies in Northern Rhodesia are to discontinue the present retirement schemes for Africans and include them in the group pension and life assurances schemes which have hitherto been open only to European employees.

Employees pay a minimum of 5% of their basic pay (and may if they wish contribute up to 10% extra) and the companies add a pension contribution rising from 5% in the first year to 20% of basic pay after 30 years' service.

African employees now admitted to the scheme will be credited with the full length of their service, and the companies will pay the whole cost of the life assurance benefits, which from July 1 will be a lump sum equivalent to two years' basic pay.

Pension benefits will depend on the contributions paid and the age at retirement. Especially for the more highly paid Africans they will be very much larger than under the scheme now abandoned, which provided pensions ranging from £4 a month after 20 years to £6 a month after 30 years' service.

Forestral Land, Timber and Railways

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER & RAILWAYS CO., LTD., reports consolidated group net profits of £294,662 after tax (excluding the Argentine companies). The preference dividend and a 2% interim ordinary dividend took £137,170, and a final 3% on the ordinary £102,900, leaving £447,893 to be carried forward after the transfer of £255,222 to revenue reserve. The net profit is £417,596 lower than in 1959, when there was a dividend of £64,251 from Argentine, against nil for 1960. The holding in the Argentine company stands in the books at just over £5m.

The issued capital of the group, which has large interests in East, Central, and South Africa, is just under £54m. Fixed assets and plantations outside Argentina appear at £7.6m., and current assets less current liabilities at £3.5m. Investments quoted on a stock exchange outside Great Britain as having a market value of £278,776 have a book value of only £15,197.

Sir Gerard d'Erlanger is chairman, Mr. George F. Taylor vice-chairman and managing director, and the Hon. L. J. Leathers deputy managing director. The other members of the board are Lord Glenconner, Sir Walter Worboys, and Messrs. C. N. Hillier, M. Lees, C. D. Macquaide, and W. R. Merton.

E.A.P.L. Training School

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD., is spending £33,000 on the first stage of a training school in Nairobi, at the site of which Mr. Masinde Muliro, Minister for Commerce, Industry and Communications in Kenya, planted a tree last Thursday on the occasion of Commonwealth Technical Training week.

He emphasized that the building of the school proved the company's confidence in the country's future. It would provide an additional means of ensuring a steady influx of local people into highly specialized technical posts. Development of the country's electricity resources must play a major part in the future progress of industry and agriculture, and the young men who passed through this school would have a vital part to play in that development.

Dwa Plantations

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD., report profit for 1960 of £37,990 (against £26,926) after meeting all charges, including tax liabilities of £18,970. The general reserve is increased by £20,000 and the pensions reserve by £5,000. A final dividend of 20%, less tax, takes £12,222, and makes with an interim 5% paid in January on a smaller capital about 22½% on the present capital. The cumulative participating preference shares receive a participating distribution of 4%. The carry-forward is £17,858.

Allsopp (East Africa), Ltd.

ALLSOPP (EAST AFRICA), LTD., has elected Mr. Harold Travis its chairman on the resignation of Mr. Michael Blundell, and Mr. R. O. Graham to be managing director. Mr. Travis, who has been a member of the board since 1953, is this year's Mayor-elect of Nairobi.

Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA pays tribute in its report for 1960 to the courage and devotion of its European and African staff in the Congo, as a result of which production from the company's mines was not adversely affected. In fact, copper production totalled 300,675 tons, compared with 280,403 in 1959. There were slight reductions in the output of cobalt and silver, but increases in the case of zinc, cadmium, and germanium.

Of total earnings for the year of 4,294m. francs the Governments of the Congo, the Katanga, and Belgium together receive 2,617m., or 61%, while the private shareholders receive only 39%; and if tax paid on their dividends were taken into account the Governments would take 65% of the earnings.

The group cut its copper production by 10% below capacity as a contribution to stabilization of the world price. The opinion is expressed that the outlook for the copper market may be viewed "with certain optimism".

48-Page Report

The report, a 48-page document in French, is well illustrated in colour and monochrome, and has a 12-page supplement in English.

Both documents give very full information about the group and its operations and contain lists of shareholdings in companies operating in Africa and operating elsewhere.

Fixed assets stand in the balance sheet at 9,147m. francs, and current assets, including investments, at 1,875m. francs. Stocks of ores and metal are estimated at 5,768m. francs, and cash totals 2,113m. The issued capital is 8,000m. francs.

Mr. Paul Gillet is chairman of the board, and Mr. Edgar van der Straeten is vice-chairman of the board and chairman of the permanent committee. M. Edgar Sengier, K.B.E., who held that office until recently, resigned after 50 years' service with the company, but remains on the board as advisory director. There are 12 other directors, three being British, namely the Earl of Selborne, Sir Ulick Alexander, and Captain Charles Waterhouse.

Union and Rhodesian

UNION AND RHODESIAN MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., which has an issued capital of £600,000, realized many of its holdings in South African equities during the year and re-invested the proceeds mainly in British Government stock, thereby increasing the book value of quoted investments by £52,555 to a total of £704,147. On December 31 the market value was £831,718. Investment income before taxation of £4,908 was £108,080 (£110,702). The investment reserve receives £75,000, bringing the total of £400,000, and dividends take £75,000, leaving a carry-forward of £114,868. Mr. Clive Corder is the chairman.

Diamond Market Very Satisfactory

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, chairman of De Beer Consolidated Mines, Ltd., (which has a half interest in Williamsons Diamonds, Ltd., Tanganyika) said on Friday at the annual meeting in Kimberley that the diamond market continues to be "very satisfactory". Sales for the first five months of the year totalled £38,782,658, compared with £35,431,279 for the same period of last year.

B.U.A. Orders Jets

BRITISH UNITED AIRWAYS, Britain's largest independent airline, has ordered four long-range jet airliners costing nearly 10m., and six helicopters, with an option to buy five more, at a cost of £180,000. The jet aircraft (British Aircraft Corporation VC 10s), which can seat up to 150, will be used on existing routes to Africa, and would be suitable for the long-haul routes to Africa and the Far East for which the company is applying to the Air Transport Licensing Board.

Salisbury Tobacco Sales

TOBACCO AT THE SALISBURY sales in the week ending June 1 realized an average price of 40.09d. per lb., bringing the season's average to 45.16d. per lb. The week's sales totalled 10,284,005 lb. for £1,717,905, the season's total being 84,112,434 lb. for £12,321,472.

Company Report

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga

Events in Congo Have Scarcely Affected Company's Operating

MR. PAUL GILLET ON THE SITUATION IN KATANGA

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on May 25, 1961, under the chairmanship of Mr. PAUL GILLET, chairman of the board of directors.

The meeting approved the balance-sheet and the profit and loss account for the year 1960. The gross result for the year was 3,928,591,153 francs. After deduction of capital equipment amortization, provision for income tax, interest, duties and various royalties, the net profit amounted to 2,365,820,563 francs.

The meeting fixed the net dividend for 1960 at 1,500 francs per share (or 150 francs per tenth of a share): taking into account the 600 francs paid in January 1961 (60 frs. per tenth), the balance to be distributed is 900 francs per share (or 90 frs. per tenth). Half of this balance will be payable from May 26 onwards. The board will decide on the date of payment of the remaining half at a later date.

Mr. E. Sengier asked to be relieved of his functions as chairman of the permanent committee, but remains within the management of the company in the capacity of advisory director. The board expressed to Mr. E. Sengier as well as to Mr. J. Cousin, chairman of the managing committee in Elisabethville, appreciation of the services rendered to the company during their 50 years' career.

The general meeting re-elected Mr. P. Gillet, and elected Mr. M. Van Weyenbergh, vice-chairman of the managing committee in Elisabethville, as Directors. Mr. G. Devillez, director and Count Capelle, commissary, decided not to seek re-election.

Résumé of a Message from the Chairman

The hopes expressed last year of seeing the newly independent Congo follow its destiny in an atmosphere of peace and order have been dashed. However, the trial had been less serious for Union Minière: the events of July 1960 only upset the life of the company during two or three days and were practically without any repercussion on its industrial activities as a whole.

Commercial operations were carried on normally, but in 1960 the company had to face important currency transfers ordered first by the Belgian Congo and then, from July 1960, by the Katanga Government.

As regards recent events, the chairman pointed out that at the Lulu plant the second section of 50,000 tons of copper per annum was brought into service in March, 1961. The Kambove concentrator, with a capacity of 720,000 tons of ore per annum, was brought into operation in April, 1961.

An improvement in copper prices was showing itself at present, due to a reduction of stocks and increased deliveries to industry. It enabled the future of the copper market to be viewed with a certain optimism.

Concerning the future structure of the company, the chairman recalled that since Union Minière had become a Belgian limited company it had decided, within the framework of the Belgian Law of June 17, 1960, to bring to companies having registered offices in Elisabethville the property necessary for the exercise of certain Union Minière activities in Congolese territory. That project was being elaborated.

Union Minière was giving close attention to the interests of its shareholders, and was particularly preoccupied with the material and moral fate of its

personnel, to whose devotion and courage the chairman rendered homage.

The chairman hoped that it would be possible to maintain the order which reigned in Katanga and to save from the ruins of the rest of the Congo the economic structures created by the joint effort of Belgians and Africans.

Main Points of the Directors' Report

Results.—The sum deposited by the company in the form of dividends, royalties and various taxes amount to 4,294 million francs in 1960. Of that figure the Congolese Government, the Government of Katanga, and the Belgian State received 2,617 millions, i.e. 61%, and the private shareholders 1,676 millions, i.e. 39%, the share of the Belgian State being only 88 millions.

In fact, taking into account the tax paid by individual shareholders on drawn dividends, the real share of the public authorities was more than 65%. Moreover, the Union Minière bore heavy educational and other expenses on behalf of the African public authorities.

Industrial Activities.—Ore extraction was as intense as for the preceding year, and remained centred on the Kipushi and Western mines.

Copper production, albeit reduced voluntarily by 10% from the end of September, with the idea of contributing to the stabilization of prices, nevertheless amounted to 300,675 metric tons, an increase of some 20,000 tons on 1959. The average selling price was slightly higher than that for 1959.

Production of cobalt was 8,222 tons. The price was again reduced to \$1.50 per lb. on March 1, 1960.

The production of zinc concentrates amounted to 193,004 tons at 56.6%, an increase of 50% on the 1959 production.

Deliveries of uranium oxide to the United States ended in 1960, but the European market was still supplied.

The company delivered 27.6 grams of radium.

In addition, Union Minière produced 25,101 kgs. of germanium (against 13,643 in 1959), 208,959 kgs. of cadmium (against 98,841 in 1959), 123,258 kgs. of silver, and 45 kgs. of gold.

The important event of the year had been the entry into operation of the new copper and cobalt electrolysis plant at Lulu in April, 1960. Those installations, started with an initial output of 50,000 tons of copper per annum, had given entire satisfaction.

Social Situation.—On December 31, 1960, the working personnel numbered 19,731, to which figure could be added 1,145 temporary workers who had been engaged with a view to easing the unemployment situation.

The staff consisted of 1,755 agents, which includes an increasing proportion of Africans. The promotion of African personnel remained, in fact, one of the principal concerns of the company, and good progress had been made in that respect.

More than 20,000 children attended the company's schools, and the scholastic level increased year by year. In addition, the social climate had remained very good. The order which reigned in Katanga had been a decisive element in the good progress of the company's operations.

Company Report**Willoughby's Consolidated Company, Limited****Deficient Rainfall Affects Ranching Operations****Well Diversified Portfolio of Investments****BRIGADIER S. K. THORBURN'S SPEECH**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on June 6 in London.

THE RT. HON. LORD RATHCAVAN, R.C., presided in the absence of the chairman, BRIGADIER S. K. THORBURN, O.B.E., M.C., and read the chairman's speech which was as follows:—

I think that in view of my warning this time last year stockholders will have been prepared for a reduction in ranching profits. Unfortunately this has proved to be the case. The year 1959-60 was a very unfavourable one for ranching, due principally to two years of deficient rainfall and poor growth of grass until late in the season. Two such consecutive years resulted in abnormal expenditure on feeding and lower weights of cattle sold, with consequent lower average prices received.

These factors, together with a decline in the valuation of the herd, account for a fall in ranching profit from £72,140 to £24,510. This was partly offset by an increase in other revenue in Rhodesia of nearly £13,000.

The ranching profits would have been more seriously affected if a new development in feeding had not taken place, namely the use of "urea"—a concentrated synthetic nitrogen which, when combined with a salt-lick, so works on the appetite and digestive organs that cattle can eat and make good use of the fibrous grasses that are plentiful in Rhodesia during dry winters.

Cattle Losses Under 5%

Had it not been for this substance and, indeed, for our whole policy of feeding through the winter when necessary, in addition to the provision during the last few years of more water points in the form of boreholes, dams and weirs, our losses would have been really serious. As it is, they were under 5%, and the cattle met the 1960 summer season in, on the whole, good condition.

This has strengthened your directors' conviction that their efforts at better breeding and their policy of spending money on better management, which includes winter feeding, closer paddocking and increased water supplies, has proved to be the right one for these days when cattle are worth many times what they were between wars and when losses, therefore, matter a great deal more than they did then.

When I mention better management I should like especially to underline the contribution made to this by our ranching staff. They have done a really splendid job during the last two difficult years; and every time your directors visit the ranches they are impressed by the calibre of the men who are thus serving our company. We owe a great deal to their skill, loyalty, and enthusiasm.

Breeding Policy

We still have some way to go before we can be satisfied with our cattle. They are far better than they were, both in type and uniformity of type, and the demand for our surplus breeding stock continues to be good. Our calving rate, however, is still too low, and this is a problem to which we are giving our full study and

attention. There is no short cut to the solution of this problem, but we are convinced that greater attention to details of management and careful breeding, selection, and culling of our stock must yield their dividend in better results. This policy we intend to continue, and indeed to intensify as regards the culling of heifers.

Your directors are concerned at the rising trend of costs which has manifested itself in recent years and which still shows no signs of abating. We are now engaged on a thorough investigation into all the expenses involved in our ranching activities, and we are confident that we shall find the means to introduce economies and reduce expenditure without impairing the efficiency of our operations.

Investments

The investment side of our business fortunately fared more happily than the ranching. We have given in the directors report an analysis of the portfolio held by our investment subsidiary at September 30 last, together with the valuation of the investments at that date. Although South African and Rhodesian shares have suffered a substantial fall in market value since then, the other sections of our well diversified portfolio have held up well. A valuation made last week shows a total of £516,240, with an appreciation over book cost of £113,689, or 28%.

Income from dividends and interest is being well maintained, and I feel reasonably confident that the results of the investment company for the current year will compare not unfavourably with those for the past year.

You will see from the report and accounts that in view of the reduction in ranching profits for the last year the directors have waived the additional remuneration of £3,692 which they are entitled to draw when a dividend of 10% is paid. We felt that because the dividend was not fully earned this sum should be retained in the business. With the adjustment in taxation in respect of previous years, the undistributed profit carried forward is increased by some £8,500.

The Political Situation

I find it very difficult to talk about the political situation in Southern Rhodesia which, of course, overshadows the future of your company, but I think that we must remain optimistic about the possibilities of forming a multi-racial society.

I have the greatest admiration for both the Government of Southern Rhodesia and the sterling work of the settlers there who are making every effort to build a multi-racial society which, if successful, would set a pattern for the future relationship between black and white in the whole world.

The White Paper outlining the proposed new constitution will be published later this month and a Bill is about to be introduced in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament to amend the Land Apportionment Act. If that is passed and if the new constitution about which a referendum will be held in July is accepted, I hope we can look forward to political stability and renewed confidence leading to a sound development of the economy of the whole country.

The report and accounts were ADOPTED.

Company Report

African Explosives & Chemical Industries Limited

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

IN MY CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW LAST YEAR I drew attention to the increase in the funds invested in the Group over the previous ten years. In 1960 a further £1,520,000 (£3,743,000) before providing for depreciation) was invested in the Group, so that over the ten years from 1951 to 1960 the funds employed in the Group have increased from £14,830,000 to £50,101,000 (including an amount of £6,468,000 that arose from the revaluation of assets in 1957). Over the period, the profits after tax attributable to African Explosives and Chemical Industries have increased to £3,632,000, which is also approximately three times the 1951 figure of £1,197,000. This is an impressive record of growth.

In November of last year our new ammonia/urea project was officially opened. We had hoped that this complex would be in full production before the end of the year, but, fortunately, due to no fault of our own, serious break-downs of certain important items of equipment have occurred. This will have the result of delaying the full utilization of the plant until early in 1962. It is hoped, however, that we will very shortly be operating at 75% of capacity. The full contribution from this exceptionally important new investment will, therefore, not make itself felt in our profits until early next year.

Advantages of Association with I.C.I.

During a period when South Africa is going through exceptionally difficult times and there is a reluctance on the part of many overseas investors to place money here, and even in some cases a desire to withdraw money that has already been invested, I feel it only right to emphasize the advantages which the Company continues to derive from its close association with Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited—the great British company who are the owners of half our ordinary share capital.

I.C.I. not only provide us with the inestimable benefit of their technical know-how, but have not hesitated, and are not hesitating now to invest on a large scale in Southern Africa wherever economically sound opportunities occur in the wide field of our activities. A number of important projects both in the Union and Rhodesia are at present under consideration, and both of the major shareholders in the Company—Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, and De Beers Industrial Corporation, Limited—are agreed that the same active policy we have followed over the past ten years should be continued in the future.

The various branches of our activities during the year are covered in the directors' report, and it only remains for me to express my gratitude to all our officials and employees whose loyal service is responsible in such great measure for the continued success and progress of the Company.

Johannesburg,
May 9, 1961

H. F. OPPENHEIMER,
Chairman.

Selection Trust

MINING FINANCE AND EXPLORATION

Results for Year ended March 31, 1961

	£	(1960) £
Revenue, less expenses, of the Company and its Subsidiaries was	3,497,330	3,136,158
Taxation amounted to	1,610,746	1,358,776
leaving	£1,886,584	£1,777,382
which has been applied as follows:—	£	£
Transfers to Reserves and addition to Unappropriated Profits	746,049	636,847
Preference Dividends, net	27,563	27,563
Ordinary Dividends (7s. per stock unit), net	1,112,972	1,112,972
	£1,886,584	£1,777,382

Exploration Expenditure of £359,881 (1960—£240,122) was charged to Exploration Reserve.
Depreciation of £196,287 in the value of Investments (1960—£170,628) was charged to Investment Reserve.

Consolidated Financial Position

	£	£
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Issued Capital, 5,191,711 stock units of 10s.	2,595,836	2,595,836
Reserves and Unappropriated Profits	4,904,886	4,661,531
Outside Interests in Subsidiaries	1,833,703	1,181,314
Debenture Stock outstanding	121,892	128,277
	£9,456,337	£8,566,978
ASSETS		
Quoted Investments at book value	5,047,591	4,720,280
Unquoted Investments at book value	523,466	898,117
Net Current Assets	2,186,751	2,800,877
Mining and Freehold Property and other assets	1,698,529	147,704
	£9,456,337	£8,566,978

The quoted investments appearing at £5,047,591 had a market value on the basis of Stock Exchange prices at 31st March, 1961, of £27,982,035.
The unquoted investments appearing at £523,466 included the holding in Tsumbe Corporation, which stands in the books at £35,639 but which, valued on an arbitrary basis, is worth about £4,000,000.

