

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

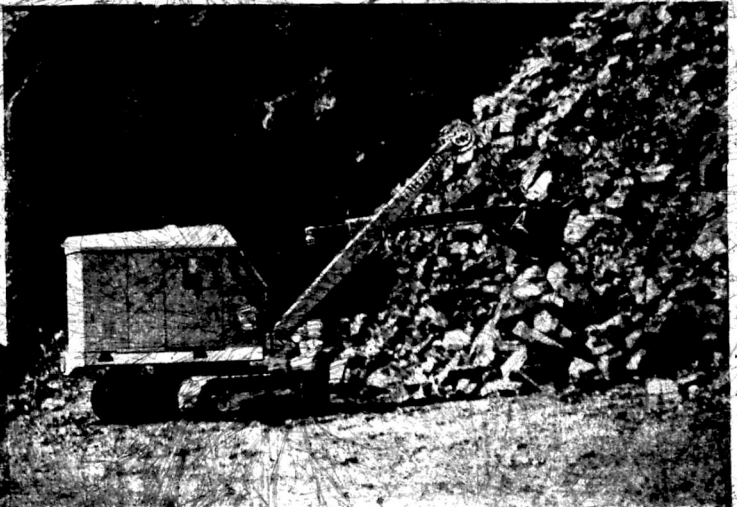
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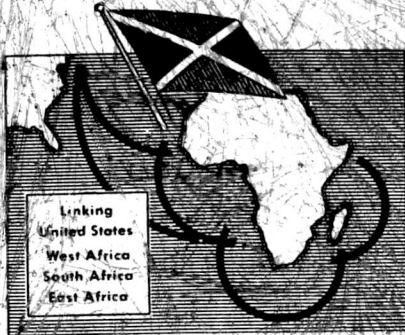
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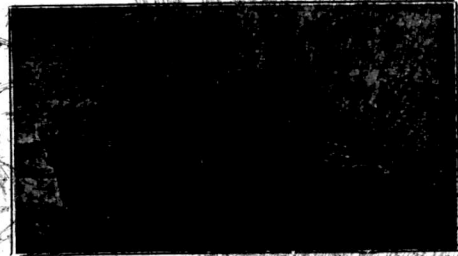
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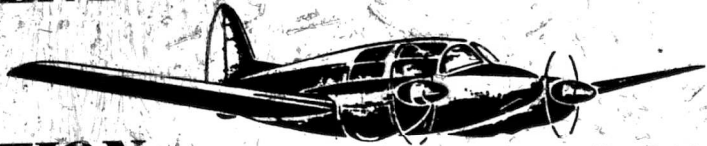
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1961

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE DESPICABLE DECISION** to release Kenyatta, the convicted organizer of the Mau Mau rebellion, was taken in London last week when delegations from the two African nationalist parties, the

### Gambling on Kenyatta.

Kenya African Democratic Union and the Kenya African National Union, saw all three political heads of the Colonial Office, the Secretary of State, the Minister of State, and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State. That kind of reception is reserved for African extremists whom the agents of the United Kingdom Government are anxious to appease. Never can the three occupants of the highest offices in Church House have gathered to receive a respected spokesman for Kenya's European community, which Mr. Macleod and his colleagues regard as expendable, even though that course involve the breach of solemn undertakings and the grave risk of ruining a grand country's whole economy and future. In the past eighteen months the Prime Minister and his Secretary of State have made it abundantly clear that they have no scruples about hazarding the very life of fine territories in East and Central Africa or about trafficking with apologists, advocates or practitioners of intimidation and violence.

Four months ago Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya, publicly repeated his description of Kenyatta as "the leader to darkness and death". Now he is to be instructed not merely to release the man of whom he so recently broadcast a scathing denunciation, but to

### Mr. Macleod To Blame.

prepare amendment of the law so that that felon may re-enter the public life of the Colony upon which his movement inflicted incalculable damage. This scandalous situation is the direct consequence of Mr.

Macleod's own ignorance, weakness, folly, and intransigence. When he went back on his own ruling in January of last year and admitted to Lancaster House at the time of the Kenya constitutional conference Mbiyu Koinange, who was officially regarded by the Government of Kenya as second in the Mau Mau hierarchy, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA immediately emphasized that by that submission to a little organized clamour he had immensely strengthened the campaign in favour of the Mau Mau leader, and that the only way of defeating that conspiracy was to state unequivocally that there could be no question of releasing him at any time. If the Secretary of State had taken a firm stand the African politicians would have been privately delighted, for they had no real wish for the return of one who would at once dominate the scene and jeopardize if not frustrate the careers which several of the most thrustful had visualized for themselves. What was no more than a political stunt would therefore have been abandoned with relief; but when Mr. Macleod revealed his attitude of expediency to all the world the African extremists could not retreat.

It is his fault (which Mr. Blundell shares for his craven compliance at that crucial moment) that a tiny minority of demagogues were allowed to become the prisoners of their

### Discreditable To Both Sides.

own slogans with the consequence that the recent general election was fought by all African candidates on the theme of *Uhuru na Kenyatta* (Freedom and Kenyatta). K.A.N.U., the victorious party (commonly called the Mau Mau party), refused to participate in the formation of a Government in April unless Kenyatta were released immediately and unconditionally, but the rival K.A.D.U. composed almost entirely of tribes other than the Kikuyu and Luo, agreed after much hagg-

ling to co-operate in forming a Ministry in return for the promise that a house would at once be built in the Kiambu district, his old stamping-ground, for the creator of Mau Mau. It was a bargain discreditable to both sides, for it was an unprincipled and obviously forlorn attempt to buy and sell the co-operation of a group of politicians who were soon to raise demand after demand as the price of their continued participation. None can say that they have not been well paid; but it can certainly not be claimed that the resultant ramshackle Government was worth the price.

K.A.D.U.'s candidates had polled only about 150,000 votes against more than 500,000 cast for K.A.N.U., which after the national elections held twenty seats in the Legislature against K.A.D.U.'s fourteen. Three Africans sat as Independents.

#### **Insensate Surrender.**

In order to make Macblundellism appear to work even for a short time, the Governor had to nominate eleven members to the Council, apart from the four ex-officio Ministers. On the Government benches sit as elected members fourteen representatives of K.A.D.U., six Blundellites, three Indian Congressmen, and seven Independents, a total of thirty. They are opposed by twenty-eight adherents of K.A.N.U. (including two European band-wagoners, Mr. Havelock and Mr. Bruce McKenzie) and seven Asians, so that there would have been a majority of five against what has become the Government party if the Governor had not resorted to generous use of his power of nomination. But that provided only a temporary check to insensate surrender, for Mr. Ngala, now made Leader of Government Business (with the knowledge that he would soon be Chief Minister) promptly announced: "We are not going into the Government; we are the Government". Since appeasers cannot restrain the unappeasable that fantasy became fact and a delegation flew to London to extract further promises and money from a Secretary of State who had to pretend that this insidious pressure represented the fruition of his hopes, when it was a further forfeit for his follies. He was already talking of "Mr. Kenyatta" and the B.B.C. and some newspapers, led of course by the *Observer*, rushed to follow his example.

Because the leaders of two parties which detest and distrust one another served their

own purposes and obliged the Secretary of State by signing similar statements in London last week, the amazing assumption is made that Kenya's grave problems are well on the way to solution

and that there are therefore solid grounds for confidence. Anyone who can believe that can believe anything; and the staggering truth is that hundreds, if not thousands, of people are now so despondent about Kenya that they have ceased to exercise their normal judgment and will accept almost any dictum. Many have been completely brain-washed. Others, recognizing that the ship of State is drifting in a high gale, manned (if that is the word) by incompetent but self-satisfied amateurs of whom few have been to sea before, listen to the weather reports, hope for a temporary lull in the storm, and pray for salvage; and when the vessel is brought to a lee shore the African longshoremen aboard the craft are seen to strike attitudes, claim the credit, and scarcely thank their rescuers—from whom, however, they beg or borrow whatever they can extract before going ashore to pose as gallant mariners. Indeed, for a year and a half all has been pose in Kenya. Deception, double-talk, and intrigue have so poisoned public life that no group now trusts any other.

To take the latest instance of deceit, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA can disclose that European elected members of the Legislative Council were given firm assurances by the

#### **Deceived by Government.**

Government that there would be no discussion in London with the African delegations either of the land question or of constitutional changes; they were guaranteed that the talks would be restricted to the subject of the East Africa High Commission and the possibility of preparing for an East African Federation. A request by cross-bench members of the Legislature that at least one of their number should be included in the party sent to the United Kingdom was rejected, but they received a second emphatic assurance that land and constitutional questions would not be considered. That that pledge, like so many others, was broken is proved by the *communiqués* published in other columns of this issue. Is it surprising that thousands of Europeans in Kenya now use the word "betrayal" almost every day?

July 28 is believed by some Kenyans to be the date already promised for Kenyatta's release. In the House of Commons opinion



appears to be divided, some Members expecting the outrage to be committed this month, while others are convinced that, in order to prevent debate, it will occur just after the House disperses in the first week of August. Until a few days ago the current gossip among Conservative M.P.s. was that at least half their number would revolt if the Government resolved to release Kenyatta, and that if that seemed imminent a motion implying censure would quickly attract almost twice as many signatures as are appended to Mr. Turton's motion (which is still

on the order paper). We wish that sufficient confidence could be felt in the party to expect anything of the kind; but now that doubt about the next step in Kenya has been removed the brave talk is muted. There is mumbling and grumbling, but few Members will, we predict, show the character and courage to stand firm when the whip cracks. Indeed, had he not felt confident on that point the Prime Minister would not have allowed Mr. Macleod, battered only last week by Sir Roy Welensky's heavy blows, to risk a knock-out. The Conservative Parliamentary Party is about to tolerate even this new iniquity in Kenya.

## Pro-Macleod Press Now Highly Critical

Consensus that Sir Roy Welensky Won the Battle

THE UNITED KINGDOM PRESS was almost wholly on the side of MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the months before the publication on Monday of last week of the new White Paper on changes in the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia.

The daily, Sunday, and weekly newspapers which had until then solidly supported the Minister—partly at least as a result of assiduous, skilful, and continued lobbying—have since vied with one another in condemnation of the changes now made.

One newspaper only, the *Daily Mail*, has taken the line that Mr. Macleod won in the struggle with Sir Roy Welensky. Its assertion that "if there have been small changes they have given slightly more weight to African representation" has been strenuously denied by Mr. Kaunda and other African leaders.

On the day on which Mr. Macleod was to lay the White Paper, however, the *Daily Mail* had given front-page prominence to a story headed "Smokescreen: How Welensky Tried to Disguise Defeat" which referred to "Cabinet solidarity in London" (whereas the Cabinet is known to have changed its mind on point after point) and to "Mr. Macleod's iron will having won the day" (when in the final stages the Prime Minister came down against him).

### Moderation in Both Races Favoured

The *Times* took a cool view of "recommendations so complex that no one can pretend to predict their full implication", and described as a concession to the Europeans the arrangement that no candidate could succeed in a "national" constituency unless he polled 12% of the votes cast or 400 votes, whichever is the fewer.

The *Daily Telegraph* welcomed "a bias which discounts extremism and favours moderation in both races, and is thus calculated to foster a growing harmony of interests".

The leader concluded: "Sir Roy Welensky claims himself with some justice to be a moderate man, and yesterday behaved as one. If he is, these arrangements should be precisely to his taste. We hope they are, and that he and everyone else fruitfully interested in the future of Northern Rhodesia will greatly prosper under them."

The columnist "Peter Simple" wrote satirically:—"If men were ruled by reason, the Northern Rhodesian Constitution would be acclaimed by all who live in that country. They might ask no more than that they should

be allowed to spend the rest of their lives in peace and quietness, studying and learning to love and understand the beautiful intricacies of their electoral law.

Unfortunately, this is not likely to happen. Neither white men nor black men will see this Constitution as a means of delaying the advent of black power; black men will see it as a means of hurrying on that advent. A Constitution by definition is something which constitutes, rather, appears as a permanent basis of political life. A Constitution which no body can regard as more than temporary is no Constitution."

### Less Chance of African Majority

"Chance of African Majority Less" was the verdict of the *Guardian*, whose leading article ended thus:

The new Constitution takes the Africans over the watershed dividing the European predominance of the past and the African predominance of the future; but it does not do so very convincingly, and some harsh words must be expected about it from the African side. A Constitution like this reflects no credit on the democratic system. The voting is so patently rigged that the Africans who are said to be too unsophisticated to have the franchise must wonder whether nomination of members to sit in certain places and vote in certain ways would not have to take the Governor's word for it that not all elections are like this.

The modifications made, said the *Financial Times*, are against African nationalist interests. "In particular, the procedure for electing members to the National Assembly has been adjusted in such a way as to eliminate an advantage which the Africans originally appeared to enjoy. They will not now derive much benefit from the fact that there is an appreciable minority of African voters on the upper of the two electoral rolls whereas there is no equivalent minority of Europeans on the lower roll. The imbalance favouring the African nationalists has been eliminated."

"Premier Orders Last-Minute Change: Sir Roy Wins Battle" was the *Daily Express* headline across the whole of its front page; and the first column had the bold caption "Threat of Tory Storm Forces Switch".

A short leader said that Northern Rhodesia was being given the most complicated Constitution in the world, one which few of the people would understand. The plan is involved because it is premature. "It is an attempt to reconcile the fact that Northern Rhodesia is not ready for democracy with the pretence that it is ready."

The Socialist *Daily Herald* quoted Mr. Callaghan's criticisms that the scheme was "a tissue of nonsense", but hoped that it would not collapse. "Mr. Macleod found that Sir Roy Welensky and his friends among the Tories at Westminster were too powerful, and he has compromised", it said.

"Concessions for Welensky" was the main headline in the *Scotsman*, which considered that "most political parties in Northern Rhodesia feel that they have been let down. The chances of an African nationalist majority have receded a very long way. It must be judged a virtual impossibility, as must the chances of Sir John's Moffat's liberals winning most of the 'national' votes, as they had hoped."

### Carefully Balanced Compromise

At the week-end the *Church Times* commented: "The carefully balanced compromise is so intricate that the House of Commons found the Minister's attempted explanation of its nature quite incomprehensible. This in itself is quite enough to cast grave doubts on the wisdom of this latest child of the fertile and ingenious brain of Mr. Macleod. He has tried hard to please everybody."

"But, quite apart from the small concessions which he appears to have made to Sir Roy Welensky—small though they are, they have infuriated the African nationalist leaders, who have denounced the whole new Constitution—these proposals lack the essential virtue of simplicity. It is fantastic to suppose that they will be intelligible to Africans in Rhodesia, who are bound to suspect, however unjustly, that this is a deliberate device to pull wool over their eyes. It will be surprising if Mr. Macleod's elaborate scheme proves much more enduring than a house constructed of the playing-cards at which he is so brilliant a player."

The view of the *New Statesman* was that Mr. Macleod had betrayed the two principles which should be fundamental to British Colonial policy—the promotion of democracy and of non-racialism.

"The complicated obscurities of the new Constitution are calculated to reduce the British pattern of democracy to a laughing-stock throughout Africa. The basic purpose of democracy is to represent the will of the people as accurately as possible. In order to persuade a newly emerging nation of the value of this concept each stage in its evolution must be clearly seen to achieve this purpose. If the plan is so complicated that it cannot even be understood in this country, it can hardly be expected that Africans will do better."

"The European minority in Northern Rhodesia, of about 75,000 holds most of the political and economic power and is desperately trying to preserve its dominance. The African majority of over two million claims that it is entitled to a majority share of power. The task of the British Government, if it aims at creating a genuine non-racial nation, retaining the European contribution whilst promoting trust in democracy, is to provide a phased progress which will at one and the same time lead whites and blacks to think of themselves as Rhodesians and develop a genuine democratic structure. It has succeeded in achieving this purpose in Tanganyika and is making progress towards it in Kenya. Alas, an unholy alliance between Sir Roy Welensky and the anti-Macleod Tories in London has forced Mr. Macleod to change the whole character of his new Constitution."

The plan has no positive merits, said the *Spectator*: "it is nothing but a device for enabling the British Government to go on prevaricating over the question of enforced Federation or voluntary dissolution in Central Africa, and for postponing the knock-out blow Welensky must inevitably receive sooner or later as Prime Minister of a Federation detested by the enormous majority of its subjects. It solves no real problems, and creates many new ones by prolonging indefinitely the dangerous tensions and animosities which exist in Northern Rhodesia."

### Virtues of Resignation

"One can feel little but sympathy for Mr. Macleod in being forced to accept such expedients—it is scarcely possible that he really believes in them—by reactionary pressures within his own party and from Sir Roy Welensky. He may still perhaps achieve more by keeping office than by leaving it, considering his possible successors, though one hopes he has considered the virtues of resignation."

"But it was strange to hear him defending the White Paper on the grounds that it might easily produce either an African or a European majority, in view of the Monckton recommendation of a clear African majority for Northern Rhodesia; and that it followed Britain's policy of supporting Federation, when it must be clear to anyone who has studied the case dispassionately that the only question about the present Federation is whether it breaks up peacefully or through protracted indecision."

"The main result of the Government's appeasement of the Salisbury-Turton-Welensky axis is to betray Britain's (but not white supremacy's) best ally in Northern Rhodesia, Kenneth Kaunda. He swallowed the bitter pill of the 15-15-15 proposals last February, but could neither accept nor recommend to his followers any further dilution."

"Having put his faith in Britain's sincerity, and being regarded by so transparent a display of legerdemain, he will be forced either to renounce the leadership in favour of men less wise and far sighted than he or to adopt their militant policy. In either case, it will no longer be possible to restrain African protests against a situation they feel to be intolerable, and strife and violence are likely to ensue in Northern Rhodesia."

"By deciding to spin things out in Northern Rhodesia, to prevaricate instead of facing the real issues fairly and

squarely now, the British Government is only garnering untold trouble for what could be a hopeful country and denying the straightforward principles of racial and social justice and fair representation of the people for which Britain stands elsewhere."

### Playing A Curious Hand

*Tribune's* comment, written by Mr. John Stonehouse, M.P., was headed "Sell-Out to Sir Roy Welensky". It said, (in part):—

"Mr. Macleod is playing a curious hand. Rather than play the cards straight and allow democracy to develop, he prefers to impose the most complicated Constitution the world has ever known."

"Under the Macleod proposals Africans are denied a fair share in government. The Tory Government—true to form—has capitulated to Sir Roy Welensky and the white supremacists. The object of the exercise and it is significant that Welensky has welcomed the new proposals as 'workable'—is to maintain European domination of Northern Rhodesia. No one should be surprised that Kaunda's U.N.I.F. has flatly rejected this document."

"Mr. Macleod may have placated Welensky, but he has made the political task of patient Kenneth Kaunda almost impossible. Mr. Macleod would have done much better, if he had worked with the Nyerere of Northern Rhodesia rather than cheating him."

Hitherto the strongest Sunday champion of Mr. Macleod, the *Observer* wrote:—

"Mr. Macleod's new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia is understood by few people and liked by fewer. This Constitution is the first seriously illiberal action taken by Mr. Macleod since becoming Colonial Secretary. Pressures have forced him into a major blunder."

"He presented his new plan as a fair one, which it is not. Any Constitution that needs a computer to calculate its workings is intrinsically objectionable; but its worst feature is that it has lost the confidence of those African leaders whose good will is essential if a final disaster is to be avoided in Central Africa."

"When Mr. Macleod first announced his proposals last February, they were acceptable to Mr. Kaunda, the outstanding African leader in the territory, and to Sir John Moffat's liberals and they were repudiated by Sir Roy Welensky. His new plan has produced an exactly opposite result."

### Departed From Original Intentions

"Why has he departed radically from his original intentions? The Government is committed to the hopeless task of trying to salvage the Federation, which means conciliating both Sir Roy Welensky and the African nationalists. This cannot be done. We should recognize that there is no way of saving the illconceived Federation. By ignoring this reality the Government only ensures a much worse ultimate breakdown. It is a sad moment in the Colonial Secretary's career."

The Lusaka correspondent telegraphed: "At Chequers last September Mr. Macleod told Mr. Kaunda: 'I have in mind for you something very similar to Nyasaland'. Now the Colonial Secretary has produced a Constitution neither like Nyasaland's nor does it follow the Monckton recommendations. Africans see this Constitution as a nightmare product of white supremacy. It is beyond the comprehension of any normal voter and ridiculous for a population like that of Northern Rhodesia. It would seem to be the perfect instrument for turning the African against democracy for ever."

Sir Roy Welensky had won a modest victory, wrote the *Economist*, which felt that "the most that can now be hoped for is that the political struggle will stay non-violent in Northern Rhodesia."

### "Roy Ex Machina"

Mr. Greenfield, Federal Minister of Law, and Mr. Evans, Permanent Secretary of the Home Affairs Ministry, wrote the Commonwealth correspondent of the  *Scotsman*:—

"Succeeded in getting their minimum demands through—at the end only by ringing Sir Roy and actually getting him on to a plane. Roy *ex machina* seems a more powerful push than reasoned argument to the internal battle than was going on here. The prospect of that bluff man getting off his plane on a Saturday morning and giving well-contrived headlines to the Press and television could not do anything but send a frisson down even the most hardened Cabinet, particularly one which had only escaped by three months from Lord Salisbury's attacks on Mr. Macleod. Big concessions made to Sir Roy Welensky's negotiators have changed the look of the original plan."

# Kenyatta, The Mau Mau Organizer, To Be Released

## U.K. Government Has Capitulated To K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U.

KENYATTA will be released shortly, and Kenya will be granted self-government this year. Those deductions can be made from the following statements made in London and Nairobi last week.

On June 27 it was announced by the Kenya Ministers then in London:—

"The Ministers of the Kenya Government now in London met last night the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Minister of State, and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State. The Governor of Kenya was present. The Kenya Ministers put forward four points.

"First, that early discussions should be initiated with a view to securing full internal self-government for Kenya in 1961.

"Secondly, the Kenya Ministers declared their willingness to play their full part in discussions on land problems and property rights for everyone.

"Thirdly, the Kenya Ministers declared their strong conviction that Mr. Jomo Kenyatta should be released.

"Fourthly, Mr. Ngala and his colleagues emphasized the strong feelings expressed by the Kenya Legislative Council on the policies of the Portuguese Government in Angola, and requested the Secretary of State to ask H.M. Government to use their influence in this matter.

"On the questions of constitutional advance and land, it was agreed that the Kenya Government should initiate discussions in Kenya within the Government parties and with the Opposition on the practical steps to be taken on both these issues.

"The Secretary of State and the Governor undertook to give careful consideration to any plan that is worked out and also to the other points raised. The Secretary of State agreed that further discussions would be held".

### K.A.N.U. Memorandum

Next day Mr. J. S. Gichuru, president of K.A.N.U. and leader of its delegation, issued a statement reading:—

"The Secretary of State, the Minister of State, and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State met the K.A.N.U. delegation in London—Messrs. J. S. Gichuru, J. Nyagah, K. K. Njiri, Bruce Mackenzie, T. J. Mboya, Dr. J. Kiano, and Dr. D'Souza—on Tuesday, June 27, and discussed the Kenya situation. The Governor was present. The K.A.N.U. delegates presented a memorandum outlining:

(1.) The K.A.N.U. demand for Kenyatta's immediate and unconditional release so as to help to bring about the desired stability, confidence, and security.

(2.) The K.A.N.U. position on the need for uniform constitutional development for all East African territories to facilitate federation.

(3.) The need to review the Constitution with a view to create a proper foundation for independence; in this regard K.A.N.U. pressed for a constitutional conference and recognition of the Maralal joint agreement to seek independence in 1961.

(4.) K.A.N.U. expressed complete readiness to discuss with interested parties matters relating to land problems and property rights in Kenya.

"After discussions the Secretary of State stated: (a) that he would give careful consideration to the representations made by K.A.N.U. concerning Mr. Jomo Kenyatta's release; (b) that he agreed that discussions shall be started in Nairobi under the chairmanship of the Governor to discuss constitutional advance and the matters relating to the land problem and property rights with all interested parties, and that further discussions would be held thereafter either in Nairobi or London.

"It was agreed that a joint meeting with K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. delegates in London would be held before their departure under the joint chairmanship of the Secretary of State and the Governor."

On June 28 the following brief *communiqué* was made:—

"Ministers of the Kenya Government, together with representatives of the Opposition in the Kenya Legislative Council, had a joint meeting today with the Secretary of State, the Minister of State, and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office. The Governor of Kenya was also present.

"The meeting noted the statements issued after the earlier separate meetings had been held by Ministers of the Kenya Government and representatives of K.A.N.U. It was agreed that there was sufficient common ground between the two statements to make it possible for the Governor of Kenya to initiate discussions in Kenya under his chairmanship at an early date.

"All present reaffirmed their desire to see that law and order were maintained in Kenya".

### Mr. Ngala's Broadcast

On the following afternoon Mr. Ngala issued a broadcast statement from Nairobi, reading:—

"Tomorrow my Government colleagues and I will leave London, where for the last 10 days we have been having most fruitful and successful talks, not only on the future services of the East Africa High Commission—or, as they will shortly be called, the East African Common Services Organization—but also on constitutional progress in Kenya.

"On Saturday morning we should be back home, and we shall be able to report personally and fully to our colleagues in Government upon our talks; but before leaving London I would like to mention some of the achievements of our discussions—discussions that have taken place with both Government and Opposition representatives, with representatives of the other East African territories, with the Colonial Secretary, the Minister of State, and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

"At the close of the discussions on the future of the East Africa High Commission Mr. Macleod said: 'I am delighted with the results of the conference just concluded. They have an importance and significance going far beyond the actual agreements which have been reached. . . . The spirit which has prevailed throughout the conference has made the wishes of the Governments and peoples of East Africa that their association in a common organization should continue, and indeed, that in due course the institutions of the organization could well become the basis of an even wider and more general form of association.' I most heartily endorse these comments, and say that the spirit in which these talks were held augurs well for the future of East Africa as a single unit.

"One of the most significant decisions taken at Carlton House Terrace during the discussions of the East African Common Services Organization was that the control of such common services and the administration of East African affairs is shared equally by all of the three territories. It is therefore not an exaggeration that within this sphere Kenya has, as a result of this, advanced constitutionally within East Africa on an equal basis with Tanganyika—in fact, further than Kenya has advanced within its own territorial sphere.

"It is our proposal that discussions between Ministers and the members of the Opposition should be initiated under the chairmanship of the Governor as soon as possible upon the Governor's return. Our discussions will centre upon the constitutional advance of the country and matters relating to land problems and property rights. Our aim in these discussions will be to achieve internal self-government in 1961, and we hope to be able to put the minds of those people who are worried over the land problems at rest. Both these matters were mentioned to Mr. Jomo Kenyatta when we were at Maralal, and I know that it is his wish also that these matters should receive our earliest attention.

### Change of Opinion in U.K.

"We have been making strong representations whilst in London on the matter of the early release of Mr. Kenyatta. On this subject I can say I have been struck by the change in opinion of a large section of the people in Great Britain as to the early release of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta.

"There is also satisfaction here in London that the joint talks of which I have already spoken, are going to include the matter of property rights. In fact, there is optimism abroad that Kenya is now ready for full internal self-government and thereby to catch up constitutionally with Tanganyika. This will naturally help in moves towards federation in East Africa.

"I am satisfied that, as a result of our representations while we have been over here, to the Secretary of State and to the Governor about Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, his return to Kiambu will be accelerated and will soon take place".

The Convention of Associations of Kenya has stated:—

"Two conditions must be fulfilled if the talks under the chairmanship of the Governor on constitutional advance and property rights are to succeed: (1) the Europeans must be represented by delegates in whom they have confidence; (2) the talks must extend beyond the question of property rights to the whole economic and political future of the European community.

"The African leaders should state clearly whether they require the long-term participation of the European farmer in the economy or whether they wish to switch over to a purely

peasant agriculture and divide up the existing farms. The talks should be aimed at producing an overall land policy which is in the best interests of the economy and which has the backing of all parties, including H.M. Government. That Government is a necessary party to talks on land, and the Convention representatives are therefore arranging for a prior meeting with H.M. Government in London.

The Convention emphasizes that such talks and any assurances which may emerge from them will in no way absolve H.M. Government from its ultimate responsibility for the titles granted by the Crown. With a view to bringing home this responsibility the Convention is proceeding with the presentation of its petition to the House of Commons.

## Text of Kenya Landowners' Petition\* Presented to House of Commons

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the landowners of Kenya, holding land on freehold or leasehold grants under the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1915 whose names are subscribed showeth as follows:—

(1) That your petitioners are holders of titles to Crown Land in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, such land having been originally defined by the Crown Lands Ordinance 1915 as "being subject to the control of His Majesty by virtue of any treaty, convention or agreement or by virtue of His Majesty's Protectorate" but excluding lands "declared to be Native lands by virtue of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance".

(2) That your petitioners are possessed of agricultural and non-agricultural land in the said Colony and Protectorate by virtue of original titles granted by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the said Colony and Protectorate on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and her predecessors in title.

(3) That certain of the titles of your petitioners are in the form of freehold grants issued under the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902 and others are in the form of Crown leases for terms of 99 years issued under the provisions of the said Ordinance or 999 years under the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1915, all such titles emanating from the Crown.

(4) That the original grantees of freehold land obtained their titles by outright purchase from the Government of Kenya.

(5) That the original grantees of leasehold land obtained their titles by payment of a "stand premium" to the said Government and also pay an annual rent reserved by the leases. Many leases from the Crown contain conditions stipulating a certain minimum expenditure on development within a prescribed period.

### Encouraged to Settle

(6) That in addition certain original grantees of agricultural land were encouraged by the Government of the United Kingdom to settle in Kenya under the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Scheme at the termination of the 1914-18 war and received grants of land in return for certain expenditure on development. Others have been encouraged to emigrate to Kenya and take up land under the auspices of the European Agricultural Settlement Board, an official body established by the Government of the Colony, such farmers either holding their land as tenants from the board or purchasing land with the financial assistance of the board by way of loans.

(7) That all holders of agricultural land, whether acquiring their land by original grant or by devolution of title, have spent considerable sums in obtaining and developing their farms, with the result that there is now a European agricultural investment in the said Colony and Protectorate (apart from plantation crops) in excess of £70m. Holders of non-agricultural land have developed the land by building houses, factories, warehouses and business premises.

(8) That such investment has been made in reliance upon the continuing validity of titles granted by the Crown and the ability of H.M. Government to maintain peace and good order in the Colony.

(9) That it is now the manifest intention of H.M. Government that the said Colony shall become an independent State under African majority rule.

(10) That African political leaders have on numerous occasions questioned the validity of your petitioners' titles to land and have indicated that once independence has been

granted the validity of such titles will be reviewed by an African Government.

(11) That since H.M. Government has made clear its intention of granting early independence to the said Colony it has become exceedingly difficult to find purchasers for European farms and such sales that have taken place have been mostly at greatly reduced prices. Hardship is being caused to widows and old people who cannot dispose of their land. The market in non-agricultural land has also suffered.

(12) That titles to agricultural land are no longer regarded as adequate security for advances by banks and other non-Government financial bodies.

(13) That your petitioners are gravely concerned with the present situation, being faced with the position that their assets are largely unrealizable and the possibility that they may be sequestered by a future Government without any or adequate compensation.

(14) That such concern has led to a slowing down of agricultural effort, to a cessation of farm development, and to the export of monies which would normally be spent in development in order to build up overseas assets to offset possible losses in Kenya. Holders of non-agricultural land are gravely affected by the lack of confidence in Kenya's primary industry, agriculture, and many businesses have been forced to close down.

(15) That such a situation is detrimental to the whole economy of the said Colony and Protectorate which depends upon agriculture and has led to increased unemployment among all races, and Africans in particular.

(16) That your petitioners maintain that the question of their titles is essentially the concern of H.M. Government at whose instigation the titles have been granted and with whose encouragement your petitioners have settled in Kenya and have developed the country.

(17) That while certain of your petitioners wish to dispose of their assets now, others are prepared to stay and continue to farm and trade, provided that they are satisfied that their titles are secure and are not contested by African leaders, and that they will be able to dispose of their assets at a future date at a fair price should they wish to do so.

WHEREFORE YOUR PETITIONERS PRAY that such proper and immediate steps are taken in the premises as will remedy the present lack of confidence in land titles which is causing untold harm to the economy of this Colony and Protectorate and to the welfare of its peoples, and in particular

- that it be acknowledged that responsibility for such titles rests with H.M. Government;
- that in pursuance of such responsibility immediate steps be taken to restore the confidence of title-holders by firm and effective guarantees for compensation in the event of expropriation whether by sequestration or by circumstances which render the quiet enjoyment of such titles no longer possible;
- that in the case of such title-holders who wish to dispose of their assets urgent steps are taken to restore free negotiability in land so that such land may be acquired, utilized, and developed in the interests of the general economy of the said Colony and Protectorate.

AND your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

## Self-Government This Year

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya, said on his return to Nairobi from London on Monday that there was "a great hope that Kenya will achieve internal self-government this year if the spirit of co-operation revealed in London can be maintained". It would be easier to go ahead faster to internal self-government if a joint statement on property rights and land titles could be obtained from all African leaders. Advance would be slowed down, however, if there were more elections and constitutional conferences in London. Mr. Tom Mboya, general secretary of K.A.N.U., has said that his party will insist on new elections before independence.

## £500 Challenge to K.A.N.U.

MR. A. C. C. SWANN, Kenya's Minister for Defence, has told the Legislative Council that the British military base at Kahawa is open to inspection by members of the council, and that if any member found nuclear weapons there he would be paid £500. That was Mr. Swann's reply to repeated allegations by K.A.N.U. members that Britain was stock-piling nuclear arms at Kahawa.

\* This petition is to be presented in the House of Commons this afternoon by Mr. F. Harris, who has interests in Kenya.

# Sir Roy Welensky on Federation's Major Anxieties

## African Extremists: U.K. Leaders' Bias: American Interference: Communist Activities

WE SHOULD TAKE A LIVELY INTEREST in the forces at work in the African Continent as a whole. It is no longer possible even for powerful nations to go it alone.

Highly developed communication systems, political ideologies that know no frontiers, and an intricate pattern of international trade all militate against any one nation flourishing without mutual co-operation and understanding with other countries, particularly neighbouring countries.

To the north of the Federation the face of Africa has changed out of all recognition within the past few years. Newly-independent African States are developing their own personalities. Some are walking the tight-rope between the Western world and the Communist bloc, artlessly striving to play off Western democracies against Iron Curtain countries in order to obtain the best of both worlds, but not heeding the absence of the safety-net under their self-chosen tight-rope. On the other hand, several African States have displayed admirable qualities of political maturity and economic realism, and it is important that we should get closer to these nations.

Unfortunately, most know little of the conditions in the Federation or of the policies to which my Government is pledged. This is scarcely surprising, since their main sources of information apart from newspaper reports, have been utterances of the African nationalist leaders, who on their visits outside the Federation make prodigious use of distortions of the truth, half-truths, and calculated untruths.

My Government, believing that all concerned would benefit from a closer liaison, intends to take positive steps to establish and preserve friendly relations with those States. We shall see that the Federation's voice is heard at international conferences in Africa, and we shall endeavour to counter with logic and facts misconceptions that exist concerning our achievements and motives. Our mission in the Federation of Nigeria has already proved its worth in this respect.

### Assist Other African Countries

Through the medium of international organizations of which we are members we are anxious to do what is in our power to assist other African countries by providing technical assistance and experts well-versed in overcoming problems under African conditions.

So far as projecting the Federation's personality beyond the shores of Africa is concerned, my Government intends to continue its policy, so far as our finances permit, of presenting the facts to the people of the United Kingdom and to their representatives.

I have a great affection for the average Briton and respect his qualities of common sense and moderation. I confess that I am frequently non-plussed, however, by the attitudes and utterances of some British leaders of opinion. In spite in many cases of their high principles and personal integrity, a number of these gentlemen appear to be incapable of looking dispassionately and without bias on the problems of a multi-racial community.

Whilst they do not hesitate to cast doubts and aspersions on the good faith and intentions of a Commonwealth Government, they give credence unhesitatingly to unsubstantiated allegations voiced by people holding office in political organizations with unenviable records of subversion and intimidation. All too frequently these office-holders are men who have been convicted of various crimes, not necessarily connected with their political activities, or they are youthful malcontents whose careers outside political agitation have not been remarkable for their success.

In regard to the United States, our mission in Washington is doing good work within its limited resources to present a factual picture of the Federation as opposed to the highly coloured accounts given by visiting African nationalist leaders. In this connexion I pay a tribute to the extremely capable manner in which the Federation's Minister in Washington, Mr. Jeffreys, carried out his assignment.

I have made no secret of my belief that the policies being

*\* Being a somewhat abbreviated report of a speech in the Federal Parliament.*

pursued in Africa by some Western Powers are not in the best interests of this Continent's peoples, irrespective of their colour. If I single out the United States for comment it is only because that country is not only the leader of the Free World coalition but is involved, and will be increasingly involved, in the affairs of this continent.

I have a great admiration for America's material achievements and regard for the democratic principles for which she stands, but I find it difficult to appreciate the eagerness with which many Americans holding public office pursue policies which can only have the effect of creating a vacuum in this continent.

Their motives appear to be compounded of determination to outbid Russia and a belief that in backing racialism they will earn the gratitude and friendship of the African extremists.

Apart from considerations of global strategy, the Americans' attitude is sometimes attributed to her traditional dislike of colonialism and her own revolutionary background. I have little time for an approach to foreign affairs influenced by emotions that were aroused the best part of two centuries ago, but even if this is accepted this view does not brook close scrutiny. I dislike colonialism too, as far as the Federation is concerned, but I recognize that its enlightened application by Britain has been a great force for good in Africa in the past. A comparison of the circumstances that surrounded the American War of Independence and the circumstances in Africa today reveal that issues are quite different.

### Nothing to Hide

We in the Federation have nothing to hide. We are proud of our record, our hopes and aspirations, and we are prepared to listen to informed and constructive criticism.

I welcome the forthcoming visit by the United States Secretary of State for African Affairs, who plans to arrive here during the latter half of August. I am anxious that Mr. Menen Williams should see for himself conditions in the Federation and meet a representative cross-section of the people who have their homes here. I hope that the Secretary of State may measure the Federation's solid achievements under a Government pledged to a policy of partnership between races against the likelihood of having implemented the wild promises made by the various leaders of extremist governments-in-waiting.

No reference developments beyond our borders would be complete without making mention of the Congo. The Government has consistently refused to yield to the temptation to fish in those troubled waters, in the conviction that Congolese problems should be settled by the Congolese people themselves. It is a matter for regret that the doctrine is not more generally accepted, and that a group of meddling countries appears to be determined to impose its own solution on the Congolese, even to the extent of pretending to give full diplomatic recognition to factions which receive no such recognition from the United Nations.

These pressures are cynically exerted by people who pretend to support the principle of self-determination. I prefer to regard their activities as a form of African imperialism more insidious, because it is more self-seeking and less constructive, than the older form of imperialism. I am glad that there are hopeful signs that these external pressures have been recognized and resented by African leaders in more than one part of the Congo, and they are now being vigorously resisted.

### Pernicious Doctrine

Russia has suffered a major diplomatic setback in her desire to extend her influence in the Congo, and there are distinct indications that some of her African fellow-travellers are equally unwelcome. It is encouraging also to find that a large and influential group of African independent States represented at the Monrovia Conference have jointly and publicly endorsed the principle of non-interference in one another's domestic affairs; and it is our sincere hope that they will secure wide acceptance of that doctrine and total rejection of the contrary pernicious doctrine.

Despite these hopeful trends, the political problems of the Congo have not yet yielded to satisfactory and lasting solutions, and the country is still subject to the biggest United Nations' operation in the history of that organization. It is sincerely to be hoped that those responsible for the direction of this operation will turn their principle efforts towards securing a satisfactory and lasting solution, and that they will not consume their energies in pursuit of negative and unconstructive policies which may conform well enough to the emotional atmosphere of New York but make a good deal less sense on the ground in Central Africa.

What I am suggesting is that the United Nations' operation in the Congo should be designed to settle Congolese problems, and not political problems in the General Assembly or the

Security Council. (I am not suggesting that the United Nations has an easy job to perform, and I do not envy the Secretary-General his task. I simply express the hope he will keep his eye more on the ball than on the spectators.)