Investments

Selection Trust is principally interested, directly and indirectly, in the following companies:—

American Metal Climax	Roan Antelope Copper Mines
Bikita Minerals	Sierra Leone Selection Trust
Chibuluma Mines	Tsumbe Corporation
Consolidated African Selection Trust	Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company
Mufuilira Copper Mines	Western Deccalta Petroleum
Rhodesian Selection Trust	Western Holdings

Exploration

The principal exploration activities are centred in Canada and Africa and conducted mainly by two Subsidiaries:—
Saco Exploration Co. Ltd. African Selection Trust (Pty) Ltd., Suite 600, 733, "Libertas", 77, York Street, Toronto, 62, Marshall Street, Johannesburg.

Copies of the Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1961, may be obtained at the Company's Transfer Office at 107, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.2.

The Annual General Meeting of Selection Trust Limited will be held at 12 noon on 29th June, 1961, at SELECTION TRUST BUILDING, MASON'S AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.2.

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	Closing	Glasgow	* Sth. Wales	B'head
‡ CLAN ANGUS		—	—	June 14
† CITY OF HULL		June 15	June 19	June 28
† ADVENTURER		June 29	July 3	July 12

* If inducement † also PORT SUDAN and ADEN ‡ also Port Sudan
also by arrangement.

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diatomite, tin and silver.

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tures of metal machinery and appliances, motor vehicles
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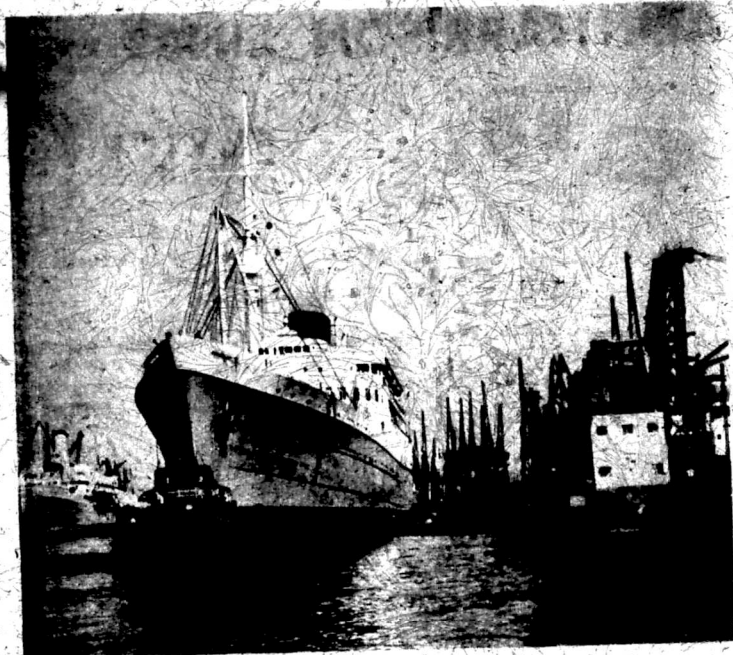
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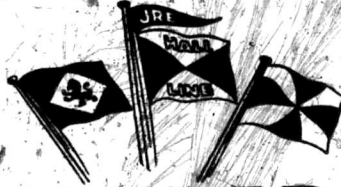
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‡ CLAN MALCOLM	—	July 13	July 17	July 26

* If inducement

† also PORT SUDAN and ADEN
‡ also by arrangement.

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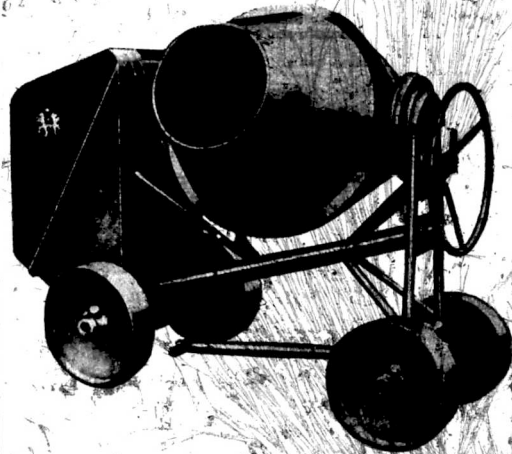


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The modern town of Bulawayo dates from 1893, and takes its name from the Zulu word 'ubulawayo', meaning 'killed'—thereby providing a grim reminder of the fate of a rebellious neighbouring tribe in the early 19th century. The Bulawayo of today however is concerned rather with growth and expansion. With an estimated population of 180,000 it is now the principal heavy industrial centre of the Federation.

The Bank's first branch in Rhodesia was opened more than 50 years ago. Today over 100 offices throughout the Federation keep us in constant touch with the latest local commercial developments. Business men who wish to benefit from this expert knowledge are invited to get in touch with our Intelligence Department at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1961

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No. 1914

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IF BRITAIN'S CONSCIENCE were awakened to the magnitude of the disaster inflicted by a few of her leaders on British territories in Africa, Sir Roy Welensky said last week, "the sell-out" in Colonial affairs would stop and responsibility would be re-established. The basic tragedy in the situation, of course, is that the national conscience has been scarcely touched, let alone aroused, because the mass of the people have not had the fundamental facts brought home to them. Politicians in both parties, from the Prime Minister downwards, have regularly used words to obscure the truth, and the mass-circulation newspapers have, with few lapses from the pattern, shown themselves almost as complacent and conformist as the Parliamentarians and the broadcasting and television authorities. Abdication of duties which have been honourably discharged for generations is consequently accepted as not merely inevitable but desirable, even though that course may involve the flagrant breach of solemn pledges, the forfeiture of the progressively beneficial future planned for millions of Africans, and the committal of barely viable but potentially prosperous territories to the grave risk of calamitous misgovernment by vociferous nationalist extremists who are usually without any experience in administration and customarily competent in nothing but that oratory which is endemic in Africa. Though in the United Kingdom the "gift of the gab" is healthily suspect, Ministers and most other members of the House of Commons have trapped themselves into the belief that in an African it betokens capability and reliability. That assumption is seldom justified even in the case of the tiny minority of the African elite, those educated men with whom they have dealt.

As the Federal Prime Minister said, "ability and readiness to govern are now scarcely mentioned in Colonial constitutional negotiations"; and, as he also emphasized, political pundits in Britain are willing to entrust the control of great African countries to leaders and supporters of such insurgent movements as Mau Mau. It is shocking that opinionated politicians in England with little or no knowledge of Africans should be so naïve and reckless. It is far worse when, as in Kenya today, Europeans openly support a cynical campaign for the release and return to political life of the man who was condemned for organizing and managing the foulest nationalistic movement yet known in Africa, a movement which for years practised atrocities worse than those reported from the Congo and Angola (though in those two stricken countries there have been outrages by the thousand which should have affronted the conscience of the civilized world). The incredible fact is that public indignation subsides almost as soon as the news is replaced in the popular Press by some other sensational item — for the papers which are read by the masses quickly tire of serious and challenging events, and prefer to give prominence to a large win in a football pool, the withdrawal of a horse heavily backed to win a race, another bout of discreditable tittle-tattle concerning a film actress, or some other triviality.

There is an unbridgeable gulf between the words and deeds of the politicians who in less than two years have wrought irreparable harm in Africa. In his "wind of change" speech in Cape Town the Prime Minister declared that the criterion for political advancement in British African territories would be indi-

Fiddling While Africa Sinks.

Untrustworthy Politicians.

vidual merit! In East and Central Africa that promise has been consistently broken. A few days ago Mr. Macmillan's hatchet-man, Mr. Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, said in the House of Commons in reference to constitutional change in Kenya that there and elsewhere "the right thing to do is to take constitutional advance at the pace that is appropriate to the economic circumstances of the Colony and to the needs of all the races in Africa". That is precisely what he has not done in Kenya, where his actions — more accurately described as his follies — have been dictated, not by the principles he now professes, but by political expediency, by appeasement of extreme African nationalism, by submission even to the apologists for Mau Mau. Far from safeguarding Kenya's economy, Mr. Macleod has deliberately dealt it staggering blows, which may yet spell ruin, and he has paid so little attention to "the needs of all the races" that almost all Europeans in the country regard him as the betrayer both of their interests and of those of Africans in general. It is precisely because nobody in Kenya, official or non-official, European, Asian or African, believes that political change will be at "the pace appropriate to the economic circumstances and the needs of all the races" that confidence has fled and left despair in its place. It is not freedom, but the abuse of freedom, that Macmillanism and Macblundellism have brought to Kenya.

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THE WHITE PAPERS on changes in the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia were published too late on Tuesday for comment in this issue, which must, however, welcome

**Fair Deal At Last
For Southern Rhodesia.**

the consent of Her Majesty's Government to surrender its reserved powers on terms which are acceptable to the reasonable political leaders in the Colony. In the opinion of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who recently revisited the Federation for consultations, the new safeguards — which take the form of a Declaration of Rights, a Constitutional Council to examine all new legislation, and an unfettered right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on any question involving human rights — will be "incomparably more effective" than those which are to be abandoned, which Mr. Sandys has described as "a somewhat blunt instrument". At a time when independence is nonchalantly, and sometimes precipitately, accorded to almost any non-white community within the Commonwealth which

organizes a little clamour for the purpose, it would have been absurd to withhold this lesser concession from Southern Rhodesia, a territory adult in every sense of the word, with sound primary and secondary industries, and a splendid record of all-round progress since the British pioneers began in 1890 their struggle with age-old savagery, three of the strongest powers of which were violence, intimidation, and witchcraft.

Those weapons now constitute the main armoury of the extremist African political organizations, which recognize that reason, moderation, and advancement on merit cannot bring their covetous

**Restricting The
Field of Mischief.**

leaders the quick financial and other benefits which they crave. They therefore agitate and threaten instead of learning and co-operating. Unfortunately, they have been encouraged to disregard their own Government and look to Westminster and Whitehall (and other extraneous quarters) for support in their aspirations and sometimes machinations. It was past high time to end an anomaly which afforded constitutional cover for a tendency which was wrong in principle and practice. One incidental but substantial advantage of the decision of the United Kingdom Government is that busybodies in the House of Commons will now be deprived of the pleasure of interfering in Southern Rhodesian affairs on the pretext that they were the concern of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who must therefore bear with the inquisitiveness and innuendoes of questioners who have more often than not been generally hostile to the British Colonial Empire and eager to advertise any of its shortcomings. Those who are silent about the black dictatorship which they unwittingly, indeed wilelessly, helped to establish in Ghana lose no opportunity of casting aspersions upon perfectly proper actions by European-led Governments in Central or East Africa. That their field of mischief should be further restricted is a gain from every standpoint.

Statements Worth Noting

"In some places in our vast country our ladies are made to work from dawn to dusk, while our men enjoy a game of cards, smoking their home-made pipes, and wasting time in other pastimes." — Mrs. Titi Mohamed, in the Tanganyika National Assembly.

"We are now on the threshold of independence, but I do not think the people in my constituency will enjoy it much because so many have got sleeping sickness. How do you expect those people to rejoice at their independence?" — Mr. C. M. Kapilima, in the Tanganyika National Assembly.

Notes By The Way

Honoured

PLEASURE COMES SO RARELY nowadays in Kenya that it is agreeable to find in the Birthday Honours awarded to that country some which will have been deemed well earned by people of all races. Three such are surely the C.B.E. bestowed upon Mr. Musa Amalamba and the M.B.Es. which go to Miss Florence Guyler and Mr. Nyandika Maiyoro. Mr. Amalamba, lately Minister of Housing, has for years shown outstanding physical and moral courage. His life was constantly threatened during the Mau Mau rebellion, throughout which he gave loyal, open, and indeed outspoken support to the Government. Three years ago he came under severe political pressure when he became a specially elected member of the Legislature and accepted a portfolio, being only the second African in Kenya to attain ministerial rank. Again, when a caretaker Government had to be formed early in 1960 he was the first African to show the courage to join it. Miss Guyler has given 33 years of service to Nyanza, first as a nursing sister and then as matron of Maseno Hospital, where she pioneered the training of African nurses as long ago as 1927. Mr. Maiyoro has represented Kenya with distinction in the Commonwealth and Olympic Games, finishing sixth in Rome last summer in the 5,000-metre race and becoming the first African to have his name inscribed in the roll of honour for the event. Last year also he represented both Great Britain and the Commonwealth in athletic competitions against the U.S.A. One of the new O.B.Es. is Mr. Seretse Khama, who is officially described as tribal secretary of the Bamangwato, Bechuanaland. A long-continued quarrel is thus presumably buried.

Shameful Suggestion

THE SHAMEFUL SUGGESTION has been made editorially by the *Spectator* in unusually inelegant phraseology, that Sir Roy Welensky's desire is "to keep a Federation to be Prime Minister of". Many readers must have drawn the deduction from those words that the outstanding figure in all Central Africa has no higher incentive than that of his own political career. That is a despicable innuendo. The truth, of course, is that Sir Roy was completely convinced of the need for the Federation, of which he was one of the principal architects; that he, who was born in Southern Rhodesia but lived most of his life in Northern Rhodesia, has been a devoted leader of the Federal Government, which has consistently taken the inter-territorial and non-racial view; and that he has made it very plain that he will hazard his office at a general election rather than accept the imposition by Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, and their compliant Cabinet colleagues of constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia which would harm that country and put the Federation itself in jeopardy.

Mr. Creighton Contradicts Himself

MR. T. R. M. CREIGHTON alleges on the next page of the *Spectator* that the Sandys proposals give Africans in Southern Rhodesia "just enough political rights to create the illusion of political influence while withholding any real power — 15 members in a House of 65". Earlier he had written that the chances of the defeat of the United Federal Party in the July referendum "are not much below evens", which indicates that he holds the opinion that, if the referendum were adverse to Sir Edgar Whitehead and a general election

followed, the U.F.P. and the Dominion Party would each have approximately the same number of M.Ps. In that event the 15 new African members, far from being deprived of "any real power", would be in a position of immense strength. The contributor considers that Mr. Sandys should have driven "a harder bargain for liberalism, even if it meant alienating Whitehead and the Europeans and losing the referendum". Does he not recognize that adoption of the Macleod practice of disregarding facts, needs, and consequences would drive Southern Rhodesia out of the Federation, and almost certainly lead to a declaration of the independence of the Colony? Would that be welcome to one who is insistent upon the political advancement of the African inhabitants?

Statesmanlike Statement

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER'S statement as chairman of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, which is recorded in this issue, is extremely frank in its references to the follies of the Governments of the United Kingdom and South Africa, follies which have done great damage socially, economically, and politically throughout Southern Africa. The British Government has, he says, oscillated between an inclination to meet the aspirations of African nationalists and its undertakings to support the Federation as a multi-racial State, and "this ambiguity in British policy is a serious misfortune". The words are courteous, but their import will not on that account be under-estimated in financial and other circles in this country, Africa or the United States. The vacillation and pusillanimity of the present British Government have done incalculable harm in East and Central Africa; and at long, long last a realization of that fact is spreading in influential quarters, which will be impressed by Mr. Oppenheimer's candid and courageous analysis.

Portuguese Consuls

SOME AFRICAN NATIONALISTS are suggesting that the Portuguese consuls ought to be withdrawn from British African territories. The point is known to have been discussed for weeks in African political circles in Kenya, and a few days ago it was publicly mentioned by Mr. Mboya; and in the National Assembly in Tanganyika last week Mr. Nyerere stated that he had asked the Governor to inform H.M. Government that "it is repugnant to the people of an independent Tanganyika that the Government of Portugal should be represented in our country." The protest, he added, represented the only means of expressing Tanganyika's horror at the sufferings of the people of Angola. The implication was that all the sufferers were Africans. The truth is that the tragic happenings in that country, Portuguese for five centuries, began with attacks upon unsuspecting and often defenceless Portuguese men, women, and children, of whom not fewer than 1,000 are officially admitted to have been killed. What has not been stated in any publication so far as I know is that some of the first attacks were led by European Communists who came across the Congo border with large numbers of Congolese and Angola Africans armed with modern weapons — facts which put Mr. Nyerere's statement in a somewhat different light. If, as reported, he talked of the repugnance of the people of "an independent Tanganyika" he was more than six months ahead of his time, for not until December 28 will the country of which he is Prime Minister become independent.

Text of White Paper on Constitutional Changes in S. Rhodesia*

United Kingdom Government Surrenders its Reserved Powers

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1923 conferred responsible government on Southern Rhodesia. Since then it has become an established convention for Parliament at Westminster not to legislate for Southern Rhodesia on matters within the competence of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia except with the agreement of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

In 1959 that Government proposed to the United Kingdom Government that the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia should be revised, with a view to transferring to Southern Rhodesia the exercise of the powers vested in the United Kingdom Government.

Consultations proceeded between the two Governments between November, 1959, and December, 1960, when a Constitutional Conference was convened in London with Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, in the chair. After holding procedural meetings on December 16 and 17, 1960, the conference adjourned. It resumed in Salisbury on January 30, 1961, and concluded on February 7, and its report has been published (Cmd. 1291).

The proposed new Constitution, which is based on the conclusions of the conference, will reproduce many of the provisions of the existing Constitution. It will eliminate all the reserved powers at present vested in the Government of the United Kingdom, save for certain matters set out in §50; and it will confer upon Southern Rhodesia wide powers for the amendment of her own Constitution.

It will also contain a number of important additional features, such as a Declaration of Rights and the creation of a Constitutional Council, designed to give confidence to all the people of Southern Rhodesia that their legitimate interests will be safeguarded.

This Paper contains a summary of the proposed changes.

Summary of Principal Changes

Governor.—The Sovereign will continue to be represented in Southern Rhodesia by a Governor, appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Secretary of State. But the latter will in future be required to consult the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia before advising the Sovereign.

The Governor will act in all matters on the advice of his Ministers except in regard to (a) the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly; (b) the choice of the Prime Minister; and (c) the appointment of the chairman of the Constitutional Council, where he will be required to act on the advice of the Chief Justice.

In regard to (a) and (b) he will be required to act as far as possible in accordance with the constitutional conventions governing the exercise of similar functions by the Sovereign in the United Kingdom.

The present Executive Council will be known in future as the Governor's Council, and, in accordance with existing practice, will comprise the Prime Minister and such other Ministers as the Governor may appoint on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Ministers.—At present the number of Ministers may not exceed seven, including the Prime Minister. This maximum number will be increased to 12. In addition, provision will be made for the appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries.

Legislative Assembly.—The Legislative Assembly will consist of 65 members. Of these 50 will be elected from "constitu-

encies" covering the whole country and 15 from "electoral districts", likewise covering the whole country.

Voters will register on two rolls—those with higher qualifications on the A roll, and those with lower qualifications on the B roll. The qualifications for the A roll will correspond to the present "ordinary" qualifications with the addition of chiefs and headmen. The qualifications for the B Roll will correspond to the present "lower" qualifications, with certain extensions. Details are contained in Appendices 1 and 2.

Voters registered at present on "ordinary" qualifications will automatically be transferred to the A roll. Voters registered on the "lower" qualifications will automatically be transferred to the B roll. There will be no limit to the number of voters who may be registered on either roll.

The boundaries of the constituencies will be so drawn that, as far as practicable, an equal number of A roll voters will be included in each. Similarly, the boundaries of the electoral districts will be so drawn that, as far as practicable, an equal number of B roll voters will be included in each.

In each constituency and electoral district both A roll and B roll voters will vote. If, however, the number of B roll votes cast in a constituency amounts to more than 25% of the A roll votes cast, then the B roll votes will be proportionately reduced in value to 25% of the A roll votes cast. Similarly, if the number of A roll votes cast in an electoral district amounts to more than 25% of the B roll votes cast, then the A roll votes will be proportionately reduced in value to 25% of the B roll votes cast.

The electoral system will provide for a voluntary single "preferential vote", which will enable a voter to indicate his second preference in the event of the candidate of his first choice not succeeding. This will replace the existing "multiple" preferential vote.

The Legislative Assembly, by a vote of two-thirds majority of its total membership, will have power to amend the composition of the Assembly.

Similarly, the Legislative Assembly, by the vote of two-thirds of its total membership, will have power to amend the qualifications for the franchise. If, however, it seeks to vary them so as to make ineligible for inclusion in the A or B roll, as the case may be, any person who would have been eligible for inclusion in them, on the basis of the qualifications in force when the new Constitution comes into operation, the change will require to be approved by the special procedure applicable to the specially entrenched clauses of the Constitution outlined in §§53 and 54.

As at present the Governor will, on the advice of a commission, have power to vary by proclamation the income and property qualification for the franchise, in accordance with variations in the purchasing power of money.

The Legislative Assembly will be specially empowered to pass laws having extra-territorial effect.

Declaration of Rights.—The Constitution will contain a Declaration of Rights, which will prescribe the fundamental rights and freedoms to be enjoyed by the people of Southern Rhodesia.

Any law, regulation, by-law, or other subsidiary legislation passed after the enactment of the new Constitution will be invalid if it contravenes the provisions of the Declaration of Rights, and it will be open to any person claiming to be adversely affected by any such law to question its validity in the High Court of Southern Rhodesia.

Constitutional Council.—There will be established a new body to be known as the Constitutional Council, whose main function will be to advise the Legislative Assembly as to whether its Bills are in conformity with the Declaration of Rights and thereby help to prevent the passing of laws which will subsequently be declared to be invalid by the Courts.

The Constitutional Council will be composed of a chairman and 11 members. The chairman, who must be of high legal standing, will be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Justice in consultation with the puisne judges.

The 11 members will include at least two Europeans, two Africans, one Asian, one person of the Coloured community, and two persons with legal qualifications and experience.

All members of the Constitutional Council must be Federal citizens, aged 35 years or more, and must have resided in Southern Rhodesia for not less than 10 out of the 15 years immediately prior to their election. No person will be eligible for membership of the Constitutional Council if he has been a member of the Federal Assembly or the Legislative Assembly during the preceding five years.

The chairman of the Constitutional Council, who must be a Federal citizen, will be appointed for a period of seven years and will not be eligible for re-appointment.

The members of the council will normally be elected for a period of six years and will not be eligible for re-election.

* Published by H.M. Stationery Office on Tuesday afternoon as Cmd. 1398 (1s.) together with a White Paper (Cmd. 1400, 2s.6d.) giving the provisions in full detail.

For the election of the first members of the Constitutional Council there will be convened a special body composed of judges of the High Court, any retired judges of the High Court resident in Southern Rhodesia and willing to act, and the president of the Council of Chiefs, with the Chief Justice acting as chairman. The members of the council will be elected by a two-thirds majority of those voting from a list of candidates which will be submitted jointly by the Governments of the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia.

Thereafter the members of the Constitutional Council will be elected from time to time by an electoral college composed of a chairman who will be the chairman of the Constitutional Council and the following members: the members for the time being of the Constitutional Council; the judges and retired judges of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia; the president of the Council of Chiefs; and any former chairmen or members of the Constitutional Council.

The members of the council will be elected from a list of candidates submitted by the Constitutional Council to which the Chief Justice may, after consultation with the puisne judges, add further names if he thinks fit. To be elected, a candidate will require to receive the votes of two-thirds of the members of the electoral college voting.

It will be the duty of the Constitutional Council to examine any Bill (other than a Money Bill) passed by the Legislative Assembly before it is submitted to the Governor for assent. The council will be required to report to the Assembly within 30 days (or such other period as may be prescribed) whether or not in their opinion the Bill contravenes the provisions of the Declaration of Rights. If they give an adverse opinion the Council will state their reasons.

In the event of an adverse opinion of the Constitutional Council, the Legislative Assembly will consider whether to withdraw the Bill or to amend it. If the Bill is amended, it will be sent to the Constitutional Council again for a further opinion.

Two-thirds Majority

The Legislative Assembly will be entitled to resolve by a two-thirds majority, or, after a delay of six months, by a simple majority, of the total membership of the Assembly, that, notwithstanding an adverse opinion of the council, the Bill should be presented to the Governor for his assent.

If, in the opinion of the Government, a Bill is exceptionally urgent, they will have the right to issue a certificate of urgency. In such a case the Bill may be submitted to the Governor for assent without waiting for a report from the Constitutional Council. A law enacted under a certificate of urgency will subsequently be considered by the council, who will report upon it to the Legislative Assembly. In the event of an adverse opinion on such a law by the Constitutional Council, it will be for the Legislative Assembly to decide whether to repeal or amend it or to face the possibility of its validity being challenged in the courts.

It will similarly be the duty of the Constitutional Council to examine all new rules, regulations, by-laws, and other subsidiary legislation as soon as possible after publication, and to report to the Legislative Assembly thereon. In the event of an adverse report by the Council, it will then be for the authority which made the legislation to amend or revoke it or for the Legislative Assembly to confirm it by resolution. Failing such action, the measure, or that part of it which has been the subject of the adverse report, will become void 21 sitting days after the presentation of the report.

For the avoidance of misunderstanding, it should be emphasized that any law which in the opinion of the courts contravenes the provisions of the Declaration of Rights may be declared by the courts to be invalid, whether or not an adverse report has been made upon it by the Constitutional Council.

Where the Legislative Assembly has passed or confirmed any legislation despite an adverse report from the Constitutional Council, it will be open to any person who considers that that law contravenes the Declaration of Rights in respect of him to apply to the council for a legal aid certificate for the purpose of taking the matter to the courts, including proceedings by way of appeal. If the Constitutional Council considers the case to be a suitable one for testing the validity of the law in question, the council will be empowered to give such a certificate, which will entitle the person concerned to receive out of public funds such costs in securing a decision from the courts as, in the opinion of the courts concerned, have been reasonably incurred.

The Declaration of Rights and the procedure described above will not apply to any laws or subsidiary legislation in force at the time of the enactment of the Constitution. But the Constitutional Council will have the right to draw the attention of the Legislative Assembly to any such law or subsidiary legislation which, in their opinion, is inconsistent with the provisions of the Declaration of Rights.

The Constitutional Council will meet in private and its proceedings will be confidential.

Judicature.—The judges of the High Court will be appointed

by the Governor on the advice of the Prime Minister, with the agreement of the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice will be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Prime Minister. Judges of the High Court will be removable from office only upon the advice of an independent tribunal which will be set up by the Governor, if requested so to do by the Chief Justice (in the case of puisne judges) or by the Prime Minister (in the case of the Chief Justice).

The decisions of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia will continue to be subject to appeal to the Federal Supreme Court. At present a further appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is permissible only if the Judicial Committee grant special leave. The Federal Government have, however, undertaken that, before the new Constitution for Southern Rhodesia comes into effect, they will invite the Federal Assembly to provide that, in cases relating to the interpretation of the Declaration of Rights, there shall be an unqualified right of appeal from the Federal Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Land.—The existing Native Reserves and the Special Native Area will together be placed in one category to be described as "Tribal Trust Land" for occupation by tribesmen on a basis of communal tenure. To this will be added any land which may subsequently be assigned for the purpose.

A board of trustees will be established, composed of the Chief Justice as chairman and the chairman of the Natural Resources Board; one member experienced in finance, appointed by the Governor; one chief elected by the Council of Chiefs; one member experienced in African agriculture, appointed by the Governor; and one member experienced in tribal administration, appointed by the Governor.

All Tribal Trust Land will be vested in the board of trustees for the exclusive use and conception of the tribesmen in communal tenure according to tribal law and custom. The trustees will not be entitled to dispose of any Tribal Trust Land or rights or interests therein, except in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The Board of Trustees will be responsible in their capacity as trustees for ensuring that Tribal Trust Land is used and occupied in accordance with the trust.

When they consider it to be in the public interest to do so, the board of trustees will be empowered to exchange Tribal Trust Land for Crown land situated elsewhere on terms and conditions to be agreed with the Government of Southern Rhodesia. Such conditions will have to include the payment of compensation to tribesmen for disturbance and for permanent improvements made by them on land from which they may be displaced.

When the Government certifies that any area of Tribal Trust Land is required for the purpose of mineral development, defence, improvement of communications, or other public purpose, the board of trustees may agree that the Governor shall declare the area to be no longer part of Tribal Trust Land. Where tribesmen are displaced from land in consequence of this, alternative land of a suitable nature is to be assigned to them. If none is available, the tribesmen will be given proper compensation for disturbance. In addition, compensation for the loss of Tribal Trust Land will be paid to the board for the benefit of the tribesmen in the area. In either case, compensation will be paid for permanent improvements.

Freehold Ownership

With the agreement of the board, townships, villages or business centres may be established on Tribal Trust Land for use and occupation by tribesmen, and, in such cases, land in the area will be made available for purchase by Africans.

Provision will be made for converting Tribal Trust Land to individual freehold ownership if the board of trustees are satisfied that this is in the wish of the tribesmen concerned and is in the general interests of the community.

In order to facilitate the undertaking of irrigation schemes for the benefit of the tribesmen, the board may authorize, subject to special safeguards, the raising of money against the security of Tribal Trust Land.

The special procedure applicable to the amendment of the entrenched clauses of the Constitution will have to be followed in the case of any Bill which (a) abolishes the board of trustees; (b) diminishes the powers or functions of the board of trustees; (c) varies the terms of the trust covering Tribal Trust Land; (d) imposes any racial limitation on the ownership or occupation of land which is more restrictive than any such limitation in the Land Apportionment Act, 1941, which was in force immediately before the appointed day.

The Land Apportionment Act will cease to apply to the Special Native Area and the Legislature will be able to amend or repeal the Act.

Amendment of Constitution.—At present no amendment can be made to the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia, except with the approval of the Government of the United Kingdom.

(Concluded on page 1098)

Mr. Sandys Deems New Safeguards More Satisfactory

Present Reserved Powers "A Somewhat Blunt Instrument"

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in the House of Commons on Thursday last:—

"The Constitutional Conference in Salisbury in February laid down the basis for a new Constitution for Southern Rhodesia, and it was agreed that the Governments of the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia would proceed to work out the details of a new draft Constitution, in consultation where necessary with those who attended the conference.

"Some weeks ago, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia convened a meeting of the groups concerned, to consult them on the framing of the more important sections of the Constitution, and in order to obtain their views on certain matters, such as land, which were not dealt with during the Conference in February.

"With one exception, all the groups concerned co-operated most helpfully, and the views they expressed have been taken fully into account. Although the National Democratic Party did not feel disposed to participate in these discussions, its views on all the main questions at issue were already known from the statements that it has made from time to time.

"Last week, I went to Southern Rhodesia for a few days to have further consultations with the groups concerned and to settle with the Government of Southern Rhodesia a number of outstanding points in relation to the drafting of the new Constitution.

"The new Constitution will have the effect of giving to the Africans for the first time substantial representation in the Legislative Assembly and will provide new constitutional safeguards which will enable the British Government to dispense with the reserved powers which we at present possess. These reserve powers have in the past proved to be a somewhat blunt instrument which in practice it was difficult to use.

"The new safeguards include the enshrinement in the Constitution of a Declaration of Rights; the creation of a Constitutional Council to examine and report upon all new laws, and the grant of an unqualified right of appeal to the Privy Council on matters relating to human rights.

Safeguards for All Races

"I am confident that these new provisions will provide safeguards for the liberties of all races which will be incomparably more effective than those afforded by the existing powers which they will replace.

"Two White Papers will be presented to Parliament next week. One will contain a summary of the proposed changes. The other will give the detailed provisions of the new Constitution as a whole."

MR. WALL: "I congratulate my rt. hon. friend on the success of these talks, which will bring in an era of true partnership. When does my rt. hon. friend expect the referendum on the Constitution to take place? During his conversations did he discuss the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia and the effect that this might have on any future referendum on Southern Rhodesia?"

MR. SANDYS: "It is, of course, for the Government of Southern Rhodesia to announce the date of the referendum. I understand that they have no desire to delay it longer than is absolutely necessary. The two White Papers which will be presented to Parliament here will be presented simultaneously to the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia and will be debated there.

"My visit was concerned with the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia, but naturally I spoke to Sir Roy Welensky about Northern Rhodesia as well as about numerous other problems of common concern."

MR. MARQUAND: "Does the rt. hon. gentleman agree that it would be desirable for the House to debate these two White Papers at an early opportunity? Did he have any discussions with the hon. member for Salisbury, Mr. Bennett, that during

in detention? What chance will there be for Africans to take part thoroughly and properly in these matters during the referendum? Will the hon. member propose to surrender some of their reserved powers, has the Minister made any concession on the matter mentioned in paragraph 34 of the White Paper

of February last, namely, the request by the Southern Rhodesian Government that he should agree not to legislate except at the request of that Government? He then, quite rightly in our opinion, refused to make any commitment. Has he made any sort of commitment this time?"

MR. SANDYS: "The arrangement for the holding of public meetings is really for the Government of Southern Rhodesia and is not my concern. I invited all the political parties and other groups which had taken part in the conference last February to see me. I was able to see most of them. In some cases when I was not able to see them I spoke to the leaders on the telephone. The leader of the Asian group, for instance, was some distance away, and I had a long talk with him on the telephone.

"I met about six of the leading members of the N.D.P., and I had a talk with them of well over an hour, but it was their policy not to express any views on these matters. Although we discussed many matters of interest, I was not able to have a formal consultation with them on the specific points on which I was concerned to have their views."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "But do the African people agree?"

MR. SANDYS: "It is all very well for the hon. gentleman to say that. I did my best to consult with these people. I invited them to come to see me. They came. I had a long talk with them. I pressed them to express their views on these points. I was already aware of their views, because they had made them known to me and to the public, and also in statements of a confidential character which they had given us on various subjects.

Policy of Protest

"I was aware of their views, but I still thought it right, before finally agreeing to the text of the Constitution, to give them a further opportunity to speak to me. All they said was: 'You know our views already. We have expressed them on a number of occasions. We do not wish to add anything today' because it is part of their policy of protest—they are quite entitled to it—against the banning of meetings in the Native reserves.

"With regard to the point concerning legislation, certainly no new commitment has been entered into, nor am I able to do so. This is a constitutional matter, not a matter for the Government. But the fact remains, I think, that in the view of most constitutional lawyers, since the grant of self-government to Southern Rhodesia in 1923 a convention has become established that the Parliament here at Westminster does not legislate for Southern Rhodesia, nor in respect of any other territories which have domestic self-government, on matters within the sphere of competence of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia as defined by an Act of this Parliament."

MR. MARQUAND: "May we have it clear that the constitutional position is that, if for any reason all these talks broke down, or there was a collapse of government in Southern Rhodesia, H.M. Government and this Parliament still have the right to legislate for Southern Rhodesia?"

MR. SANDYS: "Since this may well be a matter of controversy in the referendum campaign, I have to choose my words very carefully indeed. All that I would say is that, whatever the constitutional position is, nothing that I have done has altered it in anyway."

MR. BROCKWAY: "The Minister went to Southern Rhodesia to try to get a constitutional settlement. Is not the right of the African people to hold meetings and consult with their own supporters and the African population an essential condition if there is to be a constitutional settlement?"

MR. SANDYS: "I do not think that the point is pertinent to my consultations with the N.D.P. We have had general discussions about all these matters. We know its general views, and that there is broad agreement on the kind of safeguards which are desirable to replace the reserved powers exercised by the British Government.

"But the kind of point about which I wished to consult the N.D.P. was the exact drafting of the definition of discrimination and the precise arrangements for the election of the membership of the Constitutional Council. It is not possible to get much wisdom on matters of that kind from a mass meeting in the Native reserves. It could have given me its advice and views on these points if it had wished."

MR. E. M. BENNETT: "Since we all must want a fair and reasonable settlement for all races in Southern Rhodesia, is it not the view of my rt. hon. friend that we should rest on his statement and wait until we have had an opportunity of studying the White Papers?"

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Is it not dangerous—indeed may it not be a breach of trust—for us to regard these talks as successful

(Concluded on page 1091)

East Africans and Rhodesians in Birthday Honours List

G.C.M.G. for Sir Frederick Crawford and K.C.M.G. for Dr. Uvarov

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST contains the names of many people who have rendered services to East or Central Africa, including:—

PRIVY COUNSELLOR

VAUGHAN-MORGAN, SIR JOHN KENYON, Bt., M.P., former chairman of the Commonwealth Producers' Organization and member of the council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

BRIGGS, the Hon. FRANCIS ARTHUR, Judge of the Federal Supreme Court.

CROSTHWAITE-EYRE, Lieut.-Colonel OLIVER EYRE, D.L., Member of Parliament for New Forest.

GOULD, TREVOR JACK, Justice of Appeal, Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

HILL, AUSTIN BRADFORD, C.B.E., Professor of Medical Statistics, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London.

OSBORNE, CYRIL, Member of Parliament for Louth.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE G.C.M.G.

CRAWFORD, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Uganda.

K.C.M.G.

BUCHANAN, JOHN CECIL RANKIN, C.M.G., M.D., Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

CLARK, WILLIAM ARTHUR WEIR, C.M.G., C.B.E., High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Cyprus, chief secretary of Central African Council, 1943-48.

UVAROV, BORIS PETROVICH, C.M.G., lately Director, Anti-Locust Research Centre.

WRIGHT, DENIS ARTHUR HEPWORTH, C.M.G., H.M. Ambassador in Addis Ababa.

C.M.G.

ADAMS, HERBERT LOUIS, T.D., Chief Administrative Officer, East Africa High Commission.

BEECHER, THE MOST REV. LEONARD JAMES, Archbishop of East Africa.

BELL, GEORGE TRAFFORD, O.B.E., Provincial Commissioner, Lake Province, Tanganyika.

CHADWICK, GERALD WILLIAM ST. JOHN, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office.

COWEN, ALAN BIDDULPH, O.B.E., deputy chairman of Standards Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

FOGGON, GEORGE, O.B.E., Labour Adviser to Secretary of State for the Colonies.

FOSTER, ROBERT SIDNEY, Chief Secretary, Nyasaland.

HENFREY CHARLES THOMAS, lately Chief Engineer, East African Railways and Harbours.

JONES, HUMPHREY LLOYD, Administrative Secretary Government, of Northern Rhodesia.

MEEK, CHARLES INNES, Permanent Secretary, Prime Ministers' Office, Tanganyika.

WILSON, GEOFFREY STUDHOLME, Commissioner of Police, Tanganyika.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

K.C.V.O.

SMALLPEICE, BASIL, managing director of B.O.A.C.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

K.B.E.

KILICK, ANTHONY BERNARD, Minister of Natural Resources, Uganda.

C.B.E.

(Military Division)

GOODE, Brigadier (temporary) GEORGE HENRY WALLIS, D.S.O., O.B.E., lately Commander of 70th Brigade in Kenya.

C.B.E.

(Civil Division)

AMALEMBA, MUSA, M.L.C. for public services in Kenya.
BRANT, ANREW KERR, O.B.E., Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar.

CURTIS, WALTER EDWARD, O.B.E., head of stores department, Crown Agents.

STEVENSON-DELHOMME, MRS. MARIA HEIDA, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. For public services in Seychelles.

FRINKLE, HAROLD CARSDALE, Director of Native Education, Southern Rhodesia.

GIBBS, THE HON. LADY HELEN MARGARET, lately Chief Commissioner for Overseas Territories, Girl Guides Association.

GRIEKSON, JOHN, For services to documentary films.

LULE, YUSUFU KIROSE, M.L.C., formerly Minister for Education and Social Development, Uganda.

PRITCHARD, FREDERICK HUGH DAIZEL, secretary-general, British Red Cross Society.

WATSON, JAMES KERR, O.B.E., Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Works and Engineer-in-Chief, Uganda.