Any political solution forcibly imposed and unwillingly received is probably worse than no solution at all. The only kind of solution which gives hope of stability and permanence is one which springs from the Congolese people themselves and the answers to their aspirations; and if the solution reached on that basis provides for a large measure of regional autonomy, it should not be discontinued because it does not fit the mould of a year ago.

Mr. John Hare, the United Kingdom Minister of Labour, accompanied by senior officials, will arrive in Salisbury on July 4 for consultations with Federal Ministers and officials about the possibility of a United Kingdom association with the European Economic Community.

The U.K. Government have given an assurance that they will give full consideration to Commonwealth interests, and we are glad to note that they are keeping an open mind on the possibility of following up the present series of bilateral consultations with a Commonwealth conference on the subject, as suggested by the Canadian Government.

### Reduced To Slender Thread

Hon. Members will not be unaware of the possible implications of any move of the United Kingdom into the Common Market. It must strongly urge on H.M. Government that they weigh up the seriousness of these. They are not confined to the economic arrangements which Britain might make with the Common Market countries and concomitant arrangements made with Commonwealth countries in an endeavour to maintain their economic integrity.

Recent times have reduced the Commonwealth tie to an almost slender thread, and if may well be that the entry of Britain into the Common Market could do irreparable damage to the whole Commonwealth structure.

If that were to happen—and I cannot believe that it is envisaged—the United Nations would represent the last remaining forum of a substantial group of nations of the West having common ideals; and I have the gravest doubts about the influence at present tending to dominate within the United Nations Organization.

## Abdicating to Extremists in Africa

### H.M. Government Araid, Says Federal Minister

SIR MALCOLM BARROW, Federal Minister of Home Affairs, has publicly accused the United Kingdom Government of being afraid to resist the pressure of political extremists in Africa and of "handing Africa to Communism on a plate."

Addressing the British Empire Service League Branch in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, the Minister said:—

"I am deputizing for Sir Roy Welensky because the Prime Minister is standing by once again to go to London to protest to the U.K. Government against its policy towards the Federation, to protest against the implection of a White Paper which we believe will endanger our avowed intention of retaining control of this country in the hands of responsible people.

"The British Government seems bent on abdicating from its responsibilities in Africa regardless of what may be the consequences for the security of countries involved and those of their people who are moderate-thinking and peace-loving. They seem to be afraid or unable to resist the pressures and threats of extremists—extreme nationalists in those countries. It is not right that we should abdicate to these elements.

"The internal security of individual territories is the responsibility of the territorial Governments, and the Federal Government's responsibility is for the external security of the Federation. But the Federal Government has an ultimate responsibility for the security of the Federation as a whole, not only externally but internally, since in certain circumstances the territorial Governments have to look for support when their internal security is endangered. This has already happened.

"It is all the more likely to happen where a territorial Government fails to exert its authority and permits the growth of private armies attached to political parties. I refer, in particular, to the emergence of such organizations as the Masasi Youth League, whose activities can in no way benefit the orderly progress of the African to greater political maturity. Past history shows how dangerous such a situation can be.

Unrest and internal strife exist close to some of our borders, being fanned by external forces. The Communists are on the march in Africa. Some independent African countries are busy flirting with Communists, are becoming dupes of Iron Curtain countries. We may be feeling the chilly wind of change, but one day the leaders of some of these countries may feel the icy blast from Siberia. At the moment the Communists are all honey, and are firmly establishing themselves in West Africa and the Congo. They have stirred up a witches cauldron in Angola, and it is not hard to see who is probably next on their list.

Britain and America appear to be quite happy to hand over Africa to Communism on the proverbial plate. Their present policies can give nothing but delight to the Kremlin.

"It is unfortunate that the West should regard us as expendable—first, because if they expend us they will lose Africa for certain; secondly, because we do not intend to be expendable. We do not intend the civilization we have built up for the benefit of all races to be destroyed. This may cause them considerable embarrassment as they kowtow to every man of colour at U.N.O.

"It is the duty of every one of us to see that the flourishing and progressive Federation we have built up is not destroyed, that the standards we have set are not debased, and that those conditions of chaos and anarchy so beloved of the Communists are not allowed to breed here.

"We do not stand alone. We have countries on our flanks and to the north which are at one with us in the fight against the Communists and their fellow-travellers in the Afro-Asian bloc. There are also amongst the African countries who have attended the Monrovia Conference those who have a sense of responsibility and an acute sense of the menace we face.

### Breeding-Grounds of Chaos

"A stand against Communism in Africa can best be made by ensuring that the breeding-grounds of chaos and anarchy, failure to govern, failure to maintain law and order, are not allowed to develop. But if we are not prepared to face these facts and our enemies, Africa will not only be lost to us and all men of good will whatever their race or colour, but Africa will also be lost to the West.

"There are more tough days ahead of us, but if we are resolute we can lead the way to a new-found sense of responsibility in the West, and by our example we can spur the Western Powers to a reassertion of the faith and policies that until recently they professed. If we have courage we can win through. If we have faith we shall win through."

On the following day Sir Malcolm Barrow said when opening the annual congress of the Rhodesian Guild of Journalists:—

"In the United Kingdom today the Federation does not always get fair treatment in the Press. The spotlight has shone upon our ills and misfortunes, whilst our considerable achievements are blandly ignored.

"This is particularly so in the reporting of the B.B.C., which is often so slanted and biased as to make one wonder whether all of its staff are with us in the West.

"It is said that a country gets the Government the people deserve. To a large extent the Press of a country reflects the character and thinking of its people, and Andy Capp, though merely a cartoon figure, symbolizes a mentality that is all too prevalent in the United Kingdom today. In recent years three major national daily papers have disappeared in the U.K. and with a few notable exceptions the remainder appear to exist on greater and greater sensationalism. Television has made competition fierce, and circulation has to be high to attract advertisements, but nonetheless the sensationalism practised is excessive. It would seem that facts and valid comment do not appeal to the jaded tastes of the inhabitants of the Welfare State.

"The Federation has embarked on a battle in the United Kingdom, and one of the major successes we have achieved has been the visits of British M.P.s. and other prominent people to the Federation. Regardless of what hysterical nonsense may be said by our enemies overseas about these visits, the fact remains that we have nothing to hide and are merely showing the Federation to people who still have an open mind, on at least are prepared to take the opportunity of learning the facts at first hand.

"The strength of the Federation and its Government is that we have nothing to hide and are prepared to stand the spotlight of publicity. We are prepared for people to come and see us as we are, good and bad, what we have done and what we are seeking to do. We are prepared to face any intelligent and constructive criticism.

"Our reaction to a man with a preconceived mission to denigrate us regardless of fact is naturally hostile, but I can think of only one pseudo-journalist who has been removed from the Federation; and he is perhaps better known as a politician."

## Mr. Macleod's Promise Not Fulfilled Lawlessness Increasing in Kenya

THAT MR. MACLEOD has not kept his promise to them has been stated in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* by Mr. P. Bodley Scott and Mr. David Broatch respectively president and vice-president of the Njoro Settlers' Association. They wrote:—

"Last month we came to London to acquaint the Government and people of Britain with the apprehensions of our fellow European farmers concerning the present unsatisfactory security situation in Kenya.

"We found little to reassure us on our return to Kenya. There appears to be an official attempt to minimize the importance of each incident of violence on the grounds that it cannot be fitted into the pattern of previous Mau Mau-inspired attacks.

"Indeed, a new term, 'the professional thug' has found its way into official jargon, and great stress is placed on the apparent lack of central direction of attacks—although the Corfield Report emphasized the latter as one of the features of the Mau Mau movement.

"It was distressing to find on our return that hardly a day had passed without some form of violence being perpetrated on a European. It is of little concern to the victims of such attacks whether their assailants are classed in police archives as Mau Mau, professional thugs, or Land Freedom Army. What we are concerned about is an increasing lawlessness with an anti-European bias which threatens the whole position of the European community in Kenya.

"In a country where Africans outnumber Europeans by 100 to one little comfort can be drawn from statistics produced by the Kenya Government which were designed to prove that more Africans than Europeans had been subjected to attacks.

"When we saw the Colonial Secretary in May he undertook to give public assurances on the security position. We are still waiting for these assurances.

"The European farmers are constantly reminded by the Colonial Office that they must remain in Kenya to maintain the economy. It is therefore essential that the British Government ensure that power-seeking African elements, under whatever name they operate, which seek to eliminate the European will be effectively dealt with before British control is relinquished."

## Disturbing Rise in Crime in Kenya

A MARKED INCREASE IN CRIME, together with growing political activity and rivalry, placed a steadily increasing strain on the force, states the Kenya Police annual report for 1960 just published. In Nairobi reported crime rose from 7,933 cases in 1959 to 10,808 in 1960, an increase of 36.2%. Robberies doubled in number.

An overall increase in crime of 28.1% since 1958 is disturbing. As in 1959, it was necessary to divert a large measure of police effort to the maintenance of law and order at political gatherings and events during the year, particularly following the Lancaster House Constitutional Conference, and towards the end of the year the approaching general election.

"During the first part of the year unlawful oath-taking and illegal money-collecting reached serious proportions in the Central Province and parts of the Rift Valley Province, and in July operation 'Mill Town' was mounted with the object of arresting the known ringleaders. As a result 75 Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribesmen were restricted to Lamu. This restored the situation, and before the end of the year it was possible to return 17 to their home districts and to plan the return of 23 more."

The strength of the police force at the end of 1960, with the establishment number in brackets, was: officers, 211 (220); inspectors, 989 (1,153); N.C.O.s., 2,101 (2,173); constables, 8,845 (9,224). During the year 228 men were dismissed for misconduct, 110 were discharged as unlikely to become efficient, and 226 resigned.

## Status

MR. A. K. GONDWE, an official of the Malawi Congress Party, said in Nyasaland on Saturday: "Dr. Banda, our leader, already has a presidential palace which is on a par with Government House. We believe that he should have a motor-car befitting a future Prime Minister. The party has just bought a £3,000 German car for Dr. Banda."

## Future of E. Africa High Commission Results of London Conference

THE DISCUSSIONS on the future of the East Africa High Commission, held in London with the Secretary of State for the Colonies presiding, concluded just as our last issue went to press. The talks were attended by delegates from the United Kingdom, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and the East African High Commission and an observer from Zanzibar, and lasted from June 19 to 27. A White Paper is to be published shortly.

The talks were made necessary by the constitutional conference held in Dar es Salaam in March between delegates of the Tanganyika and United Kingdom Governments, when the Government of Tanganyika expressed its desire to continue participation in the common services provided by the High Commission. It was agreed that consideration should be given to ways in which that could be done in a manner compatible with Tanganyika's sovereignty after attaining independence on December 28, 1961; and that further discussions should take place in London in the second half of June.

It has now been agreed that it would be in the interests of all the territories to ensure that the common services at present provided by the High Commission should continue to be provided on an East African basis, and that when Tanganyika becomes independent a new organization should be set up for the purpose.

Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda will participate as equal partners in the control of what will be known as the East African Common Services Organization, responsibility for which will rest with a group of three Ministers, acting as an East African Common Services Authority. They will be the principal elected Ministers of the three territories.

## Four Groups

The Authority will be supported by four groups each composed of three Ministers, one from each territory. Each group will deal with a specified field of subjects and be responsible for formulating policy within that field. These four fields of responsibility will be Communications; Finance; Commercial and Industrial Co-ordination; Social and Research Services.

There will be a Central Legislative Assembly consisting of the 12 Ministers who make up the membership of the four groups, nine members from each territory elected by the territorial Legislatures, and the Secretary-General and the Legal Secretary of the Organization. The matters with respect to which the Assembly will have the power to pass measures have been agreed.

The delegates agreed that services of the new organization could be provided to Zanzibar on an agency basis if the Government of Zanzibar so requested; and that, if the Government of Zanzibar wished to participate fully in the new organization, their Governments would consider, in consultation with the Government of Zanzibar, the basis on which such participation might be arranged.

On the establishment of the new organization overseas officials will become entitled to compensation for loss of career. Under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme, H.M. Government in the United Kingdom will share the cost of compensation with the organization. The form of such a compensation scheme will be a matter for negotiation between H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, the High Commission, and the Governments of Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda. The staff associations concerned are to be consulted.

The Authority will assume the pension liabilities of the present High Commission, and a Public Officers' Agreement in respect of conditions of service and pensions of the staff will be concluded.

Mr Macleod said:—

"I am delighted with the results of the conference. They have an importance and significance going far beyond the actual agreements reached. The spirit which has prevailed throughout the conference has made manifest the wishes of the Governments and peoples of East Africa that their association in a common organization should continue, and, indeed, that in due course the institutions of the organization could well become the basis of an even wider and more general form of association."

## M.L.C. Withdraws

MR. JOSEF MATHENGE, a K.A.N.U. member of the Kenya Legislature, has said in that Council that he withdraws unreservedly his allegations at a public meeting that settlers had arranged Mau Mau-like oath-taking for their own motives and that a European had bribed Africans to fake oaths.

# PERSONALIA

SIR DONALD ANDERSON has been elected president of the Institute of Export.

MR. and MRS. W. H. HAMMOND will leave London airport tomorrow to return to Salisbury.

SIR HAROLD HOWITT has been elected First Upper Warden of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

MR. J. K. WATSON, now on leave in the United Kingdom, will return to Uganda later this month.

MR. T. C. GARDNER, Secretary to the Finance Ministry of Northern Rhodesia, is now Minister of Finance.

A new book by MR. PHILIP MASON, entitled "Common Sense about Race", is due for early publication.

MR. L. A. W. VICKERS-HAVILLAND has arrived in London from East Africa for a visit of about three months.

LORD MONCKTON has been elected president of the Overseas Bankers Club. He is chairman of the Midland Bank.

MR. LEONARD RIST, special representative for Africa of the International Bank, was in Kenya recently on a brief visit.

MRS. BARBARA SXEBEN has been unanimously elected Mayor of Kampala. She will be the first woman to hold office.

MR. E. J. MACKENZIE HAY, a deputy chairman of National and Grindlays Bank, has resigned from the board for health reasons.

A Seychellois, MR. MAURICE BOULLE, has been appointed Treasurer and Secretary for Finance in the Seychelles Government.

SIR PERCY LORAIN, 12th baronet, and former High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, left £499,867, on which duty of £180,355 has been paid.

SIR CHARLES JOHNSTON, Governor of Aden, arrived in London by air on Saturday with five of his Ministers for talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

LORD RENNELL and SIR GEORGE ERSKINE will resign as managing directors of Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd., at the end of the year, but will remain on the board.

CHIEF ABDULLAH FUNDIKIRA, Minister for Legal Affairs in Tanganyika, has been appointed an Honorary Captain in the 2/6th Bn. the King's African Rifles.

LORD CORBOLD, governor of the Bank of England for the past 12 years, and a director for 23 years, retired on Friday. He has visited East and Central Africa.

MR. CHARLES FLETCHER-COOKE, Q.C., a brother of the Deputy Governor of Tanganyika, has been appointed Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office.

SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLARKE spoke on "The Challenge of Africa to the West" at last week's annual meeting in London of the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women.

MR. E. G. BLANDFORD, Registrar of the High Court in Northern Rhodesia, is to be a puisne judge in Adep. He took up his Northern Rhodesian post in 1958 after service in the Gold Coast.

MR. JOHN TILNEY, M.P., who is much interested in African affairs, and who has been in a Liverpool hospital for five weeks following a heart attack, is to spend a long convalescence in Scotland.

MR. JOHN PARKER, a medical student at St. Andrew's University, has been elected president of the Scottish Union of Students. At one time he was head boy of Churchill School, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN OGILVIE has won the Kenya amateur golf championship after being runner-up in 1959 and 1960, when the winner was MR. K. BIRLAYSON. Mr. OGILVIE is the 51st holder of the trophy.

MR. A. GUY SAUZIER, London representative of the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce, gave a reception at Claridges on Thursday evening last for delegates from Mauritius in London in connexion with constitutional talks.

MAJOR T. G. KINLOCH, Chief Game Warden in Tanganyika, and MRS. KINLOCH arrived on Saturday in the UGANDA, in which MR. M. J. B. MOLOHAN, senior provincial commissioner, who is retiring, was a fellow passenger.

MR. ARTHUR MAILER, who is to be chief engineer of the TRANSVAAL CASTLE, has served in many Union-Castle ships engaged in the East African service. Recently he has been chief engineer of the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. H. MAIER, of the economic and social department of the I.C.F.T.U., who has been in East Africa for about ten weeks helping the Tanganyika Federation of Labour prepare a minimum wage scheme, has returned to Brussels.

MR. D. M. H. RICHES has been appointed British Ambassador to the Congo in succession to MR. I. D. SCOTT. Mr. Riches, who is 48, spent much of his early service in Ethiopia. Since April, 1959, he has been Ambassador in Benghazi.

SIR ALEXANDER CARR-SAUNDERS (the chairman), PROFESSOR MARGARET READ, MRS. E. M. CHILVER, SIR KENNETH GRUBB, SIR JEREMY RAISMAN, and MR. OLIVER WOODS have been re-elected to the council of the Institute of Race Relations.

MR. BENEDICTO KIWANUKA, Leader of the House in the Uganda Legislative Council, has been appointed to the newly created post of Chief Minister. Mr. G. B. CARLAND, whose post of Chief Secretary has been abolished, is now Deputy Governor.

Before Mrs. WIDEAS, the founder of Lilongwe Women's Association, left Nyasaland to live in England she was presented with a clock in token of her many years of work for the association. She was at one time a member of the Legislative Council.

THE MOST REV. DR. MICHAEL RAMSEY was last week enthroned as the hundredth Archbishop of Canterbury. Some months ago, while Archbishop of York, he visited the diocese in East Africa and the Federation of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, addressed the Commonwealth and Colonial Group of the Parliamentary Labour Party on Tuesday afternoon. This afternoon he is to meet the Hon. David Astor, editor of the *Observer*.

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. SPENCER CHAPMAN, headmaster of St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, who has travelled in Central and East Africa, has decided to leave South Africa "because it is becoming a police State, exactly following the Nazi technique".

ALDERMAN CHARLES UDALL, who has been a member of Nairobi municipal and city councils for 41 years, was entertained to a civic luncheon last week on his retirement. He has been mayor of the city four times, and was made an honorary freeman on his 80th birthday six years ago.

Passengers for Mombasa in the RHODESIA CASTLE, now outward bound, via the Mediterranean, include MR. G. C. BOULERSON, DR. (MRS.) M. A. CASSIDY, DR. F. N. GREEN, THE REV. FR. P. HEWITT, THE REV. & MRS. C. FOARCH, MR. H. T. RANGER, MR. G. W. STABLES, and MR. R. D. SYMONS.

MR. HAROLD TRAVIS will this month enter upon his duties as Mayor of Nairobi. The deputy Mayor, MR. SHANTE PANDIT, continues in that office for another year. MR. TRAVIS is chairman of a number of prominent businesses in Kenya, including the Credit Finance Corporation, Ltd., East Africa Bag and Cordage Co. Ltd., Enfield Cables (East Africa), Ltd., and Uplands Bacon Factory, Ltd.



MR. R. R. S. HAWVEY, leaf-manager of the Imperial Tobacco Company, and MR. O. J. R. LANKESTER, leaf manager of W. D. & H. O. Wills, Ltd., returned from Rhodesia last Friday in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

MR. F. FLETCHER-COOKE, Deputy Governor of Tanganyika, has left Dar es Salaam for New York via London in order to attend a meeting of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations at which petitions from the Territory and the annual report of the Government will be considered. MR. NSILO SWAI, Minister for Commerce and Industry, and MR. A. J. CHANT will also attend.

MR. JOHN HAYES, sales promotion manager of East African Airways, MR. HENRY WILLIAMS, district representative in Uganda, and MR. V. J. SHAH, Eastern routes representative, are to visit Bangkok, Singapore, Hong Kong, Osaka and Tokyo to publicize the company's air services between Africa and the Far East.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR GEORGE PATEY, who has been appointed master of the TRANSVAAL CASTLE, which will join the Union-Castle mail fleet in January, was in command of the KENYA CASTLE on the round-Africa service for rather more than three years until mid-1955, when he became a relief captain on the Cape run. He has also commanded the ROCHESTER CASTLE, DURBAN CASTLE, RICHMOND CASTLE, RIEBEECK CASTLE, and RUSTENBURG CASTLE. He first went to sea in 1918. Three days later the vessel was torpedoed.