WILSON, RICHARD GEORGE MCKINSELL, Chief Conservator of Forests, Nyasaland.

USHER-WILSON, THE RT. REV. LUCIAN CHARLES, Bishop on the Upper Nile, Uganda.

O.B.E.

(Military Division)

COLES, LIEUT. COLONEL RICHARD FRANCIS, M.B.E., the Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire), now serving in East Africa as O.C. 5th K.A.R.

DEALL, WING COMMANDER JOHN HOWARD, D.S.O., D.F.C., Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

McCULLAGH, COLONEL CHRISTOPHER BERNARD, M.B.E., Rhodesian and Nyasaland Army.

O.B.E.

(Civil Division)

AKKAR, MAURICE KENNETH, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Kenya.

BARRHAM, JOHN FREDERICK, in recognition of his work among the Coloured people of Bulawayo.

BARRY, BARTHOLOMEW OSCAR, F.R.C.S., consultant surgeon to Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital, Addis Ababa.

BOSS, WILLIAM GEOFFREY, principal, Colonial Office.

BRIDGMAN, FRANCES HARRY GEORGE, of the staff of the Federal Prime Minister's Office.

HADOW, THE REV. GERALD, for public services in Nyasaland.

HUMPHRIES, PHILIP JAMES, Administrative Officer, Tanganyika.

INGHAM, KENNETH, M.C., for public services in Uganda.

KARIMJEE, AMIRALI YUSUFALI For public services in Tanganyika.

KHAMA, SERETSE, tribal secretary, Bamangwato tribe, Bechuanaland.

LANDLESS, JOHN ERIC MACCAGGOR, For public services in Northern Rhodesia.

MCGAIRL, JAMES LLOYD, principal social development officer, Tanganyika.

MUKOKI, HENRY WAKO, Kyabazinga of Busoga, Uganda.

O'RIRDAN, PATRICK KEVIN, District Commissioner, Cholo, Nyasaland.

OSGATHORP, REGINALD WILLIAM, industrial relations officer, East African Railways and Harbours.

PASGOE, THOMAS CHARLES, For services to dairy industry in the Federation.

PAUL, ROBERT, M.B.E., M.D., lately director, Pneumoconiosis Medical and Research Bureau, Northern Rhodesia.

RICE, MAJOR ARTHUR IVAN, M.B.E., warden of St. Joseph's House for Boys, Southern Rhodesia.

ROSS, JAMES MURDOCH, formerly Commissioner for Co-operative Development, Uganda.

SACKETT, SYDNEY CHARLES NORMAN, deputy head of finance department, Crown Agents.

SAGOO, KIRPAL SINGH, M.L.C. For public services in Kenya.

SHEARER, MRS. ZOB SOPHIE, M.B.E. For services to commerce and industry and in connexion with the Women's Voluntary Services.

SHEGOO, RICHARD FRANCIS ALBERT, H.M.O.C.S. For services in Somaliland.

STEEL, WILLIAM SOPPITT, chief entomologist, Northern Rhodesia.

SUMMERFIELD, JOHN CRAMPTON, Deputy Legal Secretary, East Africa High Commission.

WILKINSON, ROGER AUBONE, officer-in-charge, Nairobi extra-provincial district.

WOODROFFE, IAN, Colonial Secretary, Seychelles.
 WYNNE, MRS. EDITH HELEN RHEINALLT, Chief Commissioner of Girl Guides in Southern Rhodesia.

M.B.E. (Military Division)

ERASMUS, WARRANT OFFICER GIDEON HENRY, Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army.
 EVESON, WARRANT OFFICER LESLIE ERIC, King's Royal Rifle Corps, serving with Kenya Regiment.
 FORD, WARRANT OFFICER THURSTON HENRY LESLIE, Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army.
 JONES, WARRANT OFFICER CYRIL THOMAS, Royal Rhodesian Air Force.
 LELE, EFFENDI NDOLO, 6th Bn. The King's African Rifles.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

ADUA, MASKINI, Chief Judge, West Nile District, Council, Uganda.
 ARCHBOLD, MISS MARY ELIZABETH, For services to education in Tanganyika.
 BARNARD, THOMAS HENRY SPENCE, principal, Teacher Training School, Gutu, Southern Rhodesia.
 BARTLETT, MRS. DOROTHEA, For public services in Nyasaland.
 CARMICHAEL, LEONARD DAVID, chief cartographer, Directorate of Overseas Surveys, Colonial Office.
 CRAN, MRS. MAE CHALMERS, secretary to Provincial Commissioner, Central Province, Nyasaland.
 DAVIES, GERAINT GEORGE, principal, King George VI School, Zanzibar.
 DICKEY, MRS. DOROTHY MARY, For social welfare and cultural services in Southern Rhodesia.
 FIGGIS, THOMAS FERNSLEY, administrative officer, Tanganyika.
 GOLDSMITH, BLAKE, M.M., botanist, Southern Rhodesia.
 GREEN, JAMES ARNOLD, T.D., town clerk, Arusha, Tanganyika.
 GREGG, MRS. MARGARET PATRICIA, member of office staff at Government House, Salisbury.
 GREWAL, TEJA SINGH, supt. of prisons, Tanganyika.
 GUYLER, MISS FLORENCE, For public services in Kenya.
 HERBERT, MRS. EILEEN MARY, medico-social worker, Mulago Hospital, Kampala, Uganda.
 HOVE, M. MIKE, M.P., For political services.
 JOLLYMAN, MRS. JEANIE RAE, For services under auspices of Dominions Fellowship Trust in connexion with hospitality to overseas visitors.
 KAMESE, AKIO NANSOWE WAMARA, co-operative officer, Uganda.
 KAPLAN, MRS. SADIE GERTRUDE, For social welfare services in Bulawayo.
 KINYIYAH JOHANNA, For public services in Kenya.
 LEWIS, ERIC ARTHUR WILLIAM, secretary, Health Division, Ministry of Health and Labour, Tanganyika.
 LOW, MISS MARGARET GRIEVE, headmistress, Townsend School, Bulawayo.
 MACKAY, GEORGE STANLEY, higher executive officer, Crown Agents.
 MAIYORO, NYANDIKA, For services to athletics in Kenya.
 MAREPHATA DIBRAHAL KANAYLAL, For public services in Uganda.
 MBURUMA, CHIEF, senior chief of Senga-Chikunda Native Authority, Northern Rhodesia.
 MOHAMED, ADAM LOUIS, clerk, East African Railways and Harbours.
 MOHAMED, ATTA, senior inspector of works, East African Posts and Telecommunications.
 MOORE, CECIL EDWARD MARK, For public services in the Federation.
 MORTON, MISS GWENETH AUDREY, clerk to council of Royal Commonwealth Society.
 O'DONNELL, THE REV. AUSTIN, headmaster, Seychelles College.
 PASKIN, ALICE MARJORIE, LADY, president, Women's Corona Society.
 PATIL, HARMANBHAI ZAVERBHAI, investigation officer, East African Customs and Excise Department.
 PHILLIPS, KENNETH ANDERSON, geologist, Northern Rhodesia.
 POPPER, ERIC OTTO, lately managing director of Kota-Kota Produce and Trading Society, Ltd., Nyasaland.
 RENTON, MRS. EILEEN DORIS, for services under auspices of Victoria League in connexion with hospitality to overseas students.
 SANDI, HARUBU, education officer, Tanganyika.
 SANDERSON, NORMAN, lately chief sales and service supt., East African Posts and Telegraphs Administration.
 SEMPLI, MRS. RACHEL BORN, member of staff of Federal Prime Minister's Office.
 SHARP, LEONARD ERNEST STRIEGENBERGER, M.B., B.Ch., For public services in Uganda.
 SHAW, BERNARD, senior health inspector, Kenya.

SHAW, NOEL FREDERICK, executive officer, Kenya.
 SIGOLA, CHIEF SIMON, of Mzingwane Reserve, Southern Rhodesia.
 HATCHARD-SMITH, MRS. MARGARET BLAKE, For services under Dominions Fellowship Trust in connexion with hospitality to overseas visitors.
 WILTON-STEER, MRS. EDITH MARGARET, secretary, Representative Members' Organization of Legislative Council, Uganda.
 STUPART, JOHN VICTOR, For public services in Northern Rhodesia.
 SUMNER, JAMES ALFRED WILLIAM, lately confidential clerk to Government of Northern Rhodesia.
 SYMON, STEPHEN ARTHUR, District Commissioner, Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia.
 TENGECHA, SENIOR CHIEF CHERBORGE ARAP, of Kipsigis tribe Kenya.
 TODD, WILLIAM MOORE, drilling supt., Water Development Department, Nyasaland.
 WADHAMS, JOHN OSWALD, For services to blind in Northern Rhodesia.
 WEIDMANN, WILLY, senior land assistant, Tanganyika.

British Empire Medal

ABRAHAMS, FRANK JAMES, senior driver to Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.
 BRADSHAW, HARRY, for many years supt. of African hospitals, Southern Rhodesia.
 CAMERON, MRS. EUPHEMIA MARTHA, matron, Coloured Children's Hostel, Limbe, Nyasaland.
 ELMS, FRANK, Central Mechanical Equipment Department, Southern Rhodesia.
 LARSEN, WILFROID EDDISON, engine room mechanic, P.W.D., Seychelles.
 JOEL, JOASH PRICE, Engineering Dept., E.A. High Commission.
 MGANGA, PHILIP SILAS, senior medical assistant, Tanganyika.
 MULANDA, SOLOMON, head messenger, Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.
 NAMED, EKAPOLON ENOSI, lately County Chief, Jie County, Karamoja, Uganda.
 PAYET, YVES NAPOLEON, district assistant, Nairobi.

Imperial Service Order

FRASER, ARCHIBALD DUCKWORTH, director of Wild Life Conservation, Southern Rhodesia.
 GRIFFITHS, JOHN HORACE, chief electrical and mechanical engineer, Tanganyika.
 NELSON, HUGH WHITE, principal labour officer, Tanganyika.
 SHREVES, ALFRED HARRY, lately Controller of Savings Banks, East Africa.

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

BARFOOT, FRANK ERIC, Deputy Commissioner, British South Africa Police.
 COOPER, RONALD THOMAS, Senior Asst. Commissioner, Tanganyika.
 MANBY, MERVYN COLET, Senior Asst. Commissioner, Kenya.
 PATON, IAN SCOTT, Asst. Commissioner, Tanganyika.

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service

J. E. BARTON, G. W. KAY, G. G. LEE, SGT. MABANDA M. R. MURRAY, SGT. NIKOLOSI and SGT. TARUVINGA, all of the British South Africa Police;
 M. AKALILWA and J. KASOKA, of Northern Rhodesian Police; J. B. THOMBOZI, of Nyasaland Police; J. A. GARLAND, D. V. HEWSON, M. ISIKA, R. G. JAMES, B. KHATIBU, K. KISILI, I. MASANGA, J. O. OKUMU, A. S. ORENGO and H. S. WOODHOUSE, of Kenya Police;
 S. AKOKO, E. I. BRICE, E. K. MULABI and B. OCHIENO of Uganda Police; S. ALI and O. EFRON, of Tanganyika Police; S. S. SALIM, of Zanzibar Police; J. D. S. KING and T. H. MOTHALHETHED, of Bechuanaland Protectorate Police.

Queen's Commendation for Valuable Services in the Air

A. W. SIMPSON, chief pilot, and J. F. CADWALLADER, pilot, of Air Survey Division, Ministry of Lands, Surveys and Water, Tanganyika.

Now No Detainees

NO AFRICANS are now detained in Southern Rhodesia, the last six, hitherto held under detention orders, having last week been placed under restriction orders which confine them to the Gokwe area. They are J. R. D. Chikerema, J. Mahuleke, G. B. Nyandoro, D. N. Madzimbamuto, K. Mhiza, and E. F. Sithole. One man who was under a restriction order, John Musowa, was set free.

If The Words Mean What They Say

Tests for Change in Kenya

LORD SALISBURY has called attention to the recent statement in the House of Commons of Mr. Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that: "I have never put forward time-tables for Kenya or for any other Colony. I am certain that the right thing to do is to study the position and take constitutional advance at the pace that is appropriate to the economic circumstances of the country and to the needs of all the races in it."

That, wrote Lord Salisbury in a letter to *The Times*, would be the most encouraging declaration of Colonial policy that had come from the Government for many a day if the words "economic circumstances of the country" and "all the races in it" were underlined.

"No doubt we shall all wish to watch with close attention to see how this declaration is interpreted in practice. But, if it means what it appears to mean, it might well inaugurate a new era of ordered progress which could even now save Kenya and other territories still under our control from economic disaster and the loyal inhabitants, both black and white, of those countries from despair."

Miss Margery Perham wrote:

"The Lancaster House Conference raised the legitimate expectations that, with whatever temporary restraints, the main political forces of the country would be harnessed to the work of government. Now we see a heterogeneous majority put together from the leaders of minority groups while the majority party is kept in opposition.

Two main fears have led to this potentially explosive situation; the fear of Mau Mau concentrated upon the question of Kenyatta's release and the fear for the future of the European settlers. Both are natural fears, but policy should be based upon something deeper than fear.

By their uncertain handling of Kenyatta the authorities have lost the advantages both of firmness and of conciliation. If, as is said, senior officials threatened resignation in case of his release, surely the acceptance of that release by large

gatherings of loyalists should relieve the natural anxieties of the officials.

The nausea aroused by the character of the Mau Mau rebellion should not blind us to the repeated teachings of history, whether in Ireland, India, Egypt, Ghana, Cyprus, Algeria or elsewhere, that frustrated nationalism leads to disorder and terrorism, especially when, as now, external influences beyond our control magnify its heat. We should bring more sociology into our politics. Mau Mau was the corruption of the best, and the Kikuyu and other tribes, clever sophisticated, hard-working, such as immigrants as any other African tribe, and still likely to be the dominant influence in the future of Kenya, need saving from themselves.

"The second fear for the settlers and for other minorities—European, Asian, Arab, Nilo-Hamite and the rest—is equally natural, and can be equally misleading. It is the inevitably diminishing Imperial power and the minority elements enter into an alliance to hold back the predominant group—and its divisions have admittedly tempted this step—they are unlikely to win more than a postponement of its advance, and this, it may be, at the double cost of exacerbating its anger and concentrating it upon minorities.

The hard truth must be accepted that the settlers' privileged position of 50 years was due to exceptional conditions which no longer exist and that their future must depend upon the good will of the majority of the six million Africans who have been promised majority rule.

Effective Compensation Scheme

But the British Government must accept that its deliberate promotion of white agricultural settlement and its repeated promises to safeguard their interests impose the obligation to devise an effective scheme of compensation.

Any long delay of independence may also mean, as Mr. Nyerere fears, that East Africa may lose the chance of attaining the federal structure which is not only vital to its economy but which might give the minorities some protective rigidities.

MR. K. LEWIS, Conservative M.P. for Rutland and Stamford, wrote:

Having just paid a visit to Kenya and having met and talked with a cross-section of opinion there, it is my firm conviction that the economic and political stability of Kenya can best be safeguarded by (1) releasing Mr. Kenyatta as soon as possible in the hope that this will strengthen the Government now in office and lead to a settling of present African unrest, and (2) going forward to independence phased towards the end of 1962 or the beginning of 1963. With this, I am quite satisfied, white opinion in the great majority agrees.

To give independence overnight too quickly would be a disservice to Kenya in general and to the future stability of the African administration in particular. On the other hand, to wait too long cannot serve the economic or political well-being of the country. It cannot help the white population in Kenya and they accept this; and it will not enable the African political leaders to control their followers.

In the interests of Kenya, political leaders in Kenya, both British and African, and political representatives in both Houses of Parliament at Westminster should not read into Mr. Macleod's words more than there is. The words seemed to me to express an open mind for future negotiations. If all parties in Kenya can have such a mind then all will be well, and there will be a great future for the country in which European and African will play a part.

Economic Situation

THE REV. R. ELLIOTT KENDALL, head of the Methodist Church in Kenya, who is at present in England on leave, commented:

"The economic situation cannot and must not be used as a brake on constitutional progress. The deteriorating economic situation, serious as it is, is the result of political and constitutional uncertainty, among other factors. The economic condition of Kenya cannot finally recover until further constitutional advances take place; that is, until a responsible Government with an African Prime Minister and an African majority in the Council of Ministers, with popular support, is in effective leadership of the country.

"We shall fail seriously again if we do not take note of the fact that the majority of people in the country want political advancement first and economic progress second. There are great issues to be settled before full independence can come, and here the needs of all the races must be factually considered. But the Governor was surely right in his speech at the opening of the present session of the Legislative Council when he clearly hinted that with the encouraging formation of a Government under the Lancaster House Constitution further steps in constitutional development are now both possible and probable.

Statement by Mr. Sandys

(Concluded from page 1088)

if the Minister is unable to say that the Africans, for whom these reserved powers were devised and on whose behalf they are exercised, are ready to give to the Southern Rhodesian Government powers which, at least in reserve, are now attributable to H.M. Government? Is it not of vital importance that the Minister whether he has made one, two or three approaches to them, should ensure that the channels of communication are open, so that he can come to this House and give us a solemn assurance that the Africans on whose behalf we exercise these powers are ready for them to be relinquished to the Southern Rhodesian Government?"

MR. SANDYS: "These are the precise points which were discussed in great detail with all the African representatives at the conference which we had in February. At that conference it was agreed by all concerned that the reserved powers which are exercised by the British Government could properly and to everyone's advantage be replaced by more effective safeguards, namely, the Declaration of Rights, the Constitutional Council, and appeal to the Privy Council. I think that all parties, all groups, which took part in the conference have agreed that that is the right way to deal with the matter.

"The only points on which I wished to consult them) not on these broad issues, were the precise arrangements by which, I am satisfied, are satisfactory, but none the less I wanted to give them the opportunity to comment on them for the definition of the terms of discrimination in the Declaration of Human Rights and the precise arrangements for setting up the Constitutional Council. But there is agreement on what should be the safeguards to replace the reserved powers.

"I therefore have no hesitation in saying to the House that I am confident that these new safeguards will be more fully effective from the standpoint of the interests of all races in Southern Rhodesia than the reserved powers."

Parliament

Questions on M.P.'s' Tours

Titles to Land in Kenya

MR. SHINWELL asked if the PRIME MINISTER would move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into invitations received by hon. Members to visit foreign countries and Colonial territories sent by private business interests and public relations firms; what was the purpose of such visits; what emoluments and expenses were paid; and whether, in order to acquaint hon. Members with overseas countries, he would provide funds to enable visits to be made under Government auspices.

MR. SELWYN LLOYD: "It is the view of the Prime Minister that the House would wish to continue to leave it to the judgment of hon. and rt. hon. Members to decide what invitations to accept. The purpose and financial arrangements of visits of the kind referred to are matters between individual Members and those who invite them."

MR. SHINWELL: "If the Chancellor, on behalf of the Government, will not appoint a Select Committee, but prefers to leave it to various organs of the Press—some of them very reputable—to probe into and unearth some very unpleasant instances, that is a matter for the Government; but would he then consider advancing sufficient funds to enable the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association institutions to send official delegations abroad, so that hon. Members can have an opportunity of seeing some of the overseas countries, and, no doubt, illuminating their minds?"

MR. LLOYD: "The Government already supply considerable sums. The British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union receives an annual grant in aid of £11,500, and the United Kingdom branch of the C.P.A. receives £27,250. I am not sure that it is in the public interest to increase those sums."

MR. FISHER: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that a number of tours paid for by a Commonwealth Government in the last five months have been of very short duration, and therefore the points of view encountered by hon. Members during those tours have necessarily been of a somewhat selective character. Would it not be better, in order that hon. Members may get a more balanced view, if the Government financed these tours themselves?"