## Obituary

### Sir William Currie

SIR WILLIAM CURRIE, G.B.E., from 1938 to 1960 chairman of the P. & O. and British India Lines, and a past president of the East Africa Dinner Club in London, died on Monday at the age of 77.

He was regarded with unusual affection in the City, for he was essentially modest, kindly, and considerate. He was the father rather than the tough business chief of a great shipping empire, keeping close personal touch not only with the captains of his vessels but visiting them on every possible occasion, so that he was known by deck hands, stewards, and crew of all ranks, any of whom could approach him with the knowledge that he would be sympathetically heard.

Educated at Glasgow Academy, Fettes, and Trinity College, Cambridge (where he was a Rugby Blue), he then qualified as a chartered accountant and went to India to join Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., managing agents for the B.I. By 1922 he was senior managing partner and a member of the Bengal Legislature, and soon afterwards a member of the Council of State and president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, Burma and Ceylon.

Knighted in 1925, he came to London in the following year as a partner in Gray Dawes & Co., London agents of the B.I. Soon after Lord Inchcape's death in 1932 he was elected to the P. & O. and B.I. boards. Everything touching India and East Africa was of concern to him, and few achievements gave him greater pleasure than to arrange for the building of the KENYA and UGANDA, two fine ships which are most popular with East Africans. In the last war — throughout which he was first member of the advisory council and then director of the liner division of the Ministry of War Transport — the P. & O. fleet's losses almost reached a million and a quarter tons, and its reconstruction under his impetus was one of the outstanding achievements of British shipbuilding.

Sir William became High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, where he lived, in 1947. He had been a deputy chairman of Williams Deacon's Bank, and a director of the

Bank of Scotland, the Suez Finance Company, Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society, William Cory & Son, Ltd., and other companies. He was an honorary member of the Company of Master Mariners, a member of the council of King George's Fund for Sailors, a trustee of the National Maritime Museum, chairman of the committee of management of the training ship WORCESTER, and an honorary captain in the Royal Naval Reserve.

### Mr. Ernest Hemingway

MR. ERNEST HEMINGWAY, who was killed while cleaning a gun at the week-end, was a story-teller who had greatly influenced novelists and short-story writers in America and elsewhere for more than 35 years. His themes were usually violent, his action harsh, and his characters tough, primitive types engaged in arduous work or involved in dangerous situations.

He visited East Africa in 1934 and in 1953-54. After the first visit he wrote "The Green Hills of Africa", a book based on big-game hunting which was criticized as brutal, but he also wrote "The Snows of Kilimanjaro", a long short story which some critics consider to be one of the best which he or anyone else wrote in his lifetime. He received the Nobel Prize for Literature, the Pulitzer Prize, and the Award of Merit of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

An avid traveller, angler, and shot, he was at times involved in activities as restless as those in which many of the characters in his books delighted. Indeed, some of the novels were closely autobiographical. The best known were "A Farewell to Arms", which brought him fame and fortune, "For Whom The Bell Tolls", "Fiesta", and "The Old Man and The Sea".

While travelling in Uganda seven years ago with his fourth wife (he was three divorced) they had fortunate escapes from two plane crashes. An aircraft in which they were passengers had to make a forced landing near the Murchison Falls, and a relief plane crashed at take-off.

His second son is a farmer in Tanganyika.

Hemingway was born in 1899, the son of a doctor practising in Oak Park, Chicago. After leaving school he became a reporter. Later he represented American newspapers on various assignments in Europe and elsewhere. He ceased regular newspaper work, however, in 1924, in order to devote himself to fiction. His work aroused strong partisanship and also animosity on the part of those who condemned it for its violent themes and treatment. Of his technical ability there can be no question, or of his personal courage.

MR. ROBERT HERBST, who has died in Fort Victoria, aged 71, had arrived in Rhodesia as a four-year-old child and had thereafter lived in the Colony.

MR. ERNEST REGINALD RUBRIDGE MORKEL, whose death in Salisbury at the age of 78 is reported, was a former Native Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia.

MR. THOMAS EDMUND BOURDILLON, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, aged 70, was at one time Rhodesia's cricket captain. He had farmed in the Colony for many years.

The 14-year-old son of SIR GLEYN JONES, Governor of Nyasaland, and LADY JONES has died in Zomba after a long illness. He had had a leg amputated after breaking it while playing football last year.

DR. BALWANT SINGH, who had had charge of Nanyuki District Hospital, Kenya since 1955, has been killed in that town in a car accident. So popular was he that more than 1,000 people of all races attended the funeral. He was a Sikh, born in 1918 in what is now Pakistan.

## An American Looks at Kenya

### "Hell's Brew of Dishonesty"

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Wall Street Journal*, Mr. Joseph E. Evans, has written to that leading American newspaper from Kenya:

"Here in Nakuru Mr. Harry MacCallan, lawyer and politician, gave me this description of Kenya's current politics: 'a hell's brew of dishonesty, intimidation, lies, fear, and mistrust'. Here, as in Nairobi, almost every knowledgeable person fears for the future.

"Says a leading authority on Kenya politics: 'I have known Kenyatta for 30 years. He is a Communist, though probably more interested in Communist techniques than ideology. He is a true retrogressive, who believes the impact of the West on Africa has been catastrophic'. He wants to drive out the whites and the browns and return to the terrorist Africa of old.

"A prevalent suspicion is that many African politicians have made Kenyatta a political myth as a means of pressuring the British Government into early independence for Kenya and winning African votes for themselves. Part of the myth is that Kenyatta is the father of the country. The first cries for his release were emitted by K.A.N.U.'s Oginga Odinga.

"Even if Kenyatta is not released before independence, some fear he will come to power with independence, and that this is coming perhaps in two or three years. *'Uhuru na Kenyatta'* (Freedom and Kenyatta) was the election rallying-cry of the Africans.

### Mau Mau Has Never Died

"Mr. Ronald Ngala, a bitter enemy of Odinga, and president of the other African party, K.A.D.U., says: 'We are not talking about independence at the end of this year, but we need to put every orderly and constitutional pressure on the British to get independence the first moment we can.

"Yet should Kenyatta fall dead tomorrow it would not quiet the fears of the Europeans. For one thing, Mau Mau though long deprived of Kenyatta's leadership, has never died and shows disturbing signs of new life. A militant Mau Mau remnant, the Land Freedom Army, is on the move. Nothing is increasing. One danger, then, is that an independent Kenya, with or without Kenyatta, might fall under a Mau Mau dictatorship. K.A.N.U. has a Mau Mau wing.

"Most European settlers are for eventual independence — after Africans have been intensively prepared for political responsibility, and most want to stay if they possibly can on tolerable terms. Their fear, greatly intensified by events in the Congo, is that a black-dominated, independent Kenya Government will make their position untenable. At best, assuming a new reign of violence is staved off, it will be six to 12 months or longer before anyone will be able to feel any certainty about Kenya's future.

## Promises Are Not Enough

### Two Voices of Africa

MRS. REBECCA FANE, who has lived for many years in Kenya and is now on leave in England, has written in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*:

"In your leading article on 'Mau Mau Again' you say rightly that the responsible African leaders in Kenya and elsewhere must be bold enough utterly to reject Mau Mau. But the snag is that, even if they did so, what would such renunciation be worth?

"We are bound to ask ourselves this question when we compare the two following utterances made by Mr. James Gichuru, one of the most active of Kenya African leaders. He is reported to have said in Bonn, when in quest of financial assistance for Kenya:

"We in Kenya are now busily engaged in preparing for a bigger share of responsibility of government which we are determined shall be founded on the best precepts of democracy. I hope that African leaders will prove by their actions that the businessmen's confidence is justified, and I believe that rights will only be lost by acts of folly by one race or another. But there are, I think, many people of goodwill of all races who are determined to achieve an understanding which would make such acts of folly impossible.

"But in Kenya, at a meeting of some 5,000 Africans, he is reported to have said: 'We will not touch the European now, but when we get independence they will find it impossible to stay. We must encourage the Europeans not to go away

with their money. You do not kill a cow which is giving you milk; you can do that when it's dry.'

"It is difficult indeed for Europeans who have not lived in Africa to understand the schizophrenic nature of many Africans, and that Mr. Gichuru was in a sense absolutely genuine in both speeches, contradictory as they were.

"If any of your readers dismiss this statement as nonsense, I should like to refer them to a classic work of social anthropology dealing with another race, Miss Ruth Benedict's 'The Chrysanthemum and the Sword: Patterns of Japanese Culture' being her account of her assignment to study Japanese culture, given her by the United States Government in 1944. She says of her study:

"We had to try and understand Japanese habits of thought and emotion and the pattern into which these habits fell. We had to put aside for the moment the premises on which we act as Americans and to keep ourselves as far as possible from leaping to the easy conclusion that what we would do in a given situation was what they would do.

"And when she diagnosed the Japanese to 'loyal and generous' yet also 'treacherous and spiteful', and found them to be 'both insolent and polite' both 'rigid and adaptable', 'submissive and resentful of being pushed around', 'brave and timid', she might have been describing the contradictions in the characters of many Africans. The warning she gave to her companions about not leaping to conclusions might with equal justification be given to those who dictate policy in Africa.

"I therefore suggest that verbal 'renunciations', however desirable, should be treated with reserve, and more convincing proof sought from African leaders of their dissociation from Mau Mau and all it stands for."

## Foreign Gifts to Kenya Africans

### Now Used "To Balance Private Accounts"

MR. NGALA, Leader of Government Business, and of the Kenya African Democratic Party in Kenya, said in the Legislative Council a few days ago:—

"All countries that wish to help Kenya should do so through the normal Government channels. I do not agree with the idea of countries from outside giving money to one individual and this money being used perhaps for creating chaos in the country. I understand that some of this money is being used to balance personal accounts. It is being used to balance private accounts. If we get any money from outside it should be used to help the common person, improve his conditions of living, and not to pay so much attention to just one person and boost his own personal pocket.

"It is with these convictions that I spoke in Cairo, and I did not mind whether I was criticizing America or Russia or China. That is my stand now—that money should be made available to the elected Government of the country, so that they can improve the conditions of the people generally."

## Afro-Shirazis May Contest Result

THE AFRO-SHIRAZI PARTY, which narrowly lost the Zanzibar elections, may contest the results on legal and constitutional grounds. Sheikh Abaid Karume, the president, and Mr. O. S. Mussa, deputy president, who visited Acara last week to obtain legal advice from the permanent secretariat of the All-African People's Conference, said in Nairobi on their way there that if this advice was favourable they would take their case to London this month. They contend that the June elections were unnecessary as they could have formed a Government after the January elections if the British Resident, Sir George Mooring, had accepted their recommendation that he nominate two Legislative Council members. Secondly, they dispute the manner in which the number of constituencies was increased from 22 to 23 to avoid a second tie. The Afro-Shirazis do not intend, as was earlier suggested, to boycott the proceedings of the Legislative Council, which has its first sitting today.

Letter to the Editor

Points from Letters

**Responsible Kenyans Have Lost Faith  
Hayoe of Macledodism and African Extremism**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR, The slump in Kenya, from which I have recently returned, really is a slump, not just the recession of which it is fashionable to speak in official circles.

It so happened that my first half-dozen talks were all with Ministers or senior civil servants, and if I had then boarded a plane for London I should have come away with impressions which were drastically modified by my subsequent conversations with a number of leading business men. Not one of them struck me as a natural pessimist. All, I thought, were realists; with one possible exception, they were not much interested in politics except from the standpoint of the damage done to the country's economy by the gales of change (for in Kenya it was ridiculous to think merely in terms of gentle zephyrs of change).

I had not been in Kenya for some years, and was shocked by the facts which my friends confided in me. The most valuable and arresting information was that given in strict confidence, and no indication of its nature can therefore be given for publication, but I can make the generalization that obviously competent and experienced heads of some previously excellent businesses are deeply despondent, not merely because there is stagnation in many lines, but because they have no faith in the political manoeuvring of the United Kingdom and Kenya Governments, which are considered to be obsessed with the idea that a few statements from themselves and African leaders will restore confidence.

That is certainly not the view held in the commercial circles to which I had access, but I did find it assumed in ministerial and civil service quarters that a great improvement in the position could be promoted by Government statements which may shortly be expected.

The truth, I am sure, is that so many official promises have been broken that scarcely anyone will pay much attention to new undertakings, however phrased, and that nobody will be induced to commit capital to agriculture, which is the backbone of the Colony, by assurances from African politicians whose parties have again and again made the most foolish attacks on the European settlement which has made Kenya.

The situation of the white farming community is tragic. That hundreds of the Europeans may leave after reaping their harvests three or four months hence is more than likely. Scarcely any of them will be able to sell their land, but the outlook appears so unpromising that many families will nevertheless think it better to start life again in some other country. Incidentally, I do not believe the charge that the idea of an exodus had its origin in the Convention of Associations; that body, I do not doubt, was merely expressing the facts of which it became aware through its contacts, throughout the Highlands.

Settlement of Africans on land now in white ownership must take years to reach substantial proportions, and the schemes on which the Government is embarking therefore have very little effect in the period within which the Europeans must make their decisions. That is a dilemma produced by Macledodism and inflamed African nationalism.

For the reasons mentioned at the outset of this letter may I ask that, if you should decide to publish it, it should be subscribed as from

Yours faithfully,

ONLOOKER

**Governor's Pointer**

"I HAVE SEEN no comment in the Press on the statement at London Airport by Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, that 'I am quite satisfied with the new Constitution; one cannot get everything one wants anyway'. Since almost every point in his dispatch was accepted by H.M. Government, does that not suggest that there was an earlier version of the dispatch which was amended during the discussions in London?"

**Another Rushed Constitution**

"EVERY NEWSPAPER REPORT which I have read concerning the new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia has indicated that haggling continued in London until a day or two before statements were due to be made in the House of Commons, the Federal Parliament, and the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, and you, obviously having more news than any of the others, have stated specifically that bargaining continued on the Sunday, which can have left only a few hours for printing the finalized version of the White Paper which was to be laid next day. Is there any excuse for this hectic handling of a matter of extreme importance to all Central Africa? That politicians should jockey and jostle in this unseemly way is an affront to those who have to bear the brunt of the rushed and almost certainly botched job which such irresponsibility is calculated to produce. Sir Roy Welensky protested publicly earlier in the year against the demands of H.M. Government that he should commit his Government within a few hours to new ideas thought up by someone in Whitehall. It looks as if he could have complained again on the same grounds."

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## New Proposals Anger U.N.I.P.

"We Can Deal With Trouble", Says Governor

THE NEW NORTHERN RHODESIAN constitutional proposals brought angry protests and threats from Mr. Kenneth Kaunda and other leaders of the United National Independence Party last week. Mr. Kaunda declared that the new Constitution would not live longer than three months, as U.N.I.P. would make it impossible to work; he added that the party's annual conference, beginning on Saturday, would consider whether to put into operation its "master plan" for strikes and passive resistance.

The Northern Rhodesian African National Congress is reported to be prepared to make the new proposals work, though not approving them.

This is also the attitude of the Liberal Party, led by Sir John Moffat, who has said that none of the changes is an improvement on the original White Paper. He foresees prolonged trouble from African nationalists.

The Northern Rhodesian Indian Association has objected to the arrangement that Asian and Coloured people shall not vote in the double-seat "national" constituencies but in a separate constituency of their own, which means that they will not be able to support African nationalists.

### Treated "Like Dirt"

Mr. Kaunda, after an all-night meeting of his party's central committee in Lusaka, and before he left by air for Africa to attend the All-African People's Congress meeting, said: "The British Government have betrayed us. They are treating us like pieces of dirt. We shall no longer rely on British promises... majority rule is being given to Welensky and his stooges on a silver plate... U.N.I.P. would fight the Constitution to the bitter end, he added.

What has most angered U.N.I.P. leaders is that whereas the earlier White Paper carried a bias in favour of the African nationalists, the new proposals favour the moderates. One estimate in Lusaka was that the elections would now give the two African nationalist parties only 13 of the 45 seats. Another was that they might gain as many as 22 seats.

The Governor outlined the proposals when he opened the new session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, adding: "Hon. members may rest assured that the security forces at our disposal are well prepared to deal with any trouble from whatever quarter it may come.

"A very great responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the leaders of political parties during these changing and challenging times, and while I pay tribute to the manner in which these political leaders have discharged that responsibility, I do hope that they take due note of the murmuring of their less responsible followers, and that they are constantly mindful of the damage that can be done to their own cause by the foolish conduct of those who seek political ends by unlawful means."

Sir Evelyn Munn appealed to all parties, now that the period of speculation and uncertainty was over, to work together for a peaceful transition to the new arrangements.

### Turbulent Time

On Friday Sir John Moffat said in the Legislature that the new Constitution might survive for only a short and turbulent time. Heavy pressure exerted by Sir Roy Welensky and the Federal Government during the course of the negotiations had secured substantial concessions, altering the spirit of the White Paper to the detriment of the Liberal and African nationalist parties. A campaign by Africans would, he believed, not remain one of passive resistance but would end in bloodshed.

Next day Mr. Jonathan Chivunga, president of the United Trades Union Congress of Northern Rhodesia, which has among its affiliated members the African Mineworkers' Union, threatened a general strike by African workers in protest against the new Constitution.

Mr. Kaunda arrived unexpectedly in London on Monday and saw Mr. Macleod "for a few minutes".

Before leaving for Lusaka the next evening he said he had discussed with the Colonial Secretary certain points of interpretation in the proposals, and added: "Whatever panic-stricken manoeuvring the Rhodesian Federal Government may resort to, the end of the Federation is now clearly in sight. Our concern today is with our own independence. Afterwards we shall consider more suitable forms of federation, which we ourselves will freely choose."

Earlier he met Mr. Callaghan, the Socialist M.P., at the House of Commons.

## Federation's Record Exports Economy Basically Strong and Resilient

SIR JOHN CLAYDEN, Acting Governor-General of the Federation, said in the course of his speech last week when opening the third session of the second Federal Parliament:

"Our exports last year were valued at a record of £213m., and we had a favourable balance of visible trade payments of £56m., exceeding by £12m. the previous best balance of visible trade, achieved in 1959. An adverse feature has been the decline in the net capital inflow, attributable to the uncertainty that has characterized the past 12 months.

"Continued interest in establishing new industry in the Federation is gratifying. Because, however, of the uncertainty to which I have referred, industry has not been able to take full advantage of opportunities deliberately created for it by my Ministers in negotiating a new trade agreement with South Africa. The local market is becoming increasingly important in the light of steadily mounting purchasing power and a rising standard of living of the Federal African population.

"These facts illustrate the basic strength and resilience of the Federal economy. They support my Government's conviction that an early settlement directed towards advancing the Rhodesias and Nyasaland as a Federation is essential. Such a settlement will undoubtedly give new impetus to investment, which is the precursor of the vital task of developing and diversifying our economy.

"Every effort is being made to secure finance for hydro power projects in Nyasaland. It is hoped to secure the necessary finance to enable an early start to be made on construction.

"In June last year agreement came into force for a loan of 10m. dollars from the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York. A short-term loan of £2m. was raised on the local market. Last October a further 16m. was raised locally by a long-term loan issue.

### Good Cattle Season

Present indications are that the 1960-61 season will see record crop yields of maize and tobacco. The cattle industry, which suffered particularly in Matabeleland from drought conditions last year, has also had a satisfactory season. Grazing is generally good and livestock are in excellent condition.

"During the past year the number of non-European officers in Branch I of the Federal public service rose to 157. "My Government has been gravely concerned at events in the Congo, particularly in view of our long common boundary and community of interests which it represents. It is our sincere hope that the United Nations' effort in that unhappy country, with which effort we have co-operated to the best of our capacity, will be directed towards helping and encouraging the Congolese people to find an early solution of their difficulties. In my Ministers' view what is important is that such a solution should reflect the wishes and aspirations of the Congolese people themselves, including those who have striven so mightily in the past 12 months to maintain order and stability in their regions by insulating themselves from turbulence in other parts of the country."