MR. LLOYD: "Of course I am prepared to consider the actual details of the sums made available, but, as a general principle, I am not sure that it would be in the public interest to say that the taxpayer should subsidize these tours of hon. Members to all parts of the world."

"Joyful Joy-Rides"

MR. WOODBURN: "Is not the rt. hon. gentleman aware that this is not a question of giving hon. Members joyful joy-rides? It is a question of whether relationships between this country and foreign countries, this Parliament and Commonwealth Parliaments, are fully developed by the recent limited scope. At meetings of the C.P.A. it has been pointed out that the scale on which this is done is too trivial to maintain good relations that should be maintained between the peoples of the different countries."

MR. LLOYD: "I am prepared to look at any particular proposal because I am not necessarily in disagreement with what the rt. hon. gentleman has said. I do not believe it is right, however, to suggest that the Government should undertake the sole responsibility for financially sponsoring a series of tours to enable all hon. Members to be acquainted with all foreign countries."

SIR G. NICHOLSON: "The C.P.A. tours are on a reciprocal basis, and a large part of the Colonial Empire cannot furnish invitations in reply. Will my rt. hon. friend maintain an open mind on the question of whether it would not be an advantage to Parliament and the country if hon. Members knew more about the great problems with which they have to deal? Surely the Government and the country would benefit from a little greater acceptance of responsibility for this?"

MR. LLOYD: "I am prepared to examine any specific proposal."

MR. SHINWELL: "Does not the Chancellor appreciate that this is a very serious matter indeed? There are serious allegations being made outside, in the public Press, for which I cannot vouch, and therefore I will not give details of them at this stage. In these circumstances, would not the rt. hon. gentleman consider that the sums that are being made available to the recognized institutions are desirous? That has been stated over and over again by the Leader of the Opposition and by many prominent hon. Members opposite. Would it not be better, in order to preserve the integrity of hon. Members and to uphold the integrity of this House, that if

visits are to be made overseas they should be under the auspices of a Government or semi-Government institution?"

MR. LLOYD: "There are two separate issues involved here. On the last point, I cannot accept that hon. Members should only make visits overseas under the auspices of a Government body. That is a matter which must be left to hon. Members to judge for themselves. On the question that the contributions being made available by the Government are desirous—and this is constantly being suggested in many fields—I will look at that aspect again."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Is the rt. hon. and learned gentleman aware that a great many hon. Members who have gone overseas under private auspices have been reluctant to do so and have accepted the invitations only because they felt that there was no other way in which they could discharge their responsibility as members of this House to see conditions in the territories for which we are responsible? About two years ago I had the invidious task of arranging a visit for an hon. Member to a territory which is under the direct control of this House and which had never been visited by any hon. Member. That visit was made at the expense of a private citizen."

Mr. Fraser's Visit

MR. BROCKWAY asked what debates had taken place in and what decisions had been taken by the Kenya Legislative Council on the visit of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and the process of constitutional advance.

MR. FRASER: "My visit was the subject of an adjournment debate in the Kenya Legislature on May 30. No decisions were taken by the Council."

MR. BROCKWAY: "May I ask the hon. gentleman whether he has read that debate, and, if he has done so, whether he has noted the criticisms that have been made of the hon. gentleman in his statements during that visit? Did he not find in Kenya that the leaders of all races are now adjusting themselves to the inevitable African majority in the independence of that country, and in that situation is it not better to reach a decision rapidly rather than leave the matter in a condition of uncertainty?"

MR. FRASER: "May I refer the hon. gentleman to the admirable letter, except for the mathematical points about a majority, which was published yesterday in *The Times* from the hon. Member for Wednesbury (Mr. Stonehouse)?"

MR. CALLAGHAN: "May I take it that the Under-Secretary now appreciates the unwisdom of making statements that indicate that in the situation which Kenya has reached we and we alone can determine the future? Does the hon. gentleman not now realize as a result of the adjournment debate that the future of Kenya is much more likely to be determined by people out there than it is by him in this House?"

MR. FRASER: "No sir. Of course, it has to be determined both by people in Kenya and by H.M. Government."

MR. WALL asked what proposals the Colonial Secretary now had for assisting the problems of land development in Kenya.

MR. FRASER: "The Kenya Government's present plans envisage the purchase, sub-division, and farm planning of 180,000 acres. My rt. hon. friend is awaiting further proposals from the Kenya Government for land purchase and development."

MR. WALL: "Does that mean that further financial assistance will be provided for land development? Will talks be initiated with both Africans and Europeans about the whole future of land in the Colony?"

MR. FRASER: "After my visit to Kenya, the Kenya Government are coming here with a plan for further development, and that we shall look into. Talks with Africans and Europeans on the question of land title will, I believe, at the appropriate moment be of vital importance."

Land Titles in Kenya

MR. P. HARRIS: "On the security of land title, inasmuch as everything in Kenya depends economically on the future of the long-term farming of the European farmers, how will the Minister overcome these difficulties of encouraging confidence in long-term farming, instead of this deplorable short-term farming which has to go on at present?"

MR. FRASER: "I quite agree with a great deal of what my hon. friend has said. It must be one of the prime objects of policy to ensure the title not only of Europeans but of African and Asian colonists inside Kenya."

MR. P. WILLIAMS asked what extra money had been made available to Kenya as a result of the recent ministerial visit to London.

MR. FRASER: "Before the ministerial delegation visited London, H.M. Government contemplated providing, over and above the assistance already promised, an Exchequer loan of £3m. provided the need for it could be established. The delegation satisfied H.M. Government on the need for this loan, and H.M. Government also agreed to provide a further £3m. for development, half by grant and half loan. In addition the delegation was given an assurance that H.M. Government

would, subject to the approval of Parliament, give further assistance towards recurrent expenditure, and a supplementary estimate will shortly be presented to Parliament for the provision of £4m. for this purpose. £250,000 of this latter sum was included as a direct result of representations by the delegation of the need for more expenditure on education.

MR. WILLIAMS: "Would not my hon. friend agree that it is unfortunate that when the ministerial delegation left London there appeared to be considerable misunderstanding whether the new money involved was £800,000 of extra expenditure of £3m., and that it is just this sort of misunderstanding which can create a breach of faith or exaggerate a breach of faith, and which can create misunderstandings between the United Kingdom Government and the Kenya Government, at a moment when the restoration of faith and confidence is of supreme importance? Therefore, would not my hon. friend agree that greater care should be taken in the future to make quite clear on a fundamental point such as the matter of new money what exactly is the position, rather than having to repair the situation weeks later?"

MR. FRASER: "I think this was very largely made a debating point by certain persons. This matter was made perfectly clear in Kenya by Mr. Ngala in the Legislative Council on May 26."

Negotiations in Northern Rhodesia

MR. WALL asked for a statement about the progress of negotiations for a new Constitution in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. FRASER: "The Governor has reported fully on his discussions in Lusaka and is now embarking on a further short round of consultations with the political groups. He will see the Litunga of Barotseland this week."

MR. WALL: "Is my hon. friend aware that the continued political uncertainty is gravely damaging the economy of the Federation, and that there is little chance of winning the Southern Rhodesian referendum unless there is an agreed solution in Northern Rhodesia? Can my hon. friend undertake to say that there will be an announcement in this House about the Northern Rhodesian Constitution at least four weeks before the date now fixed for the Southern Rhodesian referendum?"

MR. FRASER: "These are difficult discussions, but I can express as more than a hope that it will be possible to make an announcement to the House in a matter of weeks on the Northern Rhodesian Constitution."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Why have these discussions taken some-

thing like five months to complete? Can we have an assurance that the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia will be settled on its merits irrespective of the situation in Southern Rhodesia?"

MR. FRASER: "I am unable to give any general assurances except that this will be in the best interests of the people of Northern Rhodesia."

MR. GRIMOND asked the results of the investigation into the regulations governing public meetings in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. FRASER: "My hon. friend is satisfied, as a result of consultation with the Governor, that no restriction is placed on the lawful activities of any political party in any part of Northern Rhodesia. There has been some relaxation, as my hon. friend pointed out before. Individual cases have been studied by the Governor, who has returned the news that there is no restriction placed on the lawful activities of any political party."

Strength of Kenya Police

SIR A. HURD asked what reduction had been made in the number of uniformed men in the Kenya Police and for what reason, and if the Governor was fully satisfied that the strength of the police was sufficient in the present circumstances of Kenya to maintain order and apprehend law-breakers.

MR. MACLEOD: "The Kenya estimates for 1961-62 provide for a reduction of 545 posts in the uniformed branches of the Kenya Police. Of this number, 83 posts have been required to police the Royal Naval Armaments Depot, Mtwapa, which from July 1, 1961, will be the task of the new Admiralty Police Force in Kenya; 100 posts are accounted for by a reduction in the number of recruits under training, which has been made possible by a slowing down of wastage; and 117 posts in the lower grades of the Inspectorate which have been unfilled for some time have been abolished."

The remaining 245 posts represent an actual reduction in man-power, and constitute a contribution towards the general economies in public services which the present financial situation in Kenya requires. To the extent of 197 of these posts, this has been achieved by reductions in the non-commissioned officer cadres; in consequence of the improved quality of constables it has been possible to effect a reduction in the ratio of non-commissioned officers to constables.

The Governor is satisfied that the strength of the force during the next financial year will be sufficient to maintain order and to ensure that the present level of police efficiency will be maintained."

Well-Paid M.L.Cs.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILORS in Uganda will receive a basic annual allowance of £720 a year, an attendance allowance of £3 daily, and a subsistence allowance of £3 a night if the recommendations of a Select Committee are accepted. Other payments proposed include mileage rates for car journeys between a member's home and Kampala when on Council business, and special allowances to the Government Whip, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Deputy Speaker. Hitherto the basic salary has been £300 a year.

Demonstrators Back Kabaka

SEVERAL THOUSAND PEOPLE joined a procession through Kampala at the week-end to demonstrate their loyalty to the Kabaka of Buganda. Banners proclaimed him as "the only ruler of Buganda". The demonstration followed rumours that Mr. Macleod had decided to appoint Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka as Uganda's first Chief Minister. Mr. Kiwanuka, leader of the Democratic Party and of the Government side of the Legislative Council, is himself a Muganda.

Rhodesian Pipers in U.K.

THE CHURCHILL SCHOOL PIPE BAND, from Salisbury, which is touring Britain, will give a performance for the Queen in the garden of Buckingham Palace on June 21. The band opened its tour last week at the Royal Tournament, Earls Court. They will march from Horse Guards Parade to the Cenotaph on June 18 and on June 20 will visit Sir Winston Churchill, after whom their school is named, at Chartwell. They will return to the Federation on June 23.



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PERSONALIA

LORD DELAMERE is in London from Kenya. DR. N. WALKER, of Shabani, is in the United Kingdom.

SIR RALPH HONE has returned from his official visit to Rhodesia.

MRS. NEEDHAM CLARK, a former Mayor of Nairobi, is now in London.

MR. L. G. SEYMOUR SMITH, a hotel proprietor in Umtali, has arrived in London.

MR. A. M. D. WHITCROFT has been elected to the board of the Imperial Tobacco Company.

DR. SADA HASEGAWA, a leading Japanese medical scientist, is about to pay a short visit to East Africa.

MR. C. O. QATES, chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, will be in London in a few days.

COMMANDER J. A. C. S. PERDIGAO, Mayor of Beira, and SENHORA PERDIGAO last week paid an official visit to Nyasaland.

MR. CLIVE SAUTER, Q.C., and MR. MACONOCHE WELWOOD, M.L.C., are expected in London from Kenya very shortly.

MR. H. JEFFREYS, Federal Minister in Washington, will sail today in the CAPETOWN CASTLE on his way to Salisbury.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE, Colonel Commandant of the King's African Rifles, and MRS. DIMOLINE are revisiting Kenya.

MR. J. L. PRETORIUS, a Nyasaland member of the Federal Parliament, and chairman of its African Affairs Board, has arrived in England.

INKOSI YA MAKOSI M'BELWA III has been installed as Paramount Chief of the Northern Ngoni at Engalaweni, in the Mzimba District of Nyasaland.

LORD HOWICK of GLENDALE has been appointed a member of the governing body of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London.

MR. G. KIAMAONDO, chairman of the London Committee of U.N.I.P., recently addressed the Haldane Society, a body of "progressive" lawyers in London.

SIR DONALD MCGILLIVRAY, chairman of Makerere College Council, has been appointed chairman of the Provisional Council of the University of East Africa.

MR. J. W. SANGER, former general manager of the hydro-electric department of the City of Winnipeg, is shortly due in Kenya from Canada on a private visit, of about a month.

MR. S. KAPWEPWE, national treasurer of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, is in the U.S.A. for two months on a U.S. Government "leadership grant".

MRS. SOPHIA MUSTAFA, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, has written a book on the political development of Tanganyika. It is due for fairly early publication.

MR. A. KILELU has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Local Government and Lands in Kenya, and MR. W. C. MURGOR is now Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Defence.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, addressed the Bow Group on Tuesday evening. MRS. ROBINSON and he will tomorrow visit the Royal Air Force station at Abingdon.

SIR EDGEWORTH DAVID, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, arrived in London a week ago. He will be away from Nairobi for about two months. MR. H. L. ADAMS is Acting Administrator.

MR. J. R. SIDDON, for the past 15 years advertising manager and latterly public relations manager in East Africa for the Galley and Roberts group, has been transferred to the staff of the parent company, Unilever Ltd.

MR. G. B. SLADE, Solicitor-General in Uganda, is acting as Attorney-General while MR. R. L. E. TRESCHELD undertakes special duties in connexion with the forthcoming report of the Relationship Commission and the Constitutional Conference three months hence.

MR. R. A. NICHOLSON, Finance Minister in Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. NICHOLSON, MR. J. ANSTEY, a director of the Imperial Tobacco Company, and MRS. ANSTEY, and COLONEL L. T. VAN DER POST were among the passengers who arrived in England on Friday in the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

GENERAL SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON—who was raised to the peerage in the Birthday Honour—has joined the board of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., which recently opened a large factory in Rhodesia. He was managing director of the group's South African company before being recalled to the Army in 1940.

SIR SPENCER SUMMERS, Conservative M.P. for Aylesbury, who was visiting Kenya and Rhodesia in connexion with Outward Bound projects, discontinued his journey on learning of the death of his 22-year-old racing motorist son, who died in hospital a few hours after his car crashed during a practice run.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND—who served for some years in Nyasaland as a subaltern in the King's African Rifles—has been appointed chairman of Rothmans of Pall Mall, Ltd., London, chairman of the South African subsidiary, and a director of all the other companies in the Rothman group.

MR. W. J. STOK is now in Mombasa as the first general manager, and a director, of East African Oil Refineries, Ltd., the company registered to establish and operate the new Shell/B.P. refinery at Changamive. Mr. Stok, a Hollander, first joined Shell in 1927. He has served the group in Germany, Italy, Pakistan, and Nigeria.

MR. R. P. VON WITT has been appointed assistant general manager (staff) in the London head office of the Standard Bank, with responsibility for staff arrangements throughout South, Central, and East Africa. He has served in South Africa and the Federation, and for the past year has been assistant to the general manager in Cape Town.

SIR MAURICE DORMAN was received in audience by THE QUEEN last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor-General of Sierra Leone. HER MAJESTY invested him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and LADY DORMAN and he afterwards lunched with THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

MR. GEORGE HINDLEY, of Salisbury, the only Rhodesian attending the second public Relations World Congress in Venice, appealed to the 700 public relations men from 30 countries who attended to give more attention to African problems. He described the need for Africans and Europeans to live side by side as the world's greatest present public relations problem.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping group, has joined the board of Hector Whaling, Ltd., and has been elected chairman of the company, of which LORD ROTHERWICK is now joint deputy chairman, with MR. IAN T. MORROW. MR. G. F. BEDFORD and MR. JAMES A. THOMSON have joined the board. MR. JOHN E. YOUNG continues as managing director.

When the PRIME MINISTER received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge last week, the Orator said that "the adaptability of the captain of the State to the winds of change deserves a double salute of Moore". In presenting SIR ALEXANDER CARR-SAUNDERS for the LL.D. he suggested that perhaps his greatest contribution had been to the new university colleges in Africa, Malaya, and the West Indies.

THE REV. DOUGLAS WEBSTER, for the past eight years education secretary to the Church Missionary Society, has been appointed its theologian-missioner, with the intention that he should spend much of each year in Africa and Asia to give specialized help in the further training of clergy, catechists, and other local church leaders.

THE REV. J. V. TAYLOR, Africa Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, will spend the next five weeks in Kenya and then three weeks in Uganda. He was at one time a missionary in Uganda, and was for four years seconded to the International Missionary Council. He is the author of "The Growth of the Church in Buganda", "Christians in the Copperbelt", and "Christianity and Politics in Africa".

Obituary

PROFESSOR CARL GUSTAV JUNG, the distinguished Swiss psychiatrist, who died a few days ago at the age of 85, made a field study in 1925-26 in the Mount Elgon area of East Africa, his aim being to investigate the psychology of primitive peoples. His companion was the late DR. H. G. BAYNES.

PROFESSOR CHARLOTTE LEUBUSCHER, who has died in London, was a German economist who had made a special study of British Colonial affairs since she arrived in England in 1933. During the war she held research appointments at Nuffield College and the London School of Economics, and then for five years she undertook economic research at the Colonial Office. She was one of the team which collaborated with Lord Hailey on his "African Survey" in the middle thirties and its revision five years ago. She wrote a book on Tanganyika for the Royal Institution of International Affairs.

East African Dinner in London

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE will preside next Thursday at the annual East African Dinner in London, at which the chief guests will be Sir Mortimer Wheeler and Mr. Julius Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanganyika. Applications for tickets (45s) may be made until Saturday to the secretary of the Dinner Club, Miss V. C. Young, c/o East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Mr. E. S. S. Nash

MR. EDGAR SHEPHERD STOW ("GAR") NASH, for the past six years senior aircraft commander of Central African Airways, has been appointed the corporation's manager in South Africa, and will take up his new duties on July 1. Born in the Cape Province in 1919, he was at Rhodes University College until a few months before the outbreak of war in 1939. Then he joined the Royal Air Force, serving in the United Kingdom, Iceland, South Africa, India, the Middle East and the Far East. While on patrol some 500 miles south of Cape Town he sank a German U-boat in 1944. Later he commanded in South Africa, 262 Squadron of the R.A.F., which became the Squadron 35 of the South African Air Force. During the war he won the D.F.C. and A.F.C., and was demobilized as a wing commander. In 22 years of flying Mr. Nash has logged some 13,000 hours in the air.

Lennox-Boyd Trust

LORD BOYD OF MERTON, who as Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd was M.P. for Mid-Bedfordshire from 1931 to 1960, has created the Lennox-Boyd Mid-Bedfordshire Trust to enable young people from his old constituency to undertake voluntary work in education and social service within the Commonwealth. He has covenanted to pay £500 a year after deduction of income tax for the rest of his life to trustees who, in applying the funds, are enjoined to foster the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge for better understanding of the Commonwealth.

Nairobi as Olympic Host

THE SOVIET OLYMPIC COMMITTEE cabled last week to Kenya that Moscow's claim to be host at next year's meeting of the International Olympic Committee would be surrendered in favour of Nairobi. It is at the 1962 meeting that a decision will be taken about the country in which the Olympic Games of 1968 will be held. Kenya and Southern Rhodesia are among the contestants. In Athens this week the I.O.C. will decide whether its next meeting shall be held in Nairobi in the latter part of next year.

300 Not to Retire Immediately

REFERRING TO PRESS REPORTS of his statement that 300 of Uganda's expatriate officials would be retired next month, Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, Minister without Portfolio, has said in the Uganda Legislative Council that what he had meant was that a retirement scheme had been prepared and the Government would be in a position to begin implementing it in July. The number of officials expected to retire under that scheme would be 300.

K.A.R. Gift to the Queen

THE QUEEN is to receive from all ranks, present and past, of the King's African Rifles a bugle brooch in diamonds and emeralds. Her Majesty is Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment.

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Kenya Journalist Sentenced

Forgery of Ostensibly Official Telegrams

MR. IAN MATHESON, a 19-year-old Nairobi journalist was sentenced last week to 18 months' imprisonment for forging and uttering three telegrams referring to the stockpiling of atomic weapons in Kenya and the supply of arms to Katanga.

The telegrams, purporting to be an exchange of messages between the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, and the Colonial Secretary were used by leaders of K.A.N.U. as a basis for allegations which they made in the Legislative Council. Matheson admitted having given them to Mr. Odinga Odinga, vice-president of K.A.N.U., saying that he had done so in the hope of gaining his confidence and obtaining exclusive information.

Mr. Clive Brookes, prosecuting, said that the forgeries could have done enormous damage to Britain and Kenya if not discovered in time. One of the telegrams purported to implicate Mr. Ngala and Mr. Muliro two K.A.D.U. Ministers, but the forgeries as originally prepared by Matheson had implicated Messrs. Gichuru and Mboya, the K.A.N.U. leaders.

"There has been a possible forgery of the original forgeries", Mr. Brookes said, "but not by the accused. He gave the originals to Mr. Odinga, left them with him for a period, and collected them later." Then he went to Kisumu, where he became seriously ill, and made a full statement to the police.

Matheson told the court: "I did not suspect for one minute that the validity of the telegrams would remain unquestioned for long. It started out as a stupid prank, but my behaviour has been used for the machinations of unscrupulous people and a political party."

The magistrate, Mr. E. Trevelyan, said that he would not accept that the whole thing was a prank. Accused had put the documents into the hands of Mr. Odinga and could hardly expect that in the hands of a politician they would be put into the back of a drawer and forgotten.

Secret Negotiations

The telegrams were read to the Legislative Council by the Minister for Legal Affairs when he replied to Opposition allegations that there had been secret negotiations between Britain and the Kenya Government on the stockpiling of nuclear weapons at the Kahawa base and the supply of arms to the Congo from Kenya.

The first telegram, purporting to be from the Governor to Mr. Macleod, asked whether a Katanga request for seven shipments of arms to Elisabethville should be met free of charge; the second, purporting to be from Mr. Macleod, referred to nuclear stockpiles being set up in Kenya; and the third, allegedly from the Governor, spoke of sanctions on the actions of Mr. Odinga in exchange for support for the restriction of information on nuclear stockpiles at Nairobi bases. In two of the telegrams it was stated that Mr. Ngala and Mr. Muliro were studying preliminary proposals.

The Minister warned K.A.N.U. that it was no use condemning violence and subversion and then destroying the effect by inflammatory and irresponsible statements and rabble-rousing.

After Matheson's conviction the *Daily Nation* commented: "The important thing is the revelation of how deeply the worm of Communist intrigue has been allowed to burrow into the body of Kenya; for if ever there was a smear campaign bearing all the hallmarks of Communist intrigue it is this one."

"Red Threat in Kenya" was the headline in the Nairobi *Sunday Post*.

The correspondent in Kenya of the *Guardian*, Mr. Clyde Sanger, cabled on Sunday:—

"Speculation and rumours run in all directions. Investigations are said to have uncovered many documents implicating leading politicians in allegedly subversive acts, and several politicians are expected to be prosecuted as a result. It is promised that the names of two rather unsuccessful political leaders in Uganda and Tanganyika will appear in court evidence of having received Communist money."

Other forged documents attempting to discredit Mboya and Gichuru (later altered to Muliro and Ngala again) in plans to spirit Kenyatta away to unlikely obscurity in Britain have been circulating, together with details of a meeting of the Council of Ministers. A rush is said to have taken place to destroy these incriminating papers before the Special Branch obtained them.

"All this has left a general impression that the three forged cables were simply the visible part of a Communist iceberg

on which some people hoped to wreck the frail craft that is Kenya."

A secret session of the Legislative Council may be held to discuss the Communist threat. When the proposal was made by Mr. Kerjuki Njiru, K.A.N.U. member from Fort Hall, the Speaker replied that it might be of good idea.

In a statement on Monday, Mr. Tom Mboya said that K.A.N.U.'s policy towards the Kahawa military base had not been altered by the case concerning the forged telegrams. His party would continue to press for the closing of all British military bases in the Colony, and Africans would, he said, break up any bases that remained when they gained independence.

A spokesman for East Africa Command pointed out that the £3.5m. station at Kahawa was to be a township to house troops and their families, and was not a military base such as that formerly at Juba.

Mr. Odinga admitted on Monday that copies of the forged telegrams had been taken from him by the police. Police searched his house and offices in Kisumu on Sunday.

Constitutional Advance in Kenya

"We Shall Not Delay" Says Mr. Ngala

A DEBATE on constitutional advance in Kenya will probably be held in the Legislative Council of the Colony this week.

Mr. Ronald Ngala, Leader of Government Business, said recently: "Government's aim is the achievement of full independence in Kenya in the shortest possible time. We do not think in terms of years or conferences. We think in terms of this country's peaceful progress towards independence by those constitutional stages which we are determined will be rapid and which have been shown in other countries as being the best foundation for freedom with social justice and a stable economy."

"To any who believe that Kenya's independence is far away, I say: 'Give us your co-operation, not your pessimism. We shall not falter. We shall not delay'."

Congo Crisis Ending

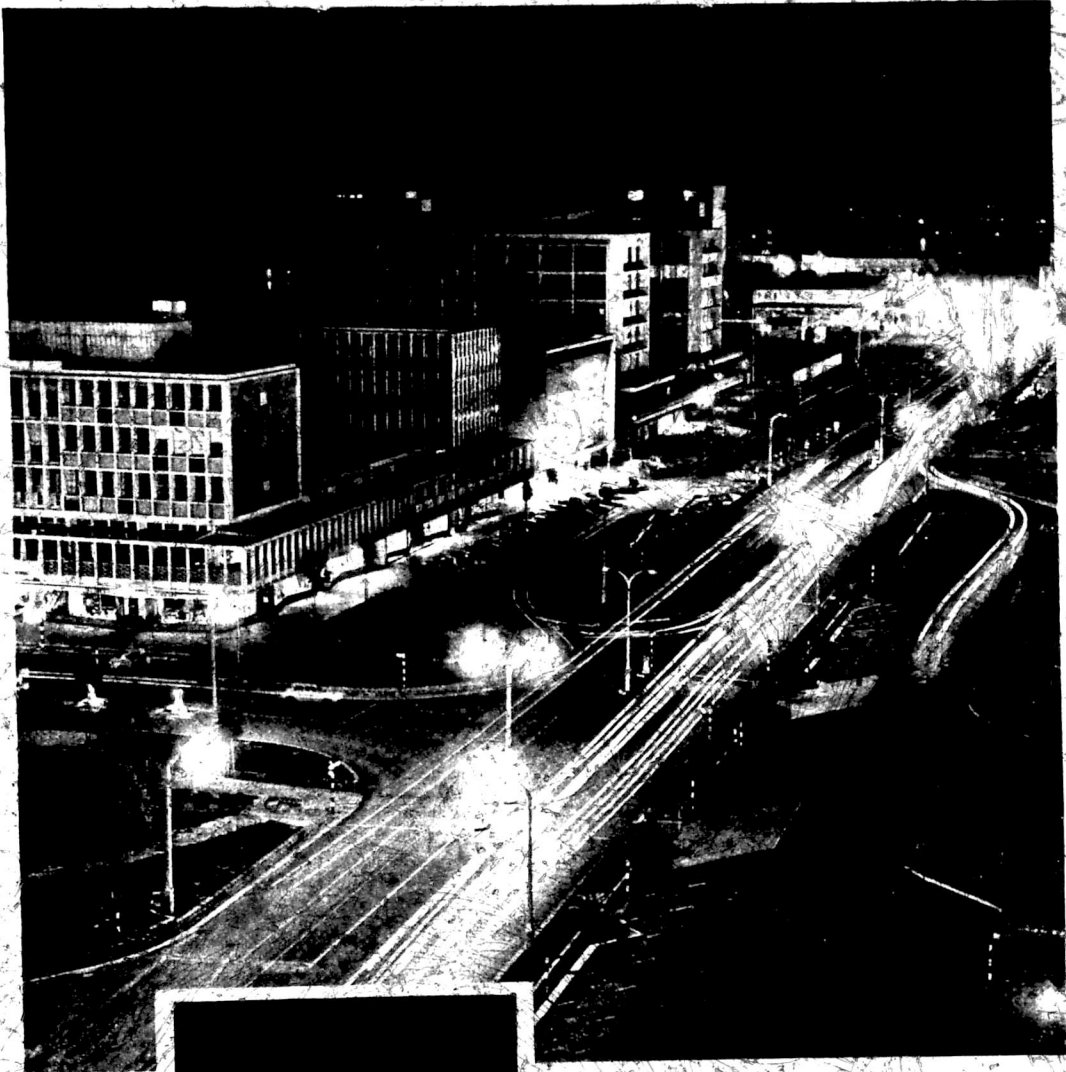
MR. HAMMARSKJÖLD, United Nations Secretary-General, said in New York on Monday that there had been encouraging developments in the Congo recently and that the "grievous stage" was over. The Congolese Parliament was expected to meet soon. Mr. Philippe de Seynes, U.N. Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs, gave details of an agreement on measures to revive the Congo's economy under which the U.N. was contributing an initial instalment of £3.57m. to bolster the Central Government's treasury. The U.N. was intensifying technical assistance and would supply experts in financial administration. He estimated the Congo's monthly budget deficit at between £3m. and £5m.

Plan to "Rescue" Kenyatta

TWENTY-TWO KIKUYU who said that they had been sent by God to rescue Kenyatta were arrested at the week-end six miles from Maralal, where the former Mau Mau leader is under restriction. They were later found guilty at Thomson's Falls of entering a closed district without permits. The seven men in the group were each sentenced to two months' imprisonment and fined £2. Two of the 15 women were each fined £25, and the others £3.

Kikuyu Gang Sentenced

THREE KIKUYU have been sentenced in Nairobi for robbing a young British couple whose home at Limuru they ransacked on March 8. The couple, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony South, from Esher, Surrey, locked themselves in a bedroom while the gang stole property worth about £350. Two of the men were sentenced to three years' imprisonment and the third to two and a half years.



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Tanganyika and the High Commission

ON MONDAY NEXT another conference will open in London (this time at 10 Carlton House Terrace) under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary. It will be attended by delegations from Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and the East Africa High Commission, and an observer from Zanzibar.

At the Tanganyika Constitutional Conference in Dar es Salaam in March the Government of Tanganyika expressed the wish to continue participation in the common services provided by the East Africa High Commission, and has since been considering ways in which this may be done in a manner compatible with the country's sovereignty. It was also agreed that further discussions on this and other matters which will have to be covered in the independence Constitution, including financial matters and the question of the defence forces, should take place in London in the second half of June.

Afro-Shirazi Plan Boycott

THE AFRO-SHIRAZI PARTY which constitutes the Opposition in the newly-elected Zanzibar Legislative Council, having won 10 of the 23 seats in the recent elections, announced early this week that it will boycott the Council's proceedings in protest against "indiscriminate and arbitrary" arrests since the election riots.

By Wednesday last week order had been restored, but a curfew was still in force and patrols by the King's African Rifles and Kenya Police general service unit were continuing. The death toll has reached 66, and the latest figure for arrests was 1,205.

Mr. Robertson, the Chief Secretary, said that among those arrested was a substantial number of habitual criminals. "It is completely inaccurate to regard race as the only source of trouble," he said. "Politics played a big part." Added to the election excitement was a criminal hoodlumism which took advantage of the circumstances.

The correspondent of the *Observer* cabled on Saturday:— "The tensions which have been responsible for 65 known deaths since the elections are far from over. As the island returns to a surface normality they have merely gone underground.

"One hundred and fifty-nine people have so far been arrested for suspected murder. More than 3,000 refugees continue to resist the persuasion of the authorities to return to their homes. Remembering the savagery that led to the slaughter of whole Arab households a number may never go back at all.

"The most far-reaching effects, however, are likely to be external—a threat to the unity of the whole pan-African independence movement. The Afro-Shirazi Party, whose adherents appear responsible for most of the killings, are almost hysterical in their denunciation of President Nasser and the United Arab Republic.

"The Zanzibar Nationalist Party, enjoying the prestige of having restrained their members from revenge, refrain from attacking personalities but are bent on destroying African racialism."

Queen's Commendation for Pilot

CAPTAIN J. P. CUNNINGHAM, chief pilot of East African Airways' DC3s., has the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Services in the air. The citation describes him as "a most able and experienced pilot, who as flight captain both supervised and participated in the successful airlift of Belgian refugees from the Congo; 45 such flights were made by East African aircraft under his command."

At the age of 18 he joined the R.A.F. in 1940, and was among the first group of pupils selected for training in the U.S.A., where he later acted as an instructor of British and American cadets. During the North African campaign he served with 43 Squadron until he was promoted a flight commander in 72 Squadron in France in 1944. During the last year of the war he was a test pilot. He joined E.A.A. in 1950.

N.D.P. Leader in London

MR. MORTON MALIANGA, vice-president of the National Democratic Party, arrived in London by air from Southern Rhodesia on Sunday to make "an eleventh-hour appeal" to Mr. Macmillan to intervene in the drafting of Southern Rhodesia's new Constitution. He told reporters: "This may be our last resort. We dread what is going to happen if the Constitution is not approved by the majority of the people."

Because of the ban on political meetings in the rural areas the N.D.P. had been unable to consult its followers in the country on the proposals, he said. If he saw the Prime Minister he would ask him to secure the removal of these restrictions.

In Salisbury on Sunday a near-riot developed when Mr. Michael Mawema and Mr. Patrick Matimba tried to launch the Zimbabwe Party with a Press conference in Harare African township. The two men were beaten, kicked, butted, and spat upon by supporters of the N.D.P. They were rescued by a police car, which was stoned by the crowd, and eventually held their conference at the police station.

Mr. Mawema, founder and first president of the N.D.P., resigned from that party last week after he had been suspended as chairman of its Highfields branch. He is to be the new party's general secretary, while Mr. Matimba is to be the president.

For the second Sunday in succession a group of Africans were turned away from a service at Salisbury's Dutch Reformed Church.

Another group of African, Asian and Coloured "citizens against the colour bar" tried unsuccessfully on Saturday to enter three Salisbury hotels which admit whites only.

Proposals to amend the Land Apportionment Act were tabled in the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly last week. They include provisions to make 7m. acres of agricultural land available to Africans in addition to the 42m. already allocated to their use. Of the 48m. acres at present allocated to Europeans, 2m. acres are to be transferred to the African category. Another 5m. will be designated "unreserved" land, which can be owned or occupied by people of any race.

Provision is made also for multi-racial clubs and industrial sites in European areas and for multi-racial schools in either European or African areas.

S. Rhodesian Constitution

(Concluded from page 1087)

Under the new proposals Southern Rhodesia will be free to make amendments to any sections of the Constitution without reference to the United Kingdom, with the exception of amendments which would affect: (a) the position of the Sovereign and the Governor; (b) the right of the United Kingdom Government to safeguard the position regarding international obligations, or undertakings given by the Government of Southern Rhodesia in respect of loans under the Colonial Stock Acts.

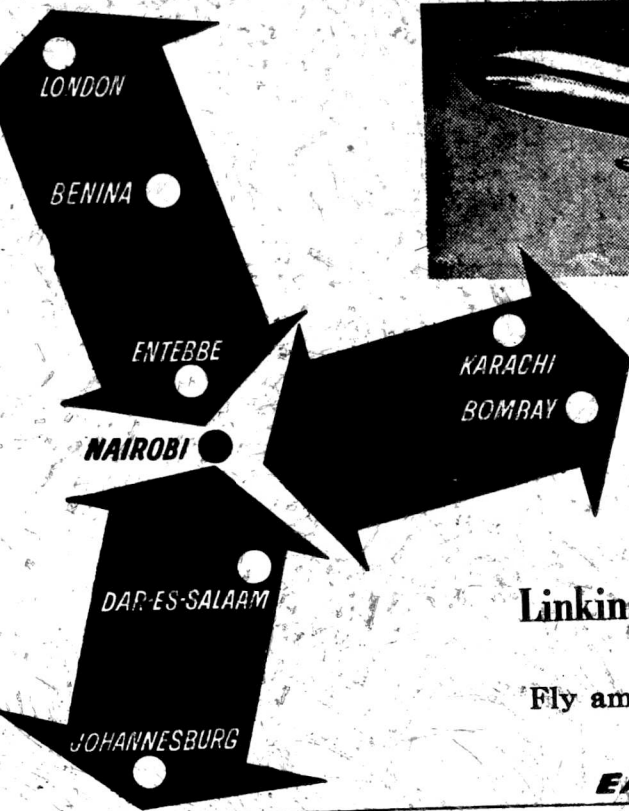
With the exception of certain basic clauses, the Legislative Assembly will be empowered to amend any other section of the Constitution by a two-thirds majority of its total membership.

The above-mentioned basic clauses are those which relate to the Declaration of Rights, appeals to the Privy Council, the Constitutional Council, the judiciary, the security of Civil Service pensions, and the provisions governing amendment of the Constitution itself.

For the amendment of these basic clauses, it will be necessary, in addition to the two-thirds majority of the Assembly, to obtain the agreement of each of the four principal racial communities (i.e., European, African, Asian and Coloured). Each community will reach its decision by a simple majority of votes in a separate referendum. All registered voters will be entitled to vote, but until there are 50,000 Africans registered as voters, Africans over 21 years of age, who have completed a course of primary education of prescribed standard, will be entitled to vote in the African referendum.

Alternatively, if it so decides by a two-thirds majority, the Legislative Assembly may, instead of referring the issue to a referendum, seek the approval of the U.K. Government for the constitutional changes they desire. The U.K. Government will, however, be at liberty to decline to give a decision if they consider that it would be more appropriate for the issue to be decided by a referendum.

Southern Rhodesia's referendum on the constitutional proposals will be held on July 26, it was announced in Salisbury on Tuesday.



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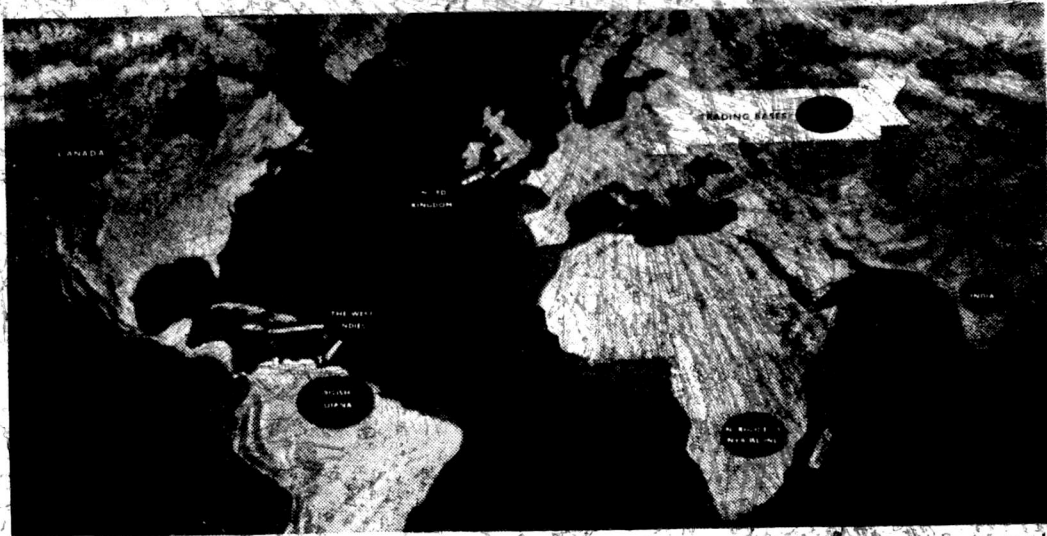
Anyone with interests in these areas—whether resident or traveller, businessman or tourist—is invited to consult us.