### Really Inter-Racial

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told the Press a few days ago: "We want to avoid a situation in which you have a white nationalist party and a black nationalist party controlling practically all the seats in Parliament and fighting each other. One of the things that make me very favourably disposed towards the new Constitution is that if anybody hopes to remain in office for long he will be compelled to get very substantial support from the voters of both races—in fact, all the four groups. That will work as a gentle leaven, because political leaders, until they have been in office for some time, usually hope to remain; in order to do so under these new proposals they must get support from more than one race. Under the old Constitution they did not have to worry. They have to worry like anything now."

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## Federal Income Tax Changes

### But No 6d. Still the Maximum for Individuals

SIR DONALD MACINEYRE, Federal Finance Minister, said when he presented his budget to the Federal Assembly in Salisbury last Thursday that record levels of output in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, electricity generation, rail transport, and retail distribution had been achieved in the Federation in 1960, despite political trends in certain African countries which weakened confidence in the continent as a whole.

A rise in the volume of exports of almost 8% had contributed to the record favourable trade balance of £56m., which had reduced the adverse current balance of payments from £18m. in 1959 to £9m. last year.

One of the major causes of the Federation's balance-of-payments position was the reduced rate of capital inflow, which had led to the recent imposition of exchange control measures. They were having their effect, and banking reserves were already rising.

The Minister forecast further increases in output for the current year for some industries, including agriculture and manufacturing, but owing to a reduction in the output of copper the volume of the national production would be lower than in 1960. But the market for copper might, however, improve, and that would allow the present restrictions on output to be removed.

### Shortage of Capital

The shortage of capital from abroad had had important implications, accentuating the need to mobilize all available short-term funds and to encourage the public to provide additional money by greater savings. One of the chief incentives to domestic saving would be the raising of the bank rate from 5% to 5½%, which would also strengthen the whole economic system.

In the year just completed there had been a deficit of about £850,000 on revenue account, and in 1961-62 there would be a shortfall of £3.6m. at existing levels of taxation, expenditure being computed at £69.1m.; and revenue at £65.5m. At the beginning of the financial year which ended on June 30, 1961, the reserves from accumulated surpluses had been £4.2m. The current deficit would reduce that figure to £3.3m.

While understanding the benefits which would flow from deficit financing, Sir Donald did not think that in the country's present circumstances such a policy would be regarded as adequately doing the job that Government was called upon to perform. He therefore proposed changes in direct taxation which would produce a further £746,000 net, reducing the expected deficit for 1961-62 to £2.8m. to be met from reserves, and leaving a small accumulated surplus of some £600,000.

### Tax Proposals

The changes proposed are:—

**Public Companies:**—An increase in the basic rate of income tax from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 8d. per £1 of taxable income, to provide an additional £1,184,000 of Federal revenue.

**Private Companies:**—(a) In excess of £25,000, an increase in the basic rate of income tax from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 8d. per £1 of taxable income; (b) below £25,000, a reduction in the basic rate of income tax from 6s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per £1 of taxable income; (c) Undistributed profits tax: (1) an increase in the allowance from 33½% of taxable income or £2,000 (whichever is the greater) to 40% or £2,400 for companies engaged in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, building and construction and transport; (2) an increase in the level of undistributed profits tax from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. on the first £2,000 of undistributed profits, and from 3s. 3d. to 5s. in excess of £2,000. These proposals affecting private companies will cost the Federal Government £329,000. Private companies will be considered those incorporated in the Federation and controlled by not more than four individuals.

**Individuals:** (1) A reduction of the maximum rate from 6s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per £1 of income; (2) an increase in the effective rates of super-tax by 10d. per £1 of income. The maximum combined rate of income tax and super-tax will therefore remain at 9s. 6d. per £1 of income. These proposals will cost £109,000.

"The budget proposals make no reference in specific terms to Africans," said the Minister. "I feel that the fact that my budget makes no reference to race is a merit. But lest anyone think that I have overlooked the particular needs of the African population, I must here emphasize that the expansion of activity which I wish to set in train will be of direct and widespread benefit in creating employment, and this will play

its part in the process which it is our aim to accelerate, of improving living standards for all."

"I claim for this budget that it sets the financial framework within which we shall maintain the maximum economic momentum in circumstances of considerable difficulty, and be poised to take advantage of every opportunity which offers to drive our economy ahead."

## Budget Changes in Nyasaland

### Importance of Non-African Enterprise

NYASALAND'S FINANCIAL SECRETARY, Mr. Henry Phillips, told the Legislative Council in his budget speech last Friday that, contrary to a widespread belief, 1960 had not been a year of general economic depression in the territory.

"In agriculture, our principal field of endeavour, there has been general progress. The value of agricultural exports continued to increase. From £7.3m. in 1958 they rose to £8m. in 1959 and £9.3m. in 1960, made up principally of tea valued at £3.8m., tobacco at £3.5m., and groundnuts at £1m. The cotton crop at 12,515 tons was the highest for 20 years; the production of rice had increased, the area under coffee had expanded, and there had been an improvement in the market for tung oil.

"Tea reached the record figure of 12,800 short tons. The contribution made by this industry towards our national economy illustrates the importance of retaining in this territory the skill, capital, and enterprise of the non-African farming community."

The gross domestic product went up by 9% in 1960.

By the end of June next year £12.5m. would have been spent on the territory's four-year development plan. H.M. Government was to make available £645,000 by Exchequer loan to cover a shortfall in resources in 1960-61.

### Project Not Attractive

In one respect only had the development plan significantly failed to achieve its objective. The Government had hoped to be able to invest nearly £600,000 on developing the Lower River particularly Elephant Marsh. Though pilot schemes had been undertaken no major project had been commissioned. The plan had never been attractive from the economic point of view, and the country's resources could perhaps have been better used in laying the foundations for future development.

It was nearly two and a half years since Nyasaland had been able to share in a loan raised on the London market and over a four-year period it was £2.5m. down on all loan expectations. Fortunately the allocation of C. D. & W money from the British Government was substantially greater than envisaged, and that restored the position to the extent of £14m.

The 1961-62 estimates envisaged spending £7.78m., and the introduction of a new Constitution would add another £75,000 to the country's annual bill, in addition to £175,000 of capital expenditure. He estimated revenue receipts at £6.3m., leaving a deficit of £1.34m., a thoroughly unsatisfactory situation. Increased revenue must depend on increased investment, and recently the flow of investment had been checked by the political uncertainties of the future. "It is the view of this Government that we should continue to go forward in early expectation of the restoration of settled conditions."

Non-African poll tax would be doubled from £4 to £8 a year from January 1, 1962, and from July 1 petrol would go up by 3d., making it 3s. 6½d. per gallon in Blantyre and 3s. 8d. per gallon in Zomba for ordinary grades.

Other proposals were: supercharge on licences for diesel vehicles raised from 30% to 30½% stamp duty on hire purchase agreements raised from 6d. to 10s.; stamp duty on the value of marketable securities transferred or assigned raised from 10s. to £1; insurance agents not covered by recent Business Licensing Ordinance liable to licence fee of £25 a year; but manufacturers distributing their own produce to the trade would not in future be required to take out licences under the Business Licensing Ordinance. About £100,000 of additional revenue should result from those measures.

The Financial Secretary concluded: "There is no short cut to prosperity in our circumstances. The way may be long but it is worth treading."

Six new fellowships for overseas doctors, worth £1,200 a year each, and tenable in the United Kingdom, have been established by a leading medical house, Smith & Nephew Associated Companies, Ltd., 2 Temple Place, London, W.C.2.

**Parliament**

**Prime Minister Questioned about N.D.P.**

THE PRIME MINISTER, who had been asked when he received a letter from Mr. Takawira, of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, requesting an interview about the proposed new Constitution for that territory, and what reply he gave, replied in the House of Commons last week:

"I received a letter from Mr. Takawira on June 20 requesting an interview about the proposed new Constitution for Southern Rhodesia. The reply sent on my behalf was that, as the matter he wished to discuss lay within the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, I should be glad if he would put to him any representations that he wished to make."

MR. MARQUAND: "Is the Prime Minister aware that African opinion as represented by this substantial party in Southern Rhodesia deeply disavows the agreement which has been negotiated by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and that now that they fear that their last chance of appeal to the Queen as their protector may be going they are asking him as the main Minister of Her Majesty to see them? Will he put protocol on one side and reconsider this decision?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "The representatives of the National Democratic Party were recently received in Salisbury by my rt. hon. friend. As he explained to the House, they did not feel disposed to add anything to the views they already expressed. I think that it is right that in general all matters for which Ministers have responsibility should be dealt with by them. I certainly have to make it clear that if I, as I sometimes do, receive deputations of a wider kind, I should not do so except accompanied by my rt. hon. friend."

MR. MARQUAND: "I thank the Prime Minister for that advance towards my position. If a substantial and representative deputation from the Africans of Southern Rhodesia seeks to see him at the time of his rt. hon. friend's return from his Commonwealth journeys, will he consider receiving it along with his rt. hon. friend?"

**Confidence In Colleagues**

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I will discuss it with my rt. hon. friend. No discourtesy was meant. The matter had been handled in Salisbury. These gentlemen have seen my rt. hon. friend. What I was not prepared to do was to meet anybody on the basis that they had a distrust of my colleagues, because I have confidence in them."

MR. BROCKWAY asked what representations had been made by H.M. Government to the Government of the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland regarding the deportation of Mr. Crawford Lyall, a United Kingdom citizen.

MR. BERNARD BRAINE: "None, sir."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the hon. gentleman aware that Mr. Crawford Lyall was a volunteer in the Colonial Service attached to the security forces; that his conscience would not allow him to continue in the kind of work he was adopted as do; that he was associated with Africans; that he was adopted as a candidate for the Independence Party; and three days later was ordered to be deported without any charge being made against him? Are the Government not going to protect British citizens when they are in a position like that?"

MR. BRAINE: "No, sir. Immigration is a responsibility of the Federal Government. The Immigration Act under which Mr. Lyall was declared a prohibited immigrant empowers the Federal Government so to declare anyone not a Federal citizen or born in the Federation, on grounds specified in Section 5 (1) of the Act. There are therefore no legal grounds on which representations could be made."

MR. DUGDALE: "While fully realizing that immigration is a Federal matter, may I ask the hon. gentleman whether he could not make a protest? Would he not protest if it was a foreign country completely responsible for its own affairs if the person was a British subject?"

MR. BRAINE: "If evidence were brought to my rt. hon. friend's notice suggesting that the circumstances in which the deportation was effected had caused hardship, I am sure that he would consider whether representations would be justified on that score; but Mr. Lyall has made no such representation to us."

MR. SORENSEN asked what arrangements had been made for the determination of a capital in Bechuanaland and for the complete transfer of administration thereto.

MR. BRAINE: "The location of the administrative headquarters of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is a survival from earlier days, and it is the intention of H.M. Government to move it into the Protectorate as soon as circumstances permit. But a number of practical problems are involved, particularly of water supply. Moreover, the cost, which will be substantial, needs to be considered with other claims on the finance available."

MR. SORENSEN: "Is it not incongruous and an affront to the dignity of Bechuanaland that it should meanwhile be administered from a place outside the country and, indeed, in a foreign country?"

MR. BRAINE: "Yes, sir, I agree, subject, of course, to the consideration that there are many claims upon available finance for the development of Bechuanaland. However, we are addressing ourselves to this question."

MR. EMERY: "Is my hon. friend consulting all the necessary people in Bechuanaland before this decision is made? It is essential that there should be complete consultation with the people about where their capital shall be."

MR. BRAINE: "Yes, sir; that will be perhaps the most important consideration of all."

**Federation With Ruanda-Urundi**

MR. BROCKWAY asked for a statement on the official discussions between delegations from Tanganyika, led by the Minister of Education, and Ruanda-Urundi, led by the King of Ruanda, Mwami Kigeli, which had resulted in a joint appeal to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations to permit the federation of the territories.

MR. HUGHES: "The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies: "After a visit to Dar es Salaam in April the Mwami of Ruanda and the Crown Prince of Urundi issued a statement supporting the idea of a federation; but there were no official discussions with the Tanganyika Government."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Did not the Minister of Education lead the delegation from Tanganyika and will the Government give the fullest possible support to this proposal in the United Nations as a first step in the realization of Julius Nyerere's imaginative idea of a federation for East and Central Africa?"

MR. FRASER: "Mr. Nyerere would certainly welcome federation with Ruanda-Urundi, but the desire for it must come from the people themselves. This remains the attitude of H.M. Government."

MR. F. NEAL: "While we understand the Government's desire not to embarrass the Belgian Government, and hope though we on this side do not sympathize with them, and hope that the Belgian mandate will be terminated as soon as possible, surely the hon. gentleman is aware of the very strong feeling in the local Government circles and elsewhere in East Africa that a union with Ruanda-Urundi would be an excellent basis for a new East African federation of free States?"

MR. FRASER: "The main object of my rt. hon. friend is not to embarrass the Belgian Government, but of being of assistance to Mr. Nyerere in his views."

MR. FISHER asked if the Secretary of State for the Colonies had yet reached a decision with regard to the report of the Localization Committee on the training of Africans for senior civil service appointments in Nyasaland.

MR. FRASER: "The recommendations are generally acceptable to the Nyasaland Government. Some on departmental training are already being implemented through a training pool, and steps are being taken to implement the wider implications of the report subject to the availability of finance, on which I am in touch with the Nyasaland Government."

MR. FISHER: "I would like to bear in mind that there are only 200 Africans in the senior civil service in Nyasaland out of about 1,000 — only 10% — and that the educational output in Nyasaland is totally inadequate even to achieve partial Africanization of the Civil Service?"

MR. FRASER: "Yes, sir. That is why I regard this matter with urgency. One thing we have to consider also is that the committee of inquiry into African education in Nyasaland is to report in the next few weeks."

**Lion Rejected Her**

AFTER A FAMILY DISPUTE an elderly African woman left for the bush intent on suicide. Three days later she came upon a lion and its kill. Fortified by historical precedent, she offered herself as a sacrifice. The beast, however, flicked her aside and continued its meal. "I am happy to say that the old lady, having been so summarily rejected, then decided to face life anew." From the report by Mr. A. M. Morgan-Davies, warden of Lake Manyara Game Reserve, Tanganyika.

## £115m. For Colonies from U.K. Sharp Fall in E. Africa Balances

THE UNITED KINGDOM contributed about £115m. to the colonial territories last year, including official grants and loans, states the Colonial Office Report entitled "The Colonial Territories 1960-61 (Cmd. 1407, H.M. Stationery Office, 7s.). This was well above the £100m. average of recent years.

In East Africa balances with United Kingdom banks fell sharply from May to September, but after a rise in the East African bank rate there was a substantial recovery during the last three months of the year. Local resources for public development in East Africa shrank severely, as a result of political uncertainty and commodity price changes.

Exchequer loans included £8.25m. to the East Africa High Commission, £4.33m. to Kenya, £2m. to Tanganyika and £2.5m. to Uganda.

East Africa's exports rose from £129m. in 1959 to £140m. in 1960, Tanganyika accounting for £9m., or over 80% of the increase. Imports into the territories rose from £121m. to £134m.

## Ghana Expels Ugandans

THREE UGANDA POLITICIANS invited to Ghana for a conference of African nationalist leaders had their visit forcibly cut short after they had objected to restrictions on their movements. They are Mr. G. Kawombe, Mr. A. Senyondya, and Mr. J. Wakaza, all officials of the Uganda African Union. Mr. Kawombe said after their return to Kampala that they had been taken to the conference centre at Winneba and were not allowed to visit Accra. Following a disagreement with the organizers, they were manhandled by police on to a charter aircraft. Mr. Kawombe criticized the "Nkrumah dictatorship" and said that conditions for ordinary Africans were worse there than in colonial countries.

## Troops from Kenya

TWO-THIRDS OF THE 24TH INFANTRY BRIGADE, stationed in Kenya, were being flown to Kuwait, it was announced on Tuesday. The British frigate LOCH RUTHVEN cut short a visit to Mombasa to sail north last Thursday; she had been due to stay until Sunday. From Salisbury it was learned that Royal Rhodesian Air Force Canberra bombers and Vampire jet fighters had left for a Middle East destination. They were believed to have flown to Cyprus or Aden to relieve R.A.F. men for duty in Kuwait.

Sixty-five medical students from Tanganyika are known to be taken courses in Great Britain.

Sixteen students from Southern Rhodesia have been awarded scholarships in the U.S.A.

The British Leprosy Relief Association, of which Lord Boyd of Merton is president, will hold a flag day in Greater London on Saturday.

## Buganda's Financial Difficulties

### Auditors' Reports Withheld from Lukiko

MANY OF THE SERIOUS FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES of the Kabaka of Buganda arise from undue preoccupation with political and constitutional problems and poor government organization, states the report of a commission appointed to inquire into the Government's finances.

The commission, consisting of Messrs. E. A. L. Watts (chairman), M. E. Kawalya-Kagwa, E. Williams and R. T. Howell, was appointed by the Resident in Buganda, Mr. R. E. Stone, and the Katikiro, Mr. M. Kintu.

It recommends reorganization of the government machinery, tax increases, and economy measures, including substantial staff reduction.

Other recommendations are that steps should be taken to stop unauthorized expenditure; that the heavy cost of court cases and sending delegations abroad should be brought to the notice of the Lukiko, which should make specific provision in the estimates; and that the political should be separated from the executive in the Buganda Government.

The report states that weaknesses in the 1955 Constitution have enabled the Government chiefs to avoid accepting the advice of the Resident and his staff, and that there has been a reduction in efficiency. The effective general revenue balance had been reduced to about £380,000 on June 30, 1960, representing less than two months' expenditure under the 1960-61 budget.

The auditors' annual reports on the accounts, which drew attention to unauthorized expenditure, misspending and waste, had not been laid before the Lukiko for several years.

## Committee to Consider Federation

THE KENYA LEGISLATURE will appoint a select committee to consider the practical aspects of an East African federation. A motion in this sense was adopted in place of one by Mr. F. W. Odede (K.A.N.U.) calling for simultaneous independence for all the East African territories in order to facilitate federation. He proposed that Kenya and Tanganyika should "go it alone" if Uganda and Zanzibar were not ready to join a federation.

## Distress of Kenya Farmers

MR. J. A. SEYS, acting president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, said in Nairobi last week that many farmers would face ruin and that there would be mass hunger and unemployment in the country if the short rains due in November and December failed. On many farms cattle were mere walking skeletons as a result of the failure of the long rains, due from March to May. This was the second successive year in which Kenya had had drought, and many farmers, having piled up debts to keep going, had entered the year with no reserves of capital.

## Technical Aid Overseas

THE RT. HON. DENNIS FORWOOD VOSPER, M.P., has been appointed Secretary to the Department of Technical Co-operation. Formerly Minister of Health, he had to resign in September, 1957, through serious illness, but after the general election of 1959 he returned to office as Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Home Office, where he became Minister of State a year later. It had been generally expected that Sir Edward Boyle would be given charge of the new department set up to co-ordinate United Kingdom technical assistance to all overseas countries, but he has preferred to remain at the Treasury as Financial Secretary. Sir Andrew Cohen, formerly in charge of the African Departments of the Colonial Office, then Governor of Uganda, and latterly British Representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, is generally expected to be the first Director-General of the department.

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**News Items in Brief**

The first English Masonic Lodge to be formed in Nyasaland is named St. George, No. 7763.

A new Masonic Lodge has been formed in Salisbury, Rhodesia, named Lodge Liswellin, No. 7771, E.C.

A dinner for the Tanganyika delegation was given at Lancaster House one evening last week by H.M. Government.

Members of the Buganda Lukiko have rejected by 67 votes to 14 a move to introduce direct elections for the Lukiko.

Our weekly contemporary "South Africa" has changed its title to *Southern Africa*. It is now in its 72nd year of publication.

A training centre for African statisticians will open in Addis Ababa in October, following an agreement between Ethiopia and the United Nations.

To combat unemployment and a land shortage in Tanganyika's Northern Province, the Government is to impose control of immigration from Kenya.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament has approved the constitutional proposals for the Colony. The nine members of the Dominon Party opposed the motion.

The District Council of Buoga has rejected outright the report of the Munster Commission on the ground that it pays too little heed to their titular head, the Kyabazinga.

A Food and Agricultural Organization seminar on agricultural censuses and surveys, attended by about 40 representatives from African countries, will be held in Nairobi in August.

At the end of 1960 there were 3,565 colonial students from East and Central Africa in Britain, against 1,208 from West Africa, 2,444 from the Far East, 6,991 from the Caribbean, and 1,084 from other territories.

In honour of the Parliamentary delegation from Mauritius, the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association held a reception in Westminster Hall one evening last week. The Earl of Munster received the guests.

Forty-eight of the rioters arrested in Zanzibar during the recent election disturbance are to be charged with murder. Some 70 Africans from Tanganyika were collected by the authorities on Pemba Island and shipped back to their country of origin.

**Sanctity of Land Titles in Kenya  
Nairobi Chamber Seeks Guarantees**

NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has passed unanimously a resolution reading:

"Nairobi Chamber of Commerce acknowledges that the economy of Kenya is basically founded on farming, and is convinced that it is essential for the restoration of confidence amongst the agricultural community of all races that the sanctity of agricultural land titles granted previously by any of H.M. Governments in Kenya should be guaranteed by the present and any succeeding Government.

"The chamber considers that similar guarantees of urban land titles are essential to create a state of confidence and security which would encourage the private sector of the commercial and industrial economy to expand and develop to the maximum and thereby play its full part in providing an alternative avenue for the employment of the ever-increasing population of Kenya which cannot be absorbed in the agricultural field."

**New Chief Minister**

MR. BENEDICTO KIWANUKA, who on Sunday became Uganda's first Chief Minister, was educated at Pius XII College in Basutoland before coming to London University, of which, he is a graduate. He was also called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1956. As leader of the Democratic Party of Uganda, he has been Leader of Government Business in the Legislature since the elections in April, won by his party in consequence of orders to the Baganda not to vote. Mr. Kiwanuka, himself a Muganda, consequently gained almost all the seats in that kingdom, where only a very small minority of the people risked the displeasure of the hierarchy by voting. If the Baganda should be encouraged to vote in the next election it is doubtful whether the Democrats would retain power. Now they have 10 members in the Executive Council. There is to be a constitutional review in London in September, following the publication a few days ago of the Munster Report, which proposed a strong central Government to which the traditional kingdoms should be linked federally.

**Federal Minister in Angola**

MR. JOHN CALDICOTT, Federal Minister of Defence, met General Deslandes, Governor-General of Angola, in Luanda last week for talks on the rebel uprisings in Angola. A member of Mr. Caldicott's party told journalists that the discussions were not concerned with a mutual defence agreement, but that the Federal Government was anxious to ascertain if there was any danger of the uprising spreading to Rhodesia's frontiers.

**Uganda Rulers Disappointed**

THE RULERS of the kingdom of Toro, Ankole, and Bunyoro in Uganda, who conferred last week, have requested an interview with the Colonial Secretary to discuss the recommendations of the Munster Commission. They are reported to be disappointed at the proposal that their kingdoms should have only semi-federal status while Buganda should have a fully federal relationship with Uganda as a whole.

**Afro-Shirazis Seek Help**


ZANZIBAR'S AFRO-SHIRAZI PARTY has sent appeals to Tanganyika, Kenya, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Russia and China for help in defending members arrested in connexion with the election riots, in which 66 people, almost all of them Arabs, were killed and hundreds injured. Arrests during and after the riots total 1,370.

**T A S M A**

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## Standard Bank of South Africa

### Chairman's Warning to Politicians

SIR EDMUND HALL-PATCH, chairman of the Standard Bank, whose annual statement appears in full on other pages, gives therein a broad review of affairs in East, Central, and South Africa.

"It is a poor service to Africa," he writes, "to lead its peoples to believe that the possession of political power will of itself bring immediately a general rise in the standard of living. These benefits can come only by hard work, increased productivity, and some sacrifice of leisure which by many in Africa is very highly prized. It is for the leaders of all races to weigh these obvious points as they proceed with their plans for political advancement.

"Unless close and constructive thought is given to the economic factors involved, the realization of political ambitions may mean in many cases disillusionment both to the leaders and the led."

In the year ended March 31 the bank made a profit after providing for taxation, contingencies, and all other charges, but before providing for depreciation of premises, of £1,338,862, compared with £1,180,968 in the previous year. The reserve fund is increased by £250,000, bringing it to £10.8m. Bank premises depreciation takes £50,000, and interim and final dividends of 5% and 10% less tax, just over £1m, leaving £596,415 to be carried forward (£567,878).

### Current Assets £48.6m.

The issued capital is £1m. in shares of £1. Current assets appear at £48.6m.; holdings in U.K. and other Treasury bills at £8.1m.; other investments at £49.9m.; trade and other bills at £34m.; advances to customers at £204.5m.; remittances in transit at £42.1m.; investments in the Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation at £1m.; and bank premises and property at £11.6m. Current deposit and other accounts total £376.4m. and notes in circulation £1.3m.

The directors are Sir Edmund Hall-Patch (chairman), Mr. J. N. Hogg (deputy chairman), Sir Frederick Leith-Ross (vice-chairman), Earl De La Warr, and Messrs. W. A. Acton, R. Annan, H. C. Drayton, G. H. R. Edmunds, C. R. Hill, L. A. Martin, J. F. Pridcaux, W. M. Robson, and C. H. Villiers. Mr. R. E. Williams is the general manager in London, and Mr. L. W. Cole the secretary.

Mr. C. G. Rogers is general manager in the Federation, with Mr. J. F. H. Foster as assistant general manager. Mr. R. G. Ridley and Mr. N. W. Smith are respectively general manager and assistant general manager in East Africa.

There is a Rhodesian board consisting of Sir Robert Hudson (chairman), Lord Aston, Lord Malvern, Sir Charles Cummings, and Messrs. R. C. Buoquet, E. R. Campbell, D. G. Nicholson, R. M. Taylor and L. Tucker.

The East African board consists of Mr. A. A. Lawrie (chairman), Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, Sir Donald MacGillivray, and Messrs. I. S. Ednie, J. L. Riddoch and G. B. Shields.

## Standard Bank Finance and Development

STANDARD BANK FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., reports that in the year to March 31 there was a net profit after providing for taxation and contingencies of £21,485 (24,276). A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share is repeated, and the balance forward will then be £102,377 (£96,204). The issued share capital, all held by the Standard Bank, is £1m. There is a local board in East Africa consisting of Mr. A. A. Lawrie (chairman), Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, Sir Donald MacGillivray, and Messrs. I. S. Ednie, J. L. Riddoch, G. B. Shields, and J. T. Simpson.

The Roberts Motors group have begun assembling light vans in Mombasa.

The Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland increased its bank holidays on Friday from 2 to 3 1/2.

Bulet Tea Co., Ltd. (Kenya) will pay a final dividend of 9d. per share for the year ended March 31.

Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., are to make a one-for-two scrip issue, capitalizing £150,000 of the capital reserve.

The Roberts Construction Co. has been awarded a £100,000 contract by the Rhodesian milling company's Bulawayo premises.

Final official forecast for this season's Rhodesian tobacco crop from the south-western areas is 242m. lb. from 223,900 acres — 3m. below the earlier estimate.

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., is passing its interim dividend for the year to August 31. Last year there were interim and final distributions of 2 1/2% and 3% respectively.

Charterland & General, Ltd., are to pay a dividend of 10% and bonus of 7% for the year ended May 31, in which net profit after tax was £71,434 compared with £62,505 in the previous year.

Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., had a group net operating profit before taxation in 1960 of £394,589, compared with £388,804 in 1959. A dividend of 6% on the ordinary shares is again proposed. Taxation will take £100,791.

A £50,000 pumping station recently opened in the Kilombero Valley, Tanganyika, is part of a £250,000 irrigation scheme begun by the Kilombero Sugar Co., Ltd. The pumping station will enable 1,400 more acres of sugar to be planted.

Edw. Schluter & Co. (Africa), Ltd., is being placed in voluntary liquidation so that its functions may be assumed by two new companies, Edw. Schluter & Co. (Tanganyika), Ltd., and Edw. Schluter & Co. (Kenya), Ltd. There will be no changes in the management.

Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd., which made a capital repayment of 1s. per 2s. share recently, reports that in the year ended March 31 there was a net profit after charging taxation and depreciation of £72,201 to add to the balance forward of £10,626. Another £20,000 is added to general reserve. No dividend is proposed. The issued capital is £200,000. Fixed assets stand at £211,089, and current assets less current liabilities at £79,231.

Blackwood Hodge, Ltd., a group with subsidiaries in the Sudan, Kenya, Rhodesia, and Mozambique, report that profit after tax for the year ended October 31 totalled only £16,730, compared with £241,944 in the previous year. It is intended, however, to hold the 6% dividend, requiring £62,475. The issued capital is £17.7m. in 5s. ordinary shares and £300,000 in preference. Interests in subsidiaries stand at £2.9m. and current liabilities less current assets at £76,671. The poor results are due mainly to heavy stock losses in Canada and bad debts there and in Belgium.

London & Rhodesian Mining & Land Co., Ltd., has announced that it is negotiating with Mr. R. W. Rowland, of Salisbury, with a view to acquiring his majority interests in Mashaba Gold Mines (Pvt.), Ltd.; Norton Development Co., Ltd.; and Consolidated Holdings (Pvt.) Ltd., and substantial interests in Kanyemba Gold Mines Ltd. The Norton company has the Mercedes-Benz franchise for the two Rhodesias, and Consolidated has a substantial share of the motor accessories market in the Federation. Lonrho directors consider that acquisition of the assets would markedly increase the profits of the company, whose board would be joined by Mr. Rowland. Negotiations are on the basis that the purchase price should be met by an issue of shares.

## Katanga Repudiates Pact

THE CONGO celebrated the first anniversary of its independence on Friday with the problems of securing its unity no nearer solution.

President Tshombe, addressing the Katanga Parliament earlier in the week, appeared to have gone back on his recent agreement to co-operate with the Central Government. He declared that Katanga would remain independent; that his agreement with Leopoldville was purely economic; that the Central Government was in a virtual state of collapse; and that Katanga could not ally itself with the anarchy and bankruptcy of other people.

However, a company of Katanga gendarmes, specially flown from Elisabethville, headed a three-hour military parade in Leopoldville on Friday as part of the independence celebrations, for which a four-day holiday was declared.

The reconvening of the Congolese Parliament at Lovanium University, due to have taken place last Sunday after being postponed from the previous Sunday, has been indefinitely delayed. Mr. Gizenga, the Stanleyville leader, has insisted that he will not go to Lovanium unless it is cleared of all students and teachers. Most of the latter are Belgian.

A United Nations official said the emphasis had shifted away from an early meeting of Parliament to an attempt to reconcile the different factions, possibly through a "summit" conference of leaders.

On Tuesday the Katanga Parliament decided to repudiate the agreement which President Tshombe had signed in Leopoldville on the grounds that he was not a free agent at the time.

Non-Europeans in Mozambique who rank as *assimilados* (assimilated or civilized persons) number only some 25,000, or 0.44% of the non-European population, according to the *Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin*, which has just begun publication in London.

**Company Report**

# The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited

## Affect Of Developments Throughout Africa

Pace of Economic Advance Has Been Retarded

SIR EDMUND HALL-PATCH OUTLINES ACHIEVEMENTS

THE annual general meeting of The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, will be held on July 26 at 10, Clements Lane, London, E.C.4.

The following is the statement by the chairman, Sir Edmund Hall-Patch, G.C.M.G., which has been circulated with the report and accounts:—

It has been customary in these annual statements to give a brief outline of economic developments in the trading area of the Bank. During the past year developments throughout Africa have been taking place at a swift pace and, owing to increased public interest, are being amply covered by the main organs of public opinion. From this wealth of information, sometimes contradictory in character, the question doubtless arises in shareholders' minds as to how, in general terms, these developments affect the Bank in which they have a stake. I thought this year that I would attempt to answer this question rather than hold to the pattern of the statements made in previous years.

Last year I stressed dangers then all too apparent: on the one hand the danger of trying to advance more quickly politically and socially than economics will allow, on the other hand the danger of refusing to advance at all, even when it is evident that such refusal is undermining confidence and having a damaging effect economically. Events since then have shown even more clearly that these dangers are very real and still persist. Inevitably the pace of economic advancement has been retarded.

### Extent of recent Economic Advance

Despite present uncertainties great economic strides have been made, and should not be forgotten. For example, in South Africa mineral production has climbed in value during the last five years from £290 million to £415 million, and gold sales from £180 million to £290 million. Mining has made good progress too in the Federation. In both territories primary and secondary industry has gone steadily ahead. Agriculture has shown healthy growth in East, Central and South Africa. Leaving gold aside, the total exports, in money terms, from all three areas realized £781 million in 1960, compared with £623 million in 1955; that is, over £150 million more than five years earlier. Looked at purely from the point of view of visible trade, the external account of all three areas remains strong.

### Growth of the Bank

Against this background it is not surprising that the Bank, too, has grown. In the five years ended in March 1960, our balance-sheet total rose by some £50 million and deposits by over £40 million, our issued capital by £4 million, and the reserve fund by over £3.5 million. The net annual profit has risen steadily, and the net amount of dividends paid by more than

£400,000. We have now about 350 offices in East, Central and South Africa, that is 130 more than in 1955.

### Present Economic Difficulties

Thus the problems which our Bank is now facing in the various territories should be seen against a background of solid achievement and considerable resilience. This is not to minimize those problems or their severity. Not only are there the continuing stresses and strains which naturally arise in any society during the process of transition from a traditional to a modern economy, but there has been the additional shock of the developments in the Congo which, since July of 1960, have cast a shadow over the economic prospects of neighbouring territories.

This has led to a steady outflow of capital from our trading area: in some cases an outflow of domestic capital, in other cases the withdrawal of imported capital. During the year, South Africa's gold and foreign exchange reserves fell from £152 million to £85 million. Since the beginning of 1961 this process has continued and, in spite of a drawing of £13½ million from the International Monetary Fund, by the end of May the reserves had fallen to £76 million. It has been necessary for the South African authorities to reverse their former expansive monetary policy; Bank Rate has been raised, inducing a higher pattern of interest rates, tighter import restrictions and exchange regulations are in force.

In the Federation there has likewise been a steady outflow of capital. In order to check this, and bolster banking reserves which had dropped to £27 million compared with £41 million a year earlier, exchange control was introduced in February of this year. Previously, interest rates had been raised in order to induce some fall in the demand for credit.

### Fall in Deposits

In East Africa banking deposits during the year fell from £98.6 million to £91.6 million. At the end of September they were no more than £83.7 million. Advances rose from £73.0 million in March 1960 to £79.8 million in September 1960. To counteract this threatening situation interest rates had to be raised. By the end of March last the total of advances had been reduced to £69.3 million, a more satisfactory figure but one which, in relation to available resources, does not permit of complacency. The above figures are for East Africa as a whole. The flight of capital has been, in the main, from Kenya, where banking deposits fell during the year by £9.1 million. In Uganda and Tanganyika in the same period there were reasonable fluctuations but a net increase at the end of the period.

The effect of this loss of capital is all the more serious as every one of these territories, but especially the Federation and East Africa, is dependent on the import of fresh capital for its economic development. The withdrawal of existing funds at once creates problems.

For the banks the immediate consequences of tighter monetary conditions have been increased demands for advances. The deterrent effect of higher interest rates—these have risen in all three territories by between 1% and 1½% during the past year—has, however, not proved sufficient to discourage would-be borrowers. The banks in general have, therefore, been obliged to follow a restrictive advance policy in keeping with the resources available to them.

On a more personal note, all these developments have meant added strain for our staff who are having to bear their full share of the brunt of current difficulties. Shareholders will, I am sure, wish to join me in paying tribute to the unswerving loyalty and continuing efforts of our staff which have made possible the results before you for this year.

#### Balance-Sheet

Referring first to the Bank's liabilities, you will see that the amount of current, deposit and other accounts has risen by over £30 million.

Turning now to current assets, it will be seen that the total of cash in hand, at call and at short notice, Treasury bills and trade and other bills has risen in all by some £10 million. It will also be seen that advances have risen by some £25 million. The lower level of investments amounting to about £50 million is due, in part, to sales to meet the demand for increased advances and, in part, to lower market quotations. You will note that investments appear in the balance-sheet at below cost and below market values on the 31st March 1961.

As regards fixed assets, there has been a further increase of £689,181 in the figure for bank premises. Shareholders will agree, I am sure, that it is in the interests of the well-being of the staff and of the efficiency of the Bank that we should try continuously to improve working conditions.

#### Profit and Loss Account

The higher level of advances has been largely responsible for the increase in the amount of net profit, which this year amounts to £1,338,682. Adding the amount of £567,878 brought forward from the previous year, the total available for allocation is £1,906,740. Your directors have considered it appropriate to propose the allocation of an increased sum amounting to £250,000 to the reserve fund.

After allocating a further £50,000 to write down bank premises, they feel able to recommend that the final dividend to shareholders be raised by 1%, making a total distribution for the year of 15%. This will leave £296,115 to be carried forward to the next account.

#### Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, Ltd.

With the Bank's accounts will be found the balance-sheet and profit and loss account of this wholly-owned subsidiary. After making a transfer to reserve for contingencies, the profit amounted to £21,485, which compares with £24,276 last year. Together with £96,204 balance of profit brought forward, there is £117,689 available for allocation. It has been decided to repeat the distribution of 2s. 6d. per share paid last year which, after deduction of income tax at 7s. 9d. in the £, will

take £15,312 and leave £102,377 to be carried to the next account.

#### The Pace of Future Progress

I have described how our Bank has continued to make progress despite current problems. Provided law and order is maintained and reasonable political stability assured, I am sure this progress will continue.

Although there has been a net capital outflow, traffic has fortunately not been entirely one way. Overseas investment in developing mineral resources, manufacturing, processing and assembly plant continues.

Tanganyika should, perhaps, be especially singled out as the subject of growing overseas interest. One cannot but be impressed by the quiet confidence with which this country, under Mr. Julius Nyerere, is approaching political independence, which is to be achieved on the 28th December, 1961. Were evidence needed of confidence in Tanganyika's ability to borrow abroad, it is to hand in the recent report by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank). This report recommends a comprehensive programme of improvements and states that the Tanganyika Government should shape their policies on the assumption that the necessary loans will be forthcoming.

Continuing efforts are being made, generally, by national and international organizations to provide funds for essential purposes in the developing countries. Kenya has been promised substantial financial aid from the British Government and is reported to have negotiated a loan from the World Bank and the Colonial Development Corporation. The World Bank has recently made a loan to Uganda for electric power.

The joint efforts of the United States and Canada, the United Kingdom, Western European nations and Japan to provide aid for developing countries through their membership of the Development Assistance Group should also be mentioned.

It can be argued with force, in the light of present world conditions, that an appropriate proportion of whatever governmental or inter-governmental aid is made available should be channelled to Africa.

#### Private Capital

Encouraging as are the efforts of national and international organizations, development in East, Central and South Africa will continue to depend largely on the provision of private capital from abroad. In the present circumstances such capital is not easy to obtain. It is essential, therefore, that existing capital resources should be husbanded and used to the best advantage.

In this connexion reference has been made in past years to the difficulties caused by the provisions of the South African Banking Act of 1942. In the first place commercial banks have had to maintain with the Reserve Bank a statutory cash reserve, on which no interest is allowed, equivalent to 10% of their demand liabilities to the public and 3% of time liabilities. Thus, these percentages of deposits must be earmarked for the reserve balance and the resources of the banks are to that extent immobilized. The South African Government have, I am glad to say, taken notice of representations by the banks on this point and the law was re-

cently amended so as to give the Reserve Bank power to vary, subject to a minimum of 6%, the percentage of demand deposits to be maintained with it as a statutory balance. This increased flexibility is welcome.

#### Must Maintain Reserves

The commercial banks are also required to maintain in South Africa capital and unimpaired reserves equivalent to 10% of their liabilities to the public, after certain allowable deductions. These deductions do not, however, include trade bills. As trade bills eligible for rediscount with the Reserve Bank virtually represent cash, they ought, in my view, to be deductible when calculating capital and unimpaired reserve requirements under the Act. The recent amending law did not, unfortunately, deal with this point.