**THE STANDARD BANK
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

Agents and correspondents throughout the world





THE BOOKER GROUP

Agriculture, Shopkeeping and Wholesale Distribution,
Shipping, Rum, Engineering, and Light Industries

Statement by Mr. David Powell, F.C.A.
Deputy Chairman of Booker Brothers,
McConnell & Co Ltd

OUR CHAIRMAN, SIR JOCK CAMPBELL, has not yet fully recovered from his illness, so this year I am writing the statement which is normally written by Sir Jock. Since our last annual general meeting Mr. A. R. Woolley, D.O., and Mr. Peter Parker, M.V.O., have joined the Booker board.

shares for cash, the total ordinary dividend has been increased in every year but one. This has been possible, because, on the whole, we have been able to keep a balance between money used in established profit-earning businesses, in extensions to them, and in the acquisition or building of new businesses.

by our operations in British Guiana, the West Indies, and Central Africa. The peoples of these areas are racing towards self-government. Such progress is both inevitable and desirable and in the long run independence will stimulate economic activity and thus bring fresh opportunities for companies operating in these new and industrially growing communities. But in the short term it seems possible that the birth-pains of these emergent nations, may, in some cases, change the pattern of training and profit earning to which our businesses operating within their borders are accustomed.

However, we are continuing to back our faith in the future of the emergent countries by making new investments in them while keeping a balance over the Group as a whole by enlarging our complementary interests in the industrially more advanced countries.

There is understandable concern at events in some territories in the Caribbean and in Africa, but now, if ever, is the time when enterprise needs strong nerves. We who do business from the industrially ad-

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The net trading profit of the Booker Group in 1960 after tax and all charges was £1,344,693, compared with £1,238,751 in 1959. In addition there were capital profits of £123,071, against £160,224 in 1959. Your directors are recommending a final ordinary dividend of 8d per share free of income tax, making 1s for the year, an increase of 10%.

The Group has continued to expand, and during the last ten years, while there has been no issue of

THE IMPACT OF INDEPENDENCE

If we only had to cope with the relatively straightforward hazards of normal business life I would have no fears that Bookers would continue to go from strength to strength and that profits would continue to increase. Indeed, I have no doubt whatever that we shall, over the years, continue to earn an acceptable return on the money entrusted to us. But it would be wrong not to sound a note of caution about some aspects of our business during the next year or two.

Over half the profits of the Booker Group in 1960 were earned

This is an abridgment of Mr. Powell's full statement.

wanted countries must make it clear to the peoples and politicians of the newly independent or emerging nations in which we operate that we understand and accept that these countries must fashion their own destinies and that in the last analysis it is for them to decide how far firms financed from abroad can successfully continue to do business in them.

Companies like Bookers have much to offer in the way of capital, technical skills and hard-earned experience, and it is to the advantage of everyone that they should be used. If good economic and commercial relationships are not maintained and strengthened there can be no doubt whatever that the yawning gap between the economically mature countries and the rest will widen—and this would be in nobody's interest.

ADVANCES IN SOCIAL POLICY

We believe it is the desirable pattern for any company in any country that the business should mainly be run by the people of the country, and that promotions too should mainly come from within. But how far and how quickly the first of these policies can be implemented of course depends on the available supply of local people with the necessary qualifications and experience, and this helps to account for the high priority which training has in all our activities.

There have also been some outstanding advances made in industrial and community relations and conditions of service in the past year. The agreements with the sugar workers union in British Guiana provided substantial increases in wage rates, and new ground will be broken through the introduction this year of a comprehensive contributory pension scheme for some 20,000 Guianese. There has been a "new deal" giving more security and better pay to waterfront workers in Georgetown. A contributory medical insurance scheme for Georgetown employees and their families covering nearly 7,000 people and a supplementary works pension scheme for the engineering companies in the United Kingdom have also been introduced.

We also believe that when the circumstances are suitable it is desirable that local people, particularly employees, should be able to invest in the companies which form part of their communities. In Canada 15%

of the shares in Prairie Pacific Distributors, the new parent company for all our Western Canadian companies are now owned by employees. In British Guiana both employees and the public have bought shares in Guiana Industrial and Commercial Investments, a company formed in 1960 which owns 10% of the shares of our companies there.

AGRICULTURE IN BRITISH GUIANA, THE WEST INDIES AND AFRICA

Our agricultural operations are becoming more diverse, instead of being concentrated almost solely in sugar growing and manufacture in British Guiana.

The weather in 1960 was exceptionally favourable for sugar growing and harvesting in British Guiana. A record crop of over 270,000 tons was produced on the estates for which Bookers are responsible—nearly 20,000 tons more than the former record crop of 1958.

We were fortunate to receive some additional temporary quota allocations, including a new outlet for 24,000 tons in the favourably priced United States market. Attractive though such windfall additions to our revenue might seem, the free world market price at which we sold over one-third of our sugar last year remained at a wholly unprofitable level and sugar profits were very little better than those earned in 1959, still only representing one-fifth of the profits of the Group after tax. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement remains the prop and stay of British Guiana's sugar industry, and our first priorities must ever be the vital markets of the United Kingdom and Canada.

There are now 185 acres of tea planted at Chombe, our tea estate in northern Nyasaland, and we expect to have 500 acres planted by the 1963-64 season. Our factory should start manufacture at the end of this year, and we hope later to encourage local Africans to grow tea for processing in it.

At our pilot project in Nigeria the experimental plots reaped so far have indicated that satisfactory yields of sugar can be expected. The final decision whether to go ahead with a full-scale project will be taken in June with our partners, the Federal and Northern Regional Governments and the Northern Region Development Corporation. If the decision is favourable the

next step will be to set up a Nigerian company in which we shall have a minority shareholding and which we shall serve as managing agents.

In Jamaica during 1960 we acquired a 55% interest in Inneswood Estate, Limited. This is a medium-sized estate, having made an average crop of about 15,000 tons of sugar in recent years. The estate's crop in 1960 was an all-time record of 19,000 tons, but in terms of total Booker Group assets employed and profits earned this venture is still of course small.

SHOPS AND WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION IN FOUR CONTINENTS

For our shops and wholesale distributive companies 1960 was a year of consolidation, although their total profits, which provided two-fifths of total Booker Group profits, were a little better than in 1959. Such expansion as did take place was mainly in Western Canada, where our Prairie Pacific Distributors group of wholesale companies sell motor-car parts and some domestic appliances and sporting goods, operating from the head of the Lakes to the Pacific. Bookers Stores in British Guiana did particularly well and achieved record sales and profits.

In Northern Rhodesia, Campbell Booker Carter (Central Africa) had a very much better year, in both sales and profits, rewarding their management and staffs for all their hard work during the past difficult years. In Nyasaland, The London & Blantyre Company had another troublesome year, although profits were better than in 1959. In Trinidad our two department store companies and our retail drug company together again earned useful profits.

Our wholesale and retail businesses in London and the Home Counties had a better year than in 1959 and the improvement continues in 1961.

Our buying, shipping, confirming and agency companies in London, British Guiana, Trinidad and Central Africa again provided sizeable profits and a high return on Group capital employed.

During the last twelve months I have visited all these companies in Canada, Central Africa, the Caribbean and England. I was much encouraged by all that I saw.

SATISFACTORY SHIPPING PROFITS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC

Our shipping interests based on Liverpool, Georgetown, and Port of Spain improved in 1960 on the good

(Continued overleaf)

results of the previous year. Their contribution to Booker Group profits represented about one-tenth of the whole, but we hope in the future to add to the number of ships employed and further expand our other shipping activities.

A third new ship of about 1,000-ton cargo capacity for our United Kingdom coasting business is on order for delivery in December, 1961. Plans are also going forward for enlarging our Caribbean coasting fleet. Our new 10,000-ton bulk sugar carrier, m.v. *Booker Venture* is now plying between the West Indies, North America and the United Kingdom, and the new bulk sugar storage and loading plant on the Demerara River in British Guiana was opened earlier this year.

ANOTHER GOOD YEAR FOR RUM

The trade done by our Rum group in 1960 again constituted a record, and contributed rather more than one-tenth of total Booker Group profits.

The new distillery at Innswood Estate in Jamaica will make an important contribution to the constituent elements of United Rum Merchants' *Lemon Hart* and *Red Heart* Jamaica rums. Our Demerara rums continue to make most satisfactory headway. More *Tia Maria* liqueur was again sold; it is already one of the leading liqueurs in the United Kingdom, and its popularity is now spreading rapidly in North America.

LIGHT INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCE

The operations of the variegated group of companies covered by Bookers Industrial Holdings made a modest contribution in 1960 to total Booker Group profits. This contribution was, however, satisfactory both in the light of the capital employed and the inevitable losses incurred in beginning to build up our new company in Trinidad—Caribbean Printers—where we are in partnership with Brown Knight & Truscott.

Much of the business of this part of our Group, however, remains that of developing successful light industries in British Guiana—such as printing, drug manufacture, box-making, stockfeed, and balata.

INTENSE ACTIVITY IN BOOKERS ENGINEERING HOLDINGS

Production in our Engineering businesses is fast increasing and expansion is rapid—and so far the expansion has not prejudiced the efficiency of production. Our Engineering group contributed only one-sixth to total Booker Group profits, but it is at present growing faster than any other of our six functional groups. Its profits, moreover, represented a high return on Booker capital currently employed in Engineering.

Bookers Sugar Machinery Group, George Fletcher of Derby and Duncan Stewart of Glasgow, achieved record new orders and output, of which the proportion represented by exports was more than half the total sugar machinery exported from the United Kingdom in 1960. Productive capacity was increased, and George Fletcher also made encouraging progress in the development of a new type of hydraulic roof support for the coal-mining industry.

The sugar machinery manufacturer now has to take into account the natural trend for sugar-producing countries to establish their own sugar machinery manufacturing industries. To conform with this trend, we are developing technical collaborations in Africa and the Far East, and, through our partnership in India with the Sawhney family, building Triveni, our new sugar machinery manufacturing works near Allahabad. The factory is planned to start operations by the end of 1961.

Orders received by Sigmund Pumps were half as much again as those received in 1959 and exports doubled. The works were extended and the new foundry came into full operation. Output of *ThermoPak* accelerator pumps, which maintain their lead in the central-heating market, continues to increase rapidly.

Moreover, we have just made a bid for the Pulsometer Engineering Company. We should know the outcome by the time of our annual general meeting. If the bid is accepted we shall—after transferring part of the Pulsometer Group to G. & J. Wear Holdings—take over the Pulsometer name and the Reading pump factory. In that event our Engineering group's profitable pump-manufacturing operations would be substantially expanded.

During 1960 International Boilers and Radiators began production in their new factory catering for the domestic-heating market of this

country which, we think, has particularly good prospects for growth.

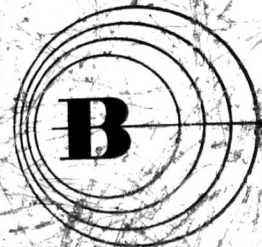
A partnership, which takes Bookers as manufacturers on the Continent of Europe for the first time was entered into with *Société Anonyme des Gaz Industriels (SOGAZ)* for the manufacture of central-heating boilers in Belgium for sale in the Common Market.

OUR FUTURE PROSPECTS

If in the next year or two the trend of events beyond our control turns out to be more favourable than I have suggested, I am sure shareholders will understand why I have felt it my duty now to point to the unfavourable possibilities while at the same time drawing attention to the many developments which are undoubtedly favourable. Our great strength, of course, lies in the courage, adaptability and skill of all my friends and colleagues in our companies everywhere. They provide the rock on which we can depend and build.

The sixty-first annual general meeting will be held at the London Chamber of Commerce, 69, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, at 12 noon on Tuesday, July 4, 1961.

Readers are invited to apply to the Secretary, Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co. Limited, Bucklersbury House, Cannon Street, E.C.4, for copies of the Report and Accounts and the *Review of the Year*, in which Mr. Powell's statement appears and which illustrates the products and services of the Booker Group.



Company Report

Chairman's Statement: **ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**
Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

Urgent Need of Republic Is to Restore Overseas Confidence

GRAVE RACIAL PROBLEMS INSURMOUNTABLE UNLESS LIVING STANDARDS RISE

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer Discusses the Challenge to South Africa

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

THE accounts of the Corporation reflect at once a successful year's operations and the anxieties of investors about the future. The continued expansion of the major industries in which we are interested brought about a very important rise in our investment income, which, at £8,159,327, exceeded the previous year's figure of £7,053,463 by no less than 15.7 per cent. As a result of political factors, however, the market value of our quoted holdings fell by 23 per cent. during the year, from £129,938,543 to £99,828,153. Largely in consequence of this, the opportunities for the favourable realization of shareholdings were very few, and it was necessary to write down many investments. The result was that, while in 1959 there was a net profit of £413,600 from realization of investments after providing for all amounts written off, in 1960, by contrast, profits from realization of investments were less by £1,189,612 than the amount required for writing down purposes. This marked reverse in an important part of our operations — an adverse swing of £1,603,212 — more than offset the increase in our dividend income. However, a consequential decrease in the amount required for taxation, together with increased revenue from certain other sources, resulted in the net consolidated profit, at £7,844,000, being greater by £113,000 than the previous year's figure. In the difficult circumstances, this must, I think be regarded as a very satisfactory result.

Withdrawal of Capital

The severe fall in share prices to which I have referred was caused in the main by heavy selling of South African shares by investors outside the country. In total, the net withdrawal of foreign capital during 1960 was about £80 million. Since the end of the year this trend has continued.

A capital inflow on a fairly large scale is essential if we are to realize the country's full economic potential. The falling-off and, more recently, the reversal of this inflow are already seriously retarding new development and must, if not arrested, threaten the living standards of the people.

The evaporation of overseas confidence in South Africa is a matter of particular concern to the Anglo American Corporation. The raising of new risk

capital from the public for our enterprises has become much more difficult, and for the time being we shall have to rely principally on our own resources, supplemented where possible by such sums as may prudently be raised by way of loans. Fortunately, the resources of our group are considerable.

Western Deep Levels, Limited, is an interesting example. This company of our group is engaged in the largest individual gold mining project ever undertaken in South Africa. In spite of the fact that development results from the property have been entirely satisfactory, and its future prospects are generally regarded as excellent, there was plainly no possibility of raising large sums from the public shareholders. Nevertheless, an offer of shares to raise £8.4 million was made to shareholders and underwritten by the Anglo American Corporation and its associates in the clear knowledge that public support was not to be expected. In the result, including underwriting, approximately £6,610,000 of the issue was subscribed by Anglo American Corporation and companies closely associated with it, and approximately £1,450,000 by other mining groups for whose support we are very grateful. Only some £340,000 of the issue was subscribed by the general public.

We are fully satisfied with the long-term prospects of this large investment, but it is worth pointing out that if we had not had sufficient cash resources and the necessary confidence in the future of the mine and of the country to follow the course we have done, there would have been no alternative but to close down this huge project with all its potentialities for the economic development of the country. We shall approach all our new enterprises in the same spirit as we tackled (and shall continue to tackle) the affairs of Western Deep Levels, Limited; but it is obvious that this implies a conservative dividend policy in the group and, possibly a slower rate of advance than we would have liked to see. There can be little doubt that these factors, making for a more cautious policy in our group, apply with at least equal force to the business community as a whole.

The continued outflow of foreign capital from South Africa with its drain on the country's reserves has now forced the Government — which all last year persisted in an expansionist economic policy — to tighten import and currency controls drastically and to take steps to restrict the supply of credit. It is deplorable that in a

country with an economy as basically sound as South Africa's, such "war-time" measures should be necessary. It must, however, be agreed that in the situation that had been allowed to develop, these steps were unavoidable and, as interim measures, right. It is quite impossible, however, to find a long-term solution to our problems along these lines. What we are suffering from is not any unreasonable disparity between our exports and imports—indeed, South Africa's current account with the world outside is absolutely sound—but a flight of capital occasioned by a crisis of confidence. Confidence is not restored by strict controls—quite the reverse in fact—and the best that can be hoped from these measures is that they may give us time, if we are wise, to tackle the social, human, and political problems that are the real causes of our difficulties. If these basic matters are not faced up to and confidence restored, we will only be able to protect our external balance of payments at the cost of stagnation in the economic life of the country.

Events in the Federation

The economy of the Federation has also been seriously affected by political events, and here, too, the authorities have recently applied strict measures of exchange control. There are, however, important differences between the Federation and South Africa in regard to both the nature of the economic difficulties and the political problems that lie behind them. In these testing times, the economic advantages of the federal structure have shown up to great advantage.

During 1960 the foreign assets of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland ranged between £33.9 million and £47.9 million, and in the middle of May of this year stood at £41.1 million. These figures are, in the circumstances, impressive, and the currency restrictions which have been applied were presumably intended as a precautionary measure to make sure that, if the stable door had to be bolted, the horse would be on the right side of it. In so far as there has been reason for concern about the Federation's balance of payments, it has arisen not—as in South Africa—from a withdrawal of foreign capital through the Stock Exchange, which in the comparatively undeveloped state of the Rhodesian capital market would not have been possible, but from the apprehension that some Rhodesians would wish to realize their assets in cash and transfer it abroad on account of their fears about (amongst other factors) the consequences of British policy in Northern Rhodesia.

The racial situation in South Africa and that in the Federation are, of course, in many ways similar, but, as the point I have just mentioned illustrates, there are also basic differences between them. Both countries are deeply influenced by the far-reaching political changes that have taken place further north in Africa.

Obviously, these changes were bound to bring great pressure to bear on South Africa and the Federation to work out liberal solutions to their racial problems; and this the Federation is showing itself willing to do. But, in the Federation, African ambitions have gone much further than that. The Federal Constitution and that of each of its constituent territories have, in terms of a long-standing agreement, come up for review.

Oscillation by British Government

Even in the most favourable circumstances the revision of the constitution of any State is likely to arouse suspicions and antagonisms. In the Federation, the circumstances were far from favourable; and African politicians in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia would like to bring Federation to an end in order to be able to develop their countries as purely African states on the model of

other Commonwealth territories in West and East Africa.

The British Government, which retains ultimate responsibility in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has appeared to oscillate between, on the one hand, an inclination to meet these African nationalist aspirations in the same way as it has elsewhere, and, on the other hand, a sense of its undertakings to support the development of the Federation as a multi-racial State. This ambiguity in British policy is a serious misfortune. And when it is realized that there is a substantial body of white opinion which reacts to extreme African demands with an intransigent defence of white privilege, it will be obvious that the task of building a united nation on the basis of racial partnership is far from easy. I am convinced that it can be done, and that it is something infinitely well worth doing. Much will depend on whether the moderates on both sides of the colour line who are working for racial co-operation and national unity receive the sympathy and support they deserve.

The Challenge to South Africa

It is idle to contend that the dislike of South Africa's policies abroad arises merely from misunderstanding. Certainly there is much ignorance and confusion about the nature and the complexity of the country's problems and an unwillingness to give credit for what is being done in South Africa—which is considerable—for the benefit of the non-Europeans. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the South African Government has been at great pains and considerable expense to explain its policies overseas and, recently, the Prime Minister himself put his case at the highest level and with conspicuous ability—but without effect. The truth is that the fundamental principle upon which South African policy is at present based is morally unacceptable to practically all the nations of the world, European as well as non-European. No amount of provision of social services for non-Europeans, no amount of development in the Native reserves, nor the granting of local self-government or even full independence in African tribal areas will reconcile the world to a policy under which African, Indian, and Coloured people, no matter how high their individual capacity or character may be, are denied, on grounds of race and colour alone, rights of citizenship in the country in which they live.

It is regrettable but, in the circumstances of South Africa, scarcely surprising that Africans should look for remedies for their grievances by irregular means such as strikes and boycotts. But such action is extremely dangerous, not only because of its economic consequences but because it undermines law and order and threatens the normal processes through which a civilized state operates. I have no doubt that at present the Government is capable of controlling the situation by force. Perhaps it can be held in this way for a long time, but only at the cost of a perpetuation of racial conflict, which must become progressively more embittered. And while this conflict lasts, it will be impossible to restore confidence in the future of the country, and the economy will be threatened with stagnation.

Race Relations in Industry

The responsibility for improving race relations in the political sphere lies essentially with the Government, but some initiative in removing grievances and in fostering goodwill can be taken within industry itself. The relationship between African wages and productivity offers scope for continuing study of how it may be

possible to increase wages without adversely affecting the delicately-balanced structure of local industry. While we do not anticipate that the economic circumstances of the gold mining industry, with an unchanging price for its product and an unchecked rise in working costs, will offer scope for dramatic changes, it is our intention to pursue investigations in the hope that, between these harsh millstones, some way can be found of giving adequate increased recognition to higher skills and improving efficiencies amongst our African employees.

There are, moreover, certain fundamental aspects of labour relations which have not received the attention they deserve in their application to our labour forces. At present we house, feed, and look after our African employees, from medical and social points of view extremely well. Indeed, there are few industries in the world that give the careful attention we do to these subjects. But I feel we can go further. By aptitude testing, training and placement procedures, a reasonable degree of equity and efficiency is achieved today, but if we are to achieve higher levels of productivity, greater attention must be given to the abilities, personal needs, inclinations and aspirations of individual Africans.

Resources of Goodwill

Viewed against the tremendous problems that face South Africa, these aims and what they can achieve may

seem relatively unimportant. They affect only a limited number of people and in a limited number of ways. They offer no solution to the major problems that face our country. I hold the view, however, that these major problems depend for their solution, much more than is generally recognized, first upon the establishment on the personal level of attitudes of respect and affection for people of other races; secondly, on the extension of these attitudes on to the level of industrial and other organizations; and, only thirdly, on political policy.

There are, unfortunately, many pessimists of all races who believe that the differences between our peoples are too great to admit of compromise. But in spite of all the mistakes and missed opportunities of the past, there are undoubtedly great resources of goodwill, and it is still generally accepted that co-operation between black and white is essential for the happiness and security of all South Africans. I believe that, by our policies and our practice, we in the Anglo American Corporation have been able to do something and may be able to do more to foster and sustain inter-racial understanding and sympathy, and to keep open the possibility of a solution to our problems based not on superior force but on compromise and reason.

Copies of the complete statement are obtainable from the London office of the corporation, 40, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.A.

Company Report

James Finlay & Company Limited

Interests in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Kenya and Rhodesia

SIR JAMES JONES'S STATEMENT

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF JAMES FINLAY AND COMPANY LIMITED, will be held in Glasgow on June 29.

SIR JAMES JONES, C.I.E., the chairman of the company, writes *inter alia*, in his statement circulated with the report and accounts:

The net trading profit was £182,023 after providing for a substantial loss in East Pakistan, as against £235,054 in the preceding year. The income from investments amounted to £524,837, as compared with £452,804 in 1959. We have set aside £370,000 for taxation, £10,000 to the reserve for staff allowances, and have appropriated £60,000 to the revenue general reserve.

After paying an interim dividend of 3% on the ordinary stock last December, we declared a second interim dividend of 8%, and we have added £46,960 to the balance in profit and loss account.

During the year the Inland Revenue sanctioned an increase in the pension fund payable by superannuation funds approved under Section 379 of the Income Tax Act 1952. In order to bring our company's superannuation fund into line, a payment of £56,467 became necessary and has been taken from the balance at profit and loss account carried forward from the previous year.

In the balance sheet there are some substantial changes, notably in the amounts shown against bank

overdrafts and sundry creditors on the one hand and in stocks and sundry debtors on the other. The increases represent for the most part trading balances in tea and jute and for all practical purposes cancel each other out. Under fixed assets is included the cost of new office premises for our Chittagong branch amounting to £65,460—this was a long overdue development as our staff had hitherto worked under very difficult conditions in an old and inconvenient leased building. Another item worthy of note was about £42,000 for buildings and machinery at Deanston Works.

The settlement of the taxation position of earlier years is being kept prominently before us, and during the latter part of 1960 definite progress in this connexion was made in India and Pakistan. It is hoped that it will be possible at an early date to make some advance towards finalization of certain of the assessments in the United Kingdom.

The Outlook for Tea

In my statement last year I referred to conditions of drought which prevailed during the spring of 1960 in the tea growing districts of North India and East Pakistan. Unfortunately, the effect on the tea crops was even worse than had been anticipated, and, in consequence, the returns from some areas show a marked falling off when compared with the previous year. Prices were quite well maintained latterly, but of course the smaller crops cost considerably more per pound to produce.

In South India and in Ceylon the weather was more favourable and generally the estates yielded good crops.

Last year I expressed the view that the periodic scares concerning over-production had been overstated, and I indicated that, with the increases in consumption which had taken place, a favourable market could be expected in the ensuing months. My hopes for a reasonable market were realized, but a new and authoritative voice has recently been heard on the subject of trends and prospects for the tea industry.

As stockholders may have read in the Press, the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, in a Commodity bulletin issued last year, predicted that there will be an annual world surplus of tea of about 100 million lb. by 1965 if production and consumption trends continue to follow the present pattern. There has been little change in the overall position during the year, and present stocks in London amount to 161.6 million lb. against 162.1 million lb. a year ago. Nevertheless, the figures used by the F.A.O. in their calculation seem conservative, though they do include the heavy provision of 110 to 132 million lb. as the anticipated exports from the mainland of China to the Western World, which is approximately double the present rate.

Need to Renew International Tea Agreement

This seems to me to be one of the main imponderables, another being the expected further increases in tea production in Latin America, and we must hope that there will be no great flood of tea from these sources to dislocate the market and the industry as a whole. Whatever views may be held on the calculations contained in the F.A.O. Bulletin, there is no doubt that the conclusions reached once again underline the urgent need to secure a renewal of the International Tea Agreement, so that the machinery may be available, in the event of need, to bring about some measure of control. Unfortunately, the advocates of renewal have still made no headway, but their efforts will not be relaxed.

It is said that India's third five-year plan contemplates a target outturn of 900 million lb. of tea by 1966, against the present outturn of about 750 million lb. I cannot believe that an increase in annual yield of 150 million lb. can be secured in the next five years, and in the context of the F.A.O. Bulletin it does not seem that such a big increase would in fact be desirable either in India's or the industry's best interests unless consumption can be very appreciably increased during the same period by intensive propaganda.

African Highlands Produce Company

The African Highlands Produce Company, Limited, in which your company has a two-sevenths interest, has done well during the year and, in spite of development costs, has paid a dividend of 10% in respect to 1960.

Developments in Kenya have been fully reported in the Press over the past twelve months, and our representatives in that country have little to add to the information which has already been made available. I am still of the opinion that, with goodwill on all sides, we can continue to develop successfully; but, of course, stockholders will realize that a great deal must depend upon the establishment of the new Kenya Government, whom we all wish the best of good fortune.

Portents Favourable in Rhodesia

The Eastern Highlands of Rhodesia Plantations (Private) Limited, in which we also have a stake, has continued to develop to our satisfaction. The crop last year was increased, and prices have been very well

maintained. The property is still as a whole in a state of immaturity, but portents are favourable and we believe that this can be a very successful venture.

Trade and Agencies

In October and November of last year a series of severe cyclones struck Chittagong and its neighbourhood and caused, I regret to say, heavy loss of life and much material damage and the disruption of communications. It was a great relief to me to learn that none of our staff suffered personal injury. The recovery of the essential services such as water, electricity and transport was a triumph for the Governor, Lieut-General Azam Khan, whose personality and drive achieved wonders.

With one exception our branches overseas made profits, some a little better and some not quite so good as in the previous year. In the case of Calcutta, where a loss resulted, was largely due to payments to certain members of the staff who became redundant under a re-organization scheme which was put into effect in an endeavour to improve the efficiency of the branch. I am hopeful that the loss made in 1960 will be a "once and for all" one and will not recur in the future. I feel sure that the overall result of our trading and agency work in 1961 will be as good as, if not better than, that achieved in the past year.

I again take this opportunity to draw to your attention to the products of George Payne & Company, Limited, in which we have a substantial interest and to which reference is made in the illustrations attached to the back of the annual report.

Our interests are widely spread and considerably diversified and I look forward with confidence to better times ahead. The company was founded in 1750 as a private concern; it was made public in 1924 and has had an unbroken dividend report.

Public-Spirited Staff

To conclude, it is my duty and my pleasure to express the thanks of the board to all our staffs at our many branches overseas and to our staff and the workers in our mills in this country. The directors are appreciative of the loyal service given by all.

Members of the company's staff have played a prominent part in the activities of the various industrial and commercial bodies with which we are connected, and it may interest stockholders to hear of some of the appointments held at one time or another during the course of last year.

Mr. C. H. Campbell, the senior of the Bombay branch, was president of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry and, on the tea side of the business, Mr. N. S. Coldwell was chairman of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, Mr. N. L. Smith was chairman of the Pakistan Tea Association, Chittagong, and Mr. R. R. Hogarth chairman of the Pakistan Tea Association, London.

Mr. R. A. G. McMichen was vice-chairman of the Ceylon Planters Association and chairman of the Agency Section, while Sir Colin Campbell, Bt., our Nairobi Senior, was chairman of the Kenya Tea Board. From our associated tea companies, Mr. W. W. Mayne was president of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, and Mr. W. S. G. Wilkinson was chairman of the Kenya Tea Growers Association.

Our special thanks and expressions of gratitude are due to these gentlemen for the public-spirited manner in which they have undertaken these responsibilities.

Company Report

Societe Miniere du Bécéka

Abridged Report of Directors to General Meeting

THE REPORT FOR 1960 OF THE SOCIETE MINIERE DU BECEKA says, *inter alia*:-

The violent somersaults which have occurred in the Congo since the grant of independence have been marked by tragic events in Kasai. We salute the memory of the numerous victims among the population of Bakwanga, whose well-being has always been our concern, and we express our thanks to a staff whose devotion and courage safeguarded our installations and made it possible to resume our operations in conditions which were often very harsh.

From the formation of the company the exploitation of its concessions was entrusted to Forminière, whose experience in prospecting, mineral development, and the sale of diamonds has been of great benefit. Latterly the considerable development of the Bakwanga mines has modified the need for this central direction, and in 1954 a first step towards the autonomy of our enterprise at Lubilash was taken by the transfer to Bakwanga of the managing directorship in Africa. Mechanization of our operations made it possible to complete this autonomy from January 1, 1961, from which time the company has undertaken direct exploitation of the concession and the sale of its output. We are grateful to Forminière for its co-operation and most valuable help during the difficult early years, during the great economic crisis, and in the 1940-45 war.

World production of gem and industrial diamonds in 1958 was estimated at 26,656,000 carats, compared with 28,041,052 in 1958. World sales in 1960 through the centralized marketing organisations, especially of production in Africa, realized £89,700,383, compared with £91,135,943 in 1959, a record. Gem diamonds accounted for £63,450,929, as against £63,033,187 in 1959. Sales of industrial diamonds and boart amounted to £26,249,454, there being some increase in the case of boart, from £10,363,854 to £10,974,233, despite reduced buying in the United States and competition from synthetic diamonds.

Production in the Lubilash sector was not affected in the first quarter of 1960 by the tension which has continued in Kasai since October 1959. The election prior to independence took place calmly in Bakwanga, but neighbouring rural areas saw the influx of a large number of Baluba refugees, estimated in June 1960 at more than 100,000. The company gave important help by way of food, medical assistance, and the construction of new communal centres.

As elsewhere in the Congo, after the mutiny of the Force Publique the troubles of early July 1960 had their repercussions in Bakwanga, but peace was rapidly restored, and production, interrupted for a few days, was resumed. At the end of August hostilities in the area brought the number of Baluba refugees to about 250,000 and caused our labour to flee, thus interrupting operations. There was pillage of residences and vehicles, but no damage to the plant, which was kept in good condition by the reduced European staff. Towards the end of October the labour returned and production was re-started, getting back to normal in December.

The target production of 14,500,000 carats for the year could not be reached; output was 13,046,563 carats, against 14,196,261 in 1959.

Relative calm continued in the Luebo sector, but the anxiety prevalent in Kasai reduced production to 117,991 carats, against 127,772 in 1959 and a target of 140,000 carats.

Tributes to European and African Staff

In September most of our European staff were brought back to Belgium, leaving only about 30 volunteers. When work re-started the personnel was progressively increased in contracts for a maximum of a year. European women and children, nuns, and nurses had been evacuated in July. Help was given to the families of our employees. At the end of December 1960 the number of our agents serving in the Lubilash sector was 110, of whom 24 were Africans. A year earlier there had been 194 agents, all Europeans. The number of African employees was 3,408 against 5,190 at the end of 1959.

Africanization has been increased, and Africans entrusted with responsibility have worked to our entire satisfaction. Their calm and energetic attitude has helped in difficult circumstances to maintain a good spirit in the labour force.

Political agitation and tribal fighting inevitably disorganized the medical and social work of the company in 1960. Whereas in the first quarter hospitalization totalled 42,501 man-days, of whom 13,795 were employees and their families, by December the employee figure had fallen to 889; in the case of local villagers the number for the month was 9,671, compared with a monthly average in 1959 of 5,714.

We propose payment of a net dividend of 275 francs per share.

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184-4 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
Phone: AVE 2009
Telegraphic Address: Yusen, London.

Booker Brothers, McConnell & Company

BOOKER BROTHERS, MCCONNELL & Co., LTD., report group profit after taxation for 1960 at £1,344,603, compared with £1,248,751 in 1959. The ordinary shareholders receive 10% tax free.

The issued capital is nearly £54m. in 10s. ordinary shares and £600,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares. Capital reserves slightly exceed £42m. and unappropriated profits retained in the business £54m. Fixed assets stand in the balance-sheet at £15.4m. and current assets less current liabilities at £6m. The interests of minority shareholders in subsidiary companies are just over £34m.

The report is accompanied by a 68-page review of the affairs of the group, many of the illustrations being in colour.

Among the companies in the group are Campbell Booker Carter (Central Africa), Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, with 12 subsidiary companies in that country; London and Blantyre Co., Ltd., Nyasaland, with two subsidiaries; and Campbell Booker Carter, Ltd., London, one of whose four subsidiaries is Pelletier, Ltd., operating in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. A subsidiary of Bookers Agricultural Holdings, Ltd., is Chombe Tea Estates, Nyasaland.

Mr. A. F. V. McConnell is president and Sir Jock Campbell chairman and chief executive of the group. The deputy chairman is Mr. D. Powell, and he and Mr. J. R. M. Roche are group executive directors. The other members of the board are Sir Frederick Seaford, Sir Henry Hancock, Colonel F. C. Drake, and Messrs. N. P. Sherlock, C. W. Tyrrell, W. M. Robson, G. M. Eccles, A. R. Wooley, and P. Parker.

James Finlay and Company, Limited

JAMES FINLAY AND CO., LTD., tea growers with large interests in Kenya, report profits for 1960 after taxation of £327,460, compared with £317,858 in the previous year.

Taxation took £370,000 and dividends of 11% on the ordinary stock £202,125. After increasing the general revenue reserve by £60,000 there is a carry-forward of £610,130. The issued capital is £3m. in ordinary and £500,000 in 6% cumulative preference stock. Fixed assets stand in the books at just under £14m. and investments at £4,863,969, their market value at the end of the year being over £7.1m. Current assets less current liabilities were £468,266.

Mr. James Jones, the chairman, expresses satisfaction with the progress of the tea gardens in Southern Rhodesia in which the company is interested, and says of the situation in Kenya: "I am still of the opinion that, with good will on all sides, we can continue to develop successfully, but, of course, stockholders will realize that a great deal must depend upon the establishment of the new Kenya Government, whom we all wish the best of good fortune."

The directors are Sir James Jones, Sir John Muir (deputy chairman), Sir John Burns, and Messrs. A. M. McGrigor, W. H. Marr, R. L. Manners, R. J. Clough, C. C. Bell, W. A. Tulloch, and R. Brodie. The secretary is Mr. J. A. Inglis.

Uganda Electricity Board

THE UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD reports revenue for 1960 of £1,845,719, against £1,661,445 in 1959 and net deficit of £20,982 (against a surplus of £2,745) after providing £397,645 for depreciation and repayment of loans. Though interest on loans amounted to more than £14m., only £989,665 is debited against revenue, the balance being charged to capital account. By the end of the year the U.E.B. had borrowed almost £29m., and capital expenditure of power stations, transmission and distribution lines and other fixed assets was within £250,000 of that sum. Units of electricity sold in Uganda increased by 9.2% to 202.4m., the number of consumers rising by 8.4% to 30,037. Sales to Kenya rose to 160.1m. units from 129.4m. Mr. W. B. Denton is the chairman and Mr. E. Kironde the deputy chairman.

Selection Trust Ltd.

SELECTION TRUST, LTD., the results of which were published in last week's issue, has now only 8% of its assets in Rhodesia. Mr. A. Chester Beatty's statement as chairman refers to growing uncertainty among investors about the outcome of political events in Africa, in which the company has now about half its assets, compared with 65% at the end of 1957. South Africa, South-West Africa, and West African interests each stand at about 14%. As to income, though the proportion from the U.S.A. is increasing, 47% still comes from West and South-West Africa and 16% from South Africa and Northern Rhodesia, where the operating mines concerned, Mufulira, Robin Antelope, and Chibuluma, together produced 217,548 long tons of primary copper or 7% of the free world's output.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. announce that on March 31, current deposit, and other accounts, taxation based on profits to date, reserve for contingencies, and balance of profit and loss amounted to £631,994,120. Cash totalled £78.6m., money on call and short notice £31m., remittances in transit nearly £16m., Treasury and other bills £74.8m., investment in Barclays Overseas Development Corporation £5m., other investments £108m., advances to customers nearly £327m., and bank premises £16.7m. The issued capital is £12.9m., and there is a reserve fund of £114m. The recent rights issue was nearly 99% subscribed, and the simultaneous issue of 488,075 additional shares was over-subscribed six times.

Merchant Bank of Central Africa

MR. N. HYDE JONES, who is chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Electricity Supply Commission, and a member of the Rhodesian board of Barclays Bank D.C.O., will on October 1 join the Merchant Bank of Central Africa as a director and deputy chairman, and Mr. K. D. Dewar and Mr. P. F. G. Fane will at the same time become joint managers. The present general manager, Mr. S. J. Davies, will leave Rhodesia at the end of September to return to the United Kingdom, where he will re-join N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

British and Commonwealth Shipping


THE BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING CO., LTD., reports a group profit for 1960 after tax and £41m. for depreciation of £4,229,000, compared with £2,594,000 in the previous year, and £1,943,000 (£1,020,000) after transferring to investment allowances reserve £2,286,000 (£1,574,000). Ordinary shareholders to whom an interim dividend of 6½% was paid, are to receive a final 13½%.

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