The present requirements of the South African Banking Act are such, in fact, that any increase in our banking business demands comparatively heavy injection of new capital—either by way of fresh cash or retained reserves. At a time when fresh cash and profits may be harder to find it is gratifying to note that the South African Government have set up a committee to examine the present banking legislation. It is our hope that the requirements of the Banking Act may soon be suitably modified to enable the banks to make more effective use of their resources while maintaining adequate safeguards for their depositors.

#### Conclusion

I have outlined the general conditions, and some of the more specific problems which face the Bank today in East, Central and South Africa. That great economic changes have been made and that there is a strong economic foundation for further expansion is unquestionable. It is true that recent political events have slowed down economic progress throughout our trading area except, it seems, in Tanganyika. It must however, be becoming increasingly apparent to those in authority, or those aspiring to authority, that, not least in their own interests, there are certain hard economic facts which cannot be ignored. It is better, surely, if sometimes painful, to learn these hard facts now, rather than too late. We are now witnessing how inescapable and inescapable is the link between economic advance and social and political progress.

To press forward hastily with political evolution is not in tune with the times. By these methods attractive solutions to thorny short-term problems may sometimes appear to offer themselves. But no political advance built on insecure economic foundations is likely to endure. The development of a modern diversified economy in Central and East Africa will call for continuous effort and great patience over a long period.

It is a poor service to Africa to lead its peoples to believe that the possession of political power will, of itself, bring immediately a general rise in the standard of living. These benefits can only come by hard work, increased productivity, and some sacrifice of leisure which, by many in Africa, is very highly prized. It is for the leaders of all races to weigh these obvious points as they proceed with their plans for political advancement.

#### May Mean Disillusionment

Unless close and constructive thought is given to the economic factors involved, the realization of political

ambitions may mean, in many cases, disillusionment both to the leaders and the led.

In South Africa the problem is radically different: there the very rigidity of the political system creates widespread misgivings as to the eventual outcome of the otherwise favourable economic prospects.

But whatever the future holds, this Bank will seek to maintain an efficient service and continue to play its part in the economic progress of the areas where it is established. Since the earliest days of modern banking in Africa the Standard Bank has shown great resilience in periods of disturbance and I am confident that it will continue to do so.

A number of changes have occurred during the year in the constitution of our local boards. Mr. Milton Clough, who was the first chairman of our Cape Board, has decided that he would like to reduce his commitments and has, therefore, relinquished that office and retired from the South African Board. We are fortunate that Mr. R. A. Cooper has been willing to accept the chairmanship of the Cape Board and that Mr. Clough has consented to remain on that Board as deputy chairman. With this changeover Mr. Cooper has also succeeded Mr. Clough on the main South African Board.

Mr. A. F. Stephen and Mr. H. F. Theron, who served on our Cape Board from 1953, and Sir Henry T. Low, who was one of the original members of our Rhodesian Board, did not seek re-election when their terms of office expired last February. We are most grateful to all three for their great services to the Bank.

You will know that Mr. A. E. P. Robinson was recently appointed High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Thus he has had to relinquish membership of our Rhodesian Board. I am sure that you will join me in wishing him a successful term of office in the distinguished appointment which he now holds.

#### New Appointments

To fill these gaps new appointments have been made to our local boards. Those we welcome are Mr. Ian Mackenzie of our South African Board, Mr. R. M. Taylor and Mr. D. G. Nicholson to our Rhodesian Board, and Mr. D. V. Benade to our Cape Board.

We are also fortunate in that Mr. I. S. Ednie and Mr. G. B. Shields have joined our Board in East Africa.

It is with great regret that I have to record the death of Mr. A. Comar Wilson, who joined our Board of directors at the end of 1955. His many connexions with Southern Africa were invaluable to us, and his advice and friendly collaboration are greatly missed by us all.

A contract for the steel superstructure for a new bridge across the Nile at Karuma Falls has been placed in England by the Uganda Ministry of Works.

John Laing & Son (Rhodesia), Ltd. have received a £126,700 contract from the Nyasaland Government for the erection of a hospital housing for Europeans and Africans, and administration buildings in the Southern Province.

A large increase in world coffee production in the 1961-62 marketing year is forecast by the Department of Agriculture of the United States. It estimates world output at 75,500m. bags, with an exportable potential of 61,824m. bags, which would be about 20% above the total for the current year.

## Company Report

# The Forestal Land, Timber & Railways Co., Ltd

## Diversification Policy—Substantial Progress Reported

### SIR GERARD d'ERLANGER ON THE IMMEDIATE AND LONGER-TERM OUTLOOKS

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on June 28 in London.

Mr. G. F. TAYLOR, C.B.E., the vice-chairman and managing director of the company, presided in the absence through illness of the chairman, Sir GERARD d'ERLANGER, C.B.E., F.C.A.

The following is an extract from the chairman's circulated statement:—

Since the last annual general meeting there have been some changes in the composition of the boards of our subsidiary companies.

Mr. G. R. de Carle, who became general manager of The Natal Tanning Extract Company, Limited, upon the retirement of Mr. Sidney Clegg at the end of 1959, has joined the board of that company and has been appointed managing director.

In Rhodesia Sir Charles C. G. Cummings, K.B.E., has retired from the board of the Rhodesian Wattle Company, Limited, and the vacancy thus created has been filled by the appointment of Mr. H. R. Goldberg.

The consolidated profit and loss account shows that the profit for the year before taxation has fallen by £646,658 to £388,498. In 1959 we received a dividend of £64,251 from Argentina, whereas in 1960 no dividend was forthcoming. The fall in profits from other sources, therefore, was £582,407. The consolidated net profit for the year attributable to the parent company is £294,662, a decrease of £417,596.

Argentina—The trading profits have declined from 157,345,950 pesos to 56,543,016 pesos.

The sharp fall in both our sterling and pesos trading profits represents almost entirely the results of the group's operations as growers of wattle and as manufacturers and distributors of wattle and quebracho extract.

The fundamental factor determining the profitability of these operations in 1960 was the price war, which increased in intensity throughout this period.

Since the close of the year dealt with in these accounts the situation in the wattle industry, whilst showing some signs of improvement, remains a serious one for the industry. Prices remain at a low level, and there would seem to be little prospect of any appreciable increase in the immediate future. The challenge of the price war has forced the entire industry to increase its efficiency and to re-organize itself on a more economic and stable basis.

Our African subsidiaries in spite of the severe fall in prices, are still able to operate at a profit.

Sales of wattle extract in the first four months of this year are running at an appreciably higher rate than for 1960.

Our subsidiaries in both Africa and Argentina have fully maintained their traditional share of the market for wattle and quebracho. Moreover, apart from the effect on costs of reduced throughputs in Africa, our subsidiaries in Argentina and Africa have been successful in checking the trend towards rising costs of labour and raw materials by the introduction of more efficient methods. We believe we can reasonably hope that, as a result of studies now being undertaken in both continents, the next 12 months will see the achievement of quite substantial savings in costs of production. The misfortune which has befallen the vegetable tan-

ning extract industry in the shape of a collapse of the price structure obviously renders the execution of Forestal's policy of diversification more important than ever. I am glad, therefore, to be able to report substantial progress along this road and to express a reasoned hope that we are now entering upon a new phase of fairly rapid development based on the foundations laid in the course of the last four years.

The chairman then reviewed in detail the progress of the major developments from which that increased confidence in the future had been derived and, referring briefly to the other aspects of diversification, said:

As you know, our African companies, and particularly those operating in Kenya and Rhodesia, have for some years been engaged in the development of ancillary activities based upon the fuller exploitation of those assets, especially land, which were acquired primarily for the purpose of producing wattle bark and extract. I have listed these activities in previous reviews and there is no need to repeat them here. They are continuing in accordance with plans previously outlined, and I have only to add that, during the period upon which I am reporting and in the light of the situation of the tanning extract industry, an even more rigorous review of these assets, with the object of securing the fullest possible degree of re-deployment without damaging our wattle business, has been carried through.

Last year I informed you of the decision of the wattle industry as a whole to devote funds which would be made available through the already existing African Territories Wattle Industry Publicity Fund (A.T.W.I.P.F.) to research into the possibilities of new uses of wattle bark and extract. A strong Research Advisory Committee has since been set up, and the first research contracts have been placed, so far with South African institutions. Other contracts are expected shortly to be placed with United Kingdom and European universities and research organizations, thus broadening the attack on the technical problems involved.

#### Prospects

You will want me to say what I can about the outlook for the future. As regards the immediate future, conditions continue to be difficult. We have so far seen only the beginning of the end of the price war which played havoc with our profits in 1960. Whatever happens in the course of the next few months, the greater part of the current year's trading in tanning extract will have been conducted at prices rather worse than the average for last year.

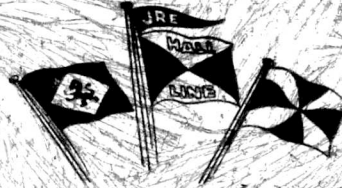
The favourable factors in regard to our diversification programme have not the short-term character which would be needed materially to affect results in the immediate future. We must anticipate, therefore, that profits for 1961 will not show much if any improvement on those for the year under review.

Taking the longer view, I feel I should limit myself to saying that satisfactory profits should ultimately be earned in the tanning extract industry by efficient producers and distributors like your company, and that in any event our policy is directed at a steadily increasing contribution from the non-tanning extract side of the business in order to relieve the group from its present dependence on profits from tanning extract.

The report was adopted.

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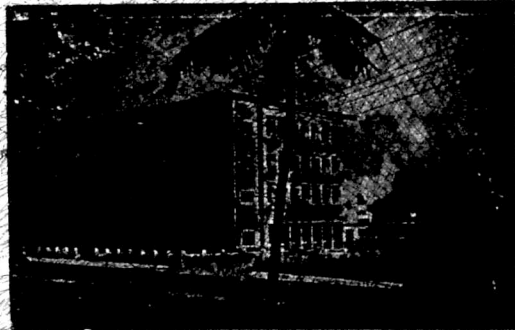
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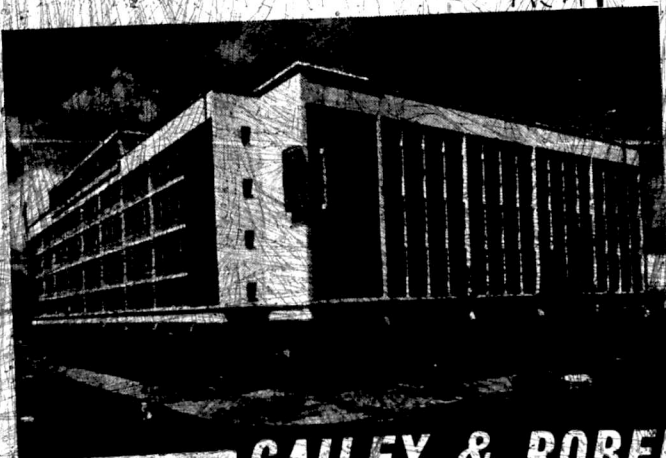
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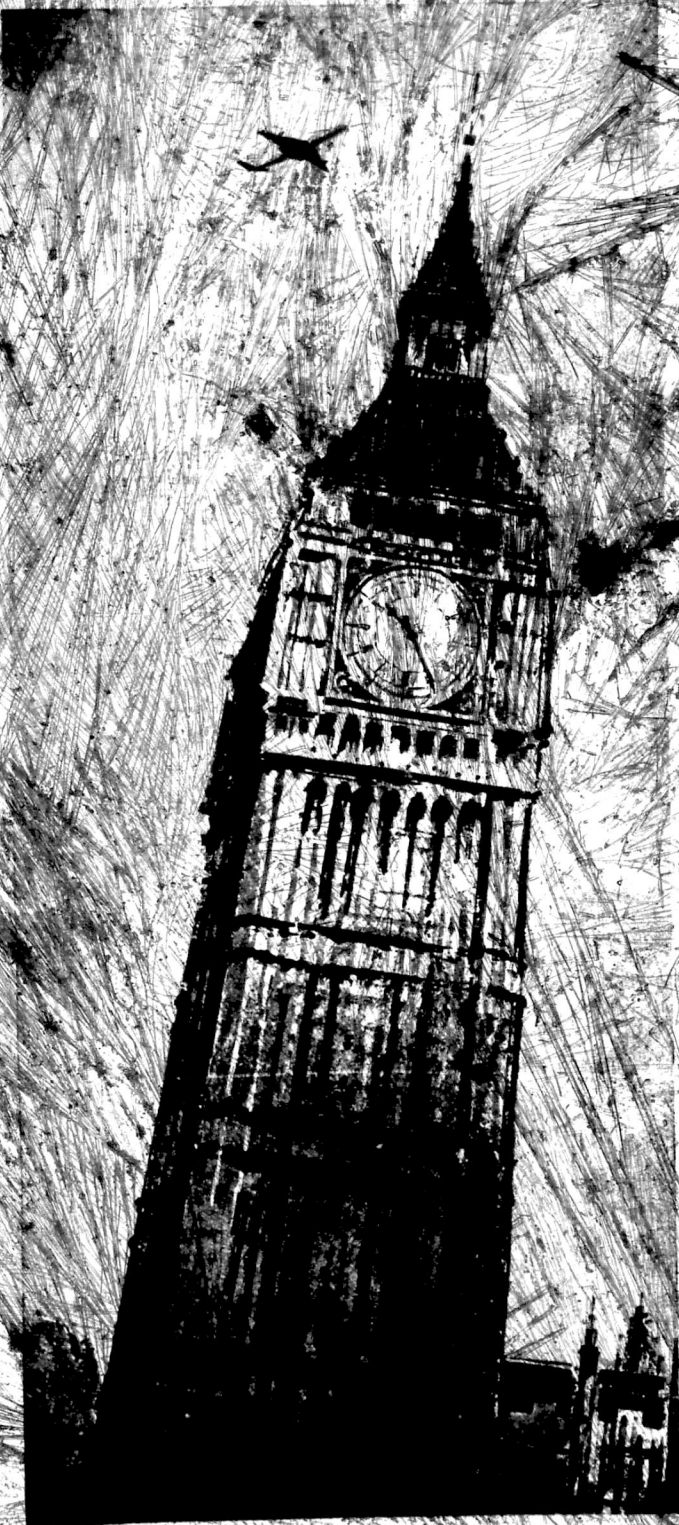
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Founder and Editor: F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1961

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE LACK OF CONFIDENCE** which he has so recklessly and needlessly created in East and Central Africa—starting with a Kenya which he struck down from prosperity to stagnation—has now settled so closely about Mr. Macleod himself that he can no longer ignore it. At long, long last he is beginning to admit that there is grave damage to be repaired and that the United Kingdom Government (which he has dragged into incredible follies) must seek more earnestly for means of alleviating the tragic consequences of its actions. Whether that attitude is genuine or merely another piece of camouflage remains to be seen. Being profoundly distrustful because of the trail of calamity which has marked his term as Secretary of State for the Colonies, we are less optimistic than some people of our acquaintance, who believe that pressure within his party now disposes the Minister to a desperately belated but nonetheless welcome realism. We consider, on the contrary, that the Conservative Parliamentary Party is more docile today than it was a few months ago, and that it will now tolerate without major revolt the disgraceful decision to release Kenyatta, the convicted organizer of the foul Mau Mau cult and rebellion, whereas earlier in the year so cynical a betrayal of the elementary principles of decency and of the mass of Africans in Kenya would have caused an explosion of Tory anger. Meantime it has been drawn off by spurts, until there is almost certainly not enough emotion left to blow up anyone, let alone two political performers of the weight and stoicism of the Prime Minister and the exponent of his policy of surrender in Africa.

If the critics on his own side of the House of Commons are deflated—unfortunately, just when they might have rendered signal

service to Africa—so is Mr. Macleod, as is evident from the striking change in his manner towards spokesmen for the European community in Kenya. This time last year they often found him so brusque as to be barely courteous and little disposed to listen to the case which they had come to this country to present. Similar delegations (in some cases containing the same men) have recently had markedly different treatment. They have found themselves greeted politely and heard patiently. At least some of their points have been conceded, and they have been invited to make suggestions across the table, submit memoranda, and return for further discussion. They have, in fact, experienced a transformation. If only that spirit had been shown a year or more ago it would have meant a great deal to British Africa—and to the British taxpayer, who now stands committed to a heavy and indefinite burden as a result of the policy with which Mr. Macleod's name will always be associated. One of the chief reasons for his changed demeanour is assuredly the rapidly spreading realization in this country of the calamitous recklessness of his stewardship.

Until quite recently he had the support, or at any rate the silence, of most of the leading daily and weekly publications in the United Kingdom and of most Members of Parliament. Now, as the quotations in our issues for today and last week show, there is bitter criticism of Mr. Macleod by precisely those organs of the Press which have hitherto been his stoutest champions; and such strong advocates in the Lords and Commons as Lord Altrincham, Mr. Callaghan, and Mr. Stonehouse have now made public

### Chorus of Accusations.

charges scarcely less damaging than those of Lord Salisbury, who denounced Mr. Macleod as unscrupulous and too clever by half. Now even Mr. Kaunda, the leader of the United National Independence Party in Northern Rhodesia, has charged the Secretary of State with misleading him on crucial matters in a critical interview. There is, in fact, a chorus of accusations from white and black politicians in Africa and from writers and speakers in Britain. Small wonder that the recipient of so much disparagement from so many sources, many of them previously well-disposed towards him, should have been driven from the stubborn stand that, apart from a little momentary misunderstanding, all was well.

At the twelfth hour representative organs of settler opinion in Kenya are demonstrating that co-operation which should have been arranged at least two years ago. Not even the shock of the disastrous Lancaster House Conference brought their spokesmen into concord. A few days ago, however, the Secretary of State received a delegation led by Mr. Oates, chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, which also contained Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Benck, leader of the Kenya Coalition, Major B. P. Roberts, leader of the United Party, Mr. Welwood, a member of the Legislative Council and former Minister, and Mr. Clive Salter, Q.C., than whom few people, if any, know more about the legal aspects of land titles and other property rights in Kenya. They are known to have been very frank, and to have emphasized—as did a petition presented three days earlier in the House of Commons—that the source of the grant of land titles in Kenya was the United Kingdom Government, and that that Government therefore bears the moral and legal liability for the continuing discharge of its duties to those who bought or leased land from them.

The delegates insisted that it is the responsibility of the British Government to restore the confidence of title-holders and to recreate a market in land by guarantees which include provision for compensation if that

**Jubaland Precedent** should be required by the landowner.

**Opportunities Recalled.** The plethora of proposals of this kind have all been met with the assertion that no form of compensation could be contemplated. Now Mr. Macleod has been shaken by the reminder that the principle of compensation was accepted by H.M. Government in respect

of land in Kenya years ago, when Jubaland, bordering what was then Italian Somaliland, was transferred to the Italians. British planters in the area were compensated, and that precedent has been recalled most opportunely. Another point which had, we believe, not previously been raised concerns the many European civil servants in Kenya who, at Government instigation, and with funds lent to them by the Government, have built or bought houses which are now unsaleable or saleable only at prices drastically reduced because of the general absence of confidence.

It is widely assumed that about half of the European civil servants will quit Kenya when independence is granted, and the proportion may be far higher and the exodus more rapid if Kenyatta is released, as he is almost certain to be within a very short time.

### When Kenyatta Is Released,

Though he is known to have indicated to African political leaders recently that he would shortly agree to that step, Mr. Macleod is evidently still anxious in that connexion, for a few days ago he invited Dr. Louis Leakey, who was brought up among the Kikuyu, to fly to London for conversations. There has been no indication anywhere else in the Press of this visit, which is evidently significant. What he has told the Minister can naturally not be known, but we should be surprised if he did not warn him against the comfortable assumption in London political circles that when Kenyatta moves into his new house near Kiambu he will sit quietly at home, dispensing advice and encouragement and acting as an elder and somewhat tired statesman. Anyone knowing anything about Africans will expect tribal exultation on the grand scale, and it would not be at all surprising to find him borne off by triumphant crowds into Nairobi as a demonstration (which K.A.N.U. generally known as the Mau Mau Party, is quite capable of organizing) that the Mau Mau leader is Kenya's most powerful figure. Whether he will soon become Kenya's first Chief Minister is a subject of dispute. Some of the other African leaders believe that he will take that office (for they assume that the law which debar a convicted criminal from the Legislature will be quickly changed in his favour), while others, convinced that he will decline to embroil himself in day-to-day political wrangles, expect him to keep above the conflict until independence is attained (almost certainly next year) and then accept the office of executive President of the independent State, thus copying the example of his old friend Dr. Nkrumah of Ghana.



Subdued by all these problems—plus those of the Kenya Protectorate, Zanzibar, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, and others—Mr. Macleod faces the dilemma of finding some means of restoring marketability in land in Kenya or of seeing the European agricultural economy collapse in chaos, thereby depriving the country of the funds needed for its public and other services, and so committing the United Kingdom to annual subsidies for an indefinite period. If the European farmers were driven away by the refusal of H.M. Government to take appropriate action and by their lack of faith in the African politicians who will soon inherit power, the cost of salvage might, indeed, be higher than that of maintaining a substantial number of the European farmers on their properties. Almost

all the resident landowners have within recent weeks signed the petition to the House of Commons, and the consensus of the reports of those who visited each farm to obtain the signatures is that a very high proportion of the families concerned will not remain in an independent Kenya unless they have meantime received satisfactory guarantees from H.M. Government, guarantees which will allow any landowner to withdraw from the country with fair payment for his property if, as a direct consequence of the acts of British politicians, circumstances in the Colony become intolerable to him and his family. That issue can no longer be dodged, for if the present delegation has to report its failure to reach some satisfactory basis of settlement many hundreds of European farmers will prepare to leave.

## Notes By The Way

### Whitewashing Kenyatta

THE MOVEMENT FOR COLONIAL FREEDOM has launched another "Release Kenyatta" campaign. That is, of course, the kind of agitation which appeals to this Brockway organization, which has no discretion and little respect for facts and truth. A sheet which it is now distributing asserts, for instance, that "there is no reliable evidence that any Mau Mau oaths were ever administered". There could scarcely be a more reckless falsehood on the subject. Though large numbers of Kikuyu were tried and sentenced for taking these obscene oaths, the public is told that "the whole story about them is open to query". Is that intended to imply that the indescribably disgusting ritual of the oathings is the invention of enemies of Mau Mau and was never used by that subversive body? Not even the lunatic fringe for which the M.C.F. caters will be likely to accept that crazy idea.

### Outrageous Suggestion

KENYATTA'S CONVICTION on the charge of managing Mau Mau is described as "open to grave doubt; at his trial the chief prosecution witness was Rawson Macharia, who later gave sworn evidence that his statements against Kenyatta were false". That does not necessarily mean that his later affidavit was reliable. In any case Macharia was not the only witness for the Crown; and conviction and sentence were upheld on appeal by the Supreme Court of Kenya, by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, and by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before whom Kenyatta's case was argued by the redoubtable Mr. D. N. Pritt. There can be no question therefore of the justice and strict legality of the sentence, and the suggestion that the Kikuyu malefactor may have been wrongly convicted is consequently outrageous.

### "Genuine Freedom"

SO IS THE ALLEGATION that Kenyatta remains in detention "because he is known to be an unshakable nationalist leader, determined to lead his people to genuine freedom based on democratic political, social, and economic changes". His place of residence has been restricted because the court so recommended to the Governor, who, far from accepting the idea that Kenyatta is a genuine lover of freedom, has publicly and repeatedly described him as "the leader to darkness and death". It was not very prudent of the M.C.F. to write in its next sentence: "Kenyatta will fight strongly against the continued use of Kenya as an army and air base for N.A.T.O. and C.E.N.T.O., as a 'depth' base against the U.S.S.R., and as a base for control over East and Central Africa and the Middle East". That extreme left-wing political organization would be unlikely to deny that it has among its supporters fellow-travellers and neo-Communists, and they are doubtless irate that prompt British action in Kuwait has been possible because British air and land forces could be moved so quickly from Kenya. Extravagant as usual, one of the M.C.F. leaflets concludes with the statement that "all Africa, except a die-hard minority, demands Kenyatta's release". The demand comes only from a noisy, cynical and intransigent minority in Africa — encouraged by such folk as the M.C.F., Dr. Nkrumah, Mr. Nehru, Mr. Stonehouse, and other pillars of wisdom.

### Blundell—Kenyatta Axis

HAS MR. BLUNDELL again changed his policy? After a visit to Kenyatta at the end of last month which was kept secret for more than a week, he said in Nairobi that the former Mau Mau leader had asked him to help build a bridge between the two African political camps, with one of which he has allied himself. During the recent general election, however, he was an ally of the

other party spokesmen for which publicly accused him of breaking his undertakings to K.A.N.U. when he associated himself with K.A.D.U. while the Governor was negotiating with it for the formation of a coalition Government. Having supported first one and then the rival group, he now seems to be Kenyatta's choice among Europeans as a bridgebuilder. Rejected by the European community, and head of the moribund New Kenya Party, he is apparently regarded as of some temporary convenience to Kenyatta—who will assuredly cast him aside whenever that course commends itself to him.

### The Party Line

THE ZANZIBAR NATIONALIST PARTY recently issued a two-page statement in typescript which referred on no fewer than eight occasions to "organs of foreign monopolies", or "representatives of foreign monopolies" sometimes adding to the last word "and neo-colonialists". Those terms are characteristic of Communist propaganda—and quite a number of the subordinate officials in the Z.N.P. have been behind the Bamboo Curtain.

## Mr. Macleod Now Under Greatly Increased Criticism

### Sharp Attacks by Previous Supporters in Press and Parliament

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is no longer almost alone in its criticisms of Mr. Iain Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In the past fortnight many newspapers and some public men who have been strong supporters of the Minister since he went to the Colonial Office have become unadvisedly antagonistic.

Last week's issue of this paper quoted from adverse comments in the *Daily Telegraph*, *Guardian*, *Scotsman*, *Financial Times*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Herald*, *Observer*, *Economist*, *New Statesman*, *Tribune* and *Church Times*.

Now Lord Altrincham and Mr. John Stonehouse, M.P., have both made the categorical charge that Mr. Macleod puts his personal ambitions first. Both have written in very condemnatory terms.

### Has Mr. Macleod a Stout Enough Heart?

LORD ALTRINCHAM, who has been a staunch supporter of Mr. Macleod's policy as Secretary of State for the Colonies, has accused him in the *Guardian* of having "sold out to Sir Rufus Welenky" over the new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia. The article said:

In a previous article on Kenya I suggested that Mr. Macleod had not proved his willingness to sacrifice his career for a major cause of principle. He has shown a remarkable capacity for getting his own way in substance, and yet being able to stay in power. He had taken risks, but they were always measured risks. His aim seemed to be to secure as much of what he believed to be right in any situation as was consistent with being Colonial Secretary for years.

Granted the possibility of a right solution, and granted his determination to keep his place in the Downing Street cabinet, he was prepared to settle for the nearest approximation to the former which was compatible with the latter. But in the two instances to be incompatible, he would then begin a wrong solution in preference to an immediate setback to his ambitions.

His behaviour last February was the first severe jolt to his confidence in him. Now there was a retreat in Northern Rhodesia has become almost a rout. Mr. Macleod is still Colonial Secretary, but I think it doubtful that he has improved his chances of ultimate leadership, which appears to be an unprincipled act if he has not done this for the African majority, with interior safeguards and reserve forces—the only fact solution at this stage—he might have carried the Cabinet with him; he might have been forced to resign. But he is still a young man, by ministerial standards, he could afford to spend a few years in the wilderness, while his intelligence and courage were gradually endorsed by the judgment of time.

He has a big enough mind and a sufficient eloquent voice to fight the Old Guard of the Tory Party and wings. But has he a stout enough heart?

MR. STONEHOUSE, Socialist M.P. for Walsbury, who for months has praised Mr. Macleod, is now disillusioned. Under the heading "The Death of Macleod" he has written in *Tribune*—

From the day he entered Parliament his aim was to impress the House with his tremendous intellectual powers,

but also to show that at heart he was a humane, considerate politician, full of concern for the under-dog.

The Opposition were delighted when he became Colonial Secretary, as they thought that at last a change would be made in Tory colonial policy. At first that expectation seemed to be justified. Iain Macleod flew to Rhodesia and told Sir Rufus Welenky that Dr. Banda would have to be released—and a doctor came out of prison only too anxious to co-operate with a Christian gentleman.

### Shallow and Ephemeral Success

The truth is that Macleod's successes are shallow and ephemeral, and his policies nothing more than the tactics of a skilful card-player. His main concern is his political career in the Conservative Party. What is incredible is that he has been able to maintain the illusion for so long that he is a genuine progressive, anxious to emancipate the Africans.

The apparent successes of the Tory Government in the colonial field since the last election should not stand to the credit of Iain Macleod. Nigeria's independence was negotiated by Lennox-Boyd, and even Tanganyika was secured on the way to self-government some time before Macleod took office. The bowing to the facts of life in Nyasaland is hardly any credit to a realistic politician.

Now in Northern Rhodesia Macleod has tarnished his reputation almost beyond repair. Because of pressure from Welenky which he was not courageous enough to withstand, he has foisted on the Protectorate a Constitution which in many ways is worse than that concocted by his much maligned predecessor.

But perhaps the most disquieting aspect of this nasty affair is that Kenneth Kaunda was given assurances that all would be well before he flew back to Northern Rhodesia from his hasty visit to London just before the scheme was announced.

The new Tory image man has disappointed, disheartened, and dismayed a great many people.

### The Governor A Scapegoat

A fortnight ago a leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA predicted that the leader of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia would claim that he had been misled by Mr. Macleod.

Now the London Committee of U.N.I.P. has issued a memorandum describing the new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia as "diabolical" and "disastrous", and stating: "Mr. Kaunda was sent for on June 23 after the Colonial Office got wind that he had booked his seat to fly back that afternoon. He was once again given assurances that have now proved false".

The statement also says—

"We trust that the British Government has seen fit to shoulder the Governor with the initial responsibility for the departure from the February White Paper framework only because Governors are replaceable more easily than Colonial Secretaries and have been used as scapegoats on many occasions for policies that have failed. We think, however, that this is certainly not cricket, and perhaps not even contract bridge. As far as we are concerned the Governor will receive no sympathy, but be treated with the contempt that his moral weakness deserves."

The contrast between the February proposals and the decisions lately announced is described as "a compromise of the Munich type". We are being sold as Czechoslovakia was in 1938, and Sir Rufus Welenky is being appealed as Hitler was.

The British Government's present plan represents a betrayal of good faith, patience, restraint, and spirit of compromise. While the ridiculous complexity of the present plan may be designed to confuse, it can no more conceal its departure in spirit and in letter from the February framework than can the Governor's signature to his despatch mask the guidance in its draughtsmanship exercised by Sir Roy Welensky and company. The British Government has abdicated power to the Federal régime even in the territorial sphere in Northern Rhodesia.

Lord Salisbury's description of Mr. Macleod's game as "too clever by half" is far more appropriate to the present than to the February Constitution. Mr. Macleod has not only stepped outside the February framework but has substituted a substantially different scheme into that framework. The framework is in fact all that is left of the February scheme.

If British Ministers choose to bring chaos to our country by burying their heads in the sand when facing the "wind of change" the responsibility for the consequences is entirely theirs.

Mr. Francis Williams, a former editor of the *Daily Herald*, who contributes a weekly commentary to the

*New Statesman*, writes in the current issue:—

"After an absence in America it is a shock to find just how tendentious some of Fleet Street's news pages now are. What conceivable defence is there for example for news slanting — in completely different directions — to the extent employed by the *Mail* and *Express* in their treatment of the Northern Rhodesian Constitution? Not, I emphasize, in their leader columns. To that one is accustomed.

"Here are the *Mail's* front-page headline and opening paragraph on the new Constitution: 'Smokescreen; How Welensky Tried to Disguise Defeat. Sir Roy Welensky, Rhodesian Federal Premier, has been finally rebuffed after intensive efforts to have the Macleod plan for Northern Rhodesia watered down'.

"And here is the *Express*, dealing with identically the same issue a day later: 'Sir Roy Wins Battle. Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Central African Federation has won his battle over the Northern Rhodesian Constitution'.

"How can one justify what purport to be reports of the same event, front-paged not as comment but as news, so bold so flat, so unequivocal, and so completely contrary to each other as those in the *Express* and the *Mail*?"

## Kaunda to Lead Campaign of Passive Resistance

### Strange Language for a So-called "Moderate" Leader

MR. KENNETH KAUNDA, leader of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, told the party's conference which opened near Broken Hill on Sunday that he planned to direct a non-violent, passive resistance campaign in protest at the new constitutional proposals for Northern Rhodesia. More than 2,000 delegates shouted their approval.

He promised that the campaign would "crack every part of the Federation" and "shake the very foundations of British government" in the territory.

Mr. Kaunda said that the British Government had given way to Sir Roy Welensky, who was "sitting on top of the Central African Federation laughing", and added: "But I say he is sitting on top of an explosive machine. If he allows it to blow up, he himself, together with us, is going to be blown sky-high. He is playing with something human, something dangerous, which, if it starts going, nothing can stop. How on earth can the British Government start appeasing one stupid man just because of economic benefits? They are going to see these economic benefits in ruins."

Sir Roy was "an evil genius and a political idiot with no respect for other human beings."

#### Will Fight Britain and Federation

Of Mr. Macleod he said that he could not believe that he was not a sincere man, in spite of his disappointment in him. "But I am determined to fight him and the whole British Government. I will lead my people even if it means going to jail a thousand times. I will fight federation until not a single trace remains in Northern Rhodesia."

"We have been sold down the river. I did not expect this of the British Government. I no longer have any trust at all in the British Government. We are being betrayed because the British Government is madly wedded to the idea of federation."

"Now that tempers are rising in Northern Rhodesia, no man can save it. Federation is doomed. I am going to fight against it until we crack every part of it."

"We want self-government here. We should do everything in our power to take charge of our own affairs and make our own mistakes, like Governments anywhere in the world."

"We will witness the madness of man when, at the height of his folly, he kills his fellow-man because he is of a different colour."

On Monday the conference unanimously passed a resolution giving Mr. Kaunda "emergency powers" to direct a campaign of passive resistance. The gathering had unexpectedly gone into closed session to discuss the constitutional proposals. Mr. Sikiza Wina, publicity secretary, said that that was done because "we underestimated the fury of our people. They do not want the police to hear what they have to say."

Among messages of support read to the conference were telegrams from the American Committee on Africa, the East German Democratic Women's League, the Japanese Socialist Party, and South Wales miners.

The conference was held at a bush camp 14 miles north of Broken Hill, in Sir Roy's constituency. African teen-age boys and girls carried placards with such slogans as: "Macleod, Is It Protection or Hypocrisy?" and "Welensky Means Death of Africans."

One of the songs which the delegates sang was: "I want to be like Bwana Nkumah in Ghana."

The party's own "police" patrolled the crowd. Some wore brassards inscribed "Zambia State Police."

Last week the United Trades Union Congress of Northern Rhodesia, to which 11 unions, including the powerful African Mineworkers' Union are affiliated, announced initial plans for territory-wide strikes in protest against the new constitutional proposals.

Mr. J. K. Chivunga, the president, said that an executive council meeting would be held in Kitwe next Saturday and Sunday to fix a date for calling the strike, after which a series of 18 meetings would be held in various centres to warn employees to prepare for action.

He said: "The new Constitution is utterly unacceptable to the African workers in its present form. It is too complicated for the workers to understand."

Mr. Chivunga supports U.N.I.P., whose delegations to anti-colonial conferences in Cairo and Ghana he has accompanied.

Among the organizations affiliated to the U.T.U.C. are the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union in Northern Rhodesia and the Commercial and Industrial Workers' Union. Of some 26,000 African mineworkers, about 15,000 are members of the African Mineworkers' Union.

#### Kenya Kongonis' English Tour

THIS SEASON'S ENGLISH TOUR of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club provides 13 matches between August 7 and 20. Games will be played in Cuckfield, Hassocks, Henfield, Rottingdean, Bognor, West Chiltington, Beckenham, Ditchling, Seaford, Littlehampton, Ockley, and Hailsham.

# PERSONALIA

SIR RALPH MORTON has arrived from Salisbury. THE REV. C. E. CASSELL has arrived from Bulawayo. DR. R. SUGEMAN AND DR. A. ZINN, both of Salisbury, are in London.

MR. H. V. HOBSON, editor of the *Sunday Times*, has spent a few days in Kenya.

MR. J. FINDLAY DOUGLAS has been elected a director of Leyland Albion (Central Africa), Ltd.

SIR ERNEST VASEY, Minister of Finance in Tanganyika, left London Airport on Sunday for Dar es Salaam. MAJOR P. J. KENWORTHY, Under-Secretary for Labour, has arrived in London from Salisbury.

MR. E. S. NEWSON, general manager of the Chartered Company, is in London from Rhodesia.

MRS. AUDREY MORRIS has won the ladies' amateur golf championship of Kenya for the fifth time.

MR. J. H. DURR, Commissioner of Roads in Southern Rhodesia, is in the United Kingdom.

MR. W. R. ATKINSON, owner of the Turtle mine, near Que Que, has arrived from Southern Rhodesia.

LORD LAMBTON, Conservative M.P. for Berwick, has paid a short private visit to Kenya.

THE SPEAKER gave a dinner last week in honour of the Parliamentary delegation from Tanganyika.

THE VERY REV. KINGSLEY WALKER has been appointed first Dean of Seychelles.

MR. R. G. MORGAN has been elected chairman of Lilongwe Town Council, Nyasaland.

ALDERMAN G. L. BELLHOUSE and ALDERMAN S. L. OJUKA ANDROGA have been unanimously elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Nairobi for the ensuing year.

MR. A. E. P. ROBINSON, Federal High Commissioner in London, called on the Foreign Secretary on Monday and on the leader of the Liberal Party on Tuesday.

SIR CHRISTOPHER CHANCELLOR, who has visited East and Central Africa, has joined the board of the Observer, Ltd.

MR. F. B. CANNING-COOKE, manager of the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, has arrived in London from Kitwe.

MR. J. O. DEAN, of the Tropical Veterinary Medicine section of F.A.O., is in Kenya for a few days to discuss its technical assistance programme.

MISS MARGERY PERHAM and DR. J. DESMOND CLARK are two of nine new fellows elected by the British Academy.

MR. E. N. GRIFFITH-JONES, Minister for Legal Affairs in Kenya, became Acting Chief Secretary when SIR WALTER COUTTS came on leave last week.

THE RT. REV. F. D. COGGAN, who has visited East Africa, is to be enthroned as Archbishop of York on September 13.

COLONEL S. P. FEARON, secretary for agricultural research in the East Africa High Commission, has arrived in England on leave.

MISS M. HOUGHTON, a nursing consultant who was formerly education officer of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales, is due in Kenya in a few days for a short visit.

LORD HOWICK OF GLENDALE, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, will leave London tomorrow for a tour of C.D.C. projects in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

MR. G. B. CARTLAND, who has been Acting Governor in Uganda during the absence of SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, becomes Deputy Governor this week on SIR FREDERICK'S return from leave in Europe.

LIEUT. COLONEL FREDERICK CHATER JACK, of Ewshott, near Farnham, Surrey, for many years a settler in Kenya, left estate in Great Britain valued at £36,678, on which duty of £14,756 has been paid.

MR. MATHEW ONDIEK, elected Mayor of Kisumu last week, was the first African in Kenya to attain that honour. Mombasa and Nakuru have Africans as deputy mayors, and the mayors of Mombasa and Eldoret are Asians.

MR. W. P. SANDERSON, of Bulawayo, is president for 1961-62 of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The vice-presidents are Messrs. J. V. RAYNES (Nyasaland), A. LANDAU (Salisbury), and G. GLASSER, Lusaka.

PRESIDENT SENGHOR OF SENEGAL passed through Nairobi last week on his way home from a visit to Madagascar. He saw African political leaders, some of whom he had recently met at the AGA KHAN'S house in Paris.

SIR RALPH WINDHAM, Chief Justice in Tanganyika, was sworn in last week as Officer Administering the Government during the absence of the Governor and the Deputy Governor. MR. JUSTICE LAW is now Acting Chief Justice.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, former Governor-General of Nigeria, was presented with the Wellcome Medal of The Royal African Society at its meeting last Thursday. Making the presentation, MR. BRIAN MACDONA referred members to the full citation in the society's annual report. This was published in this journal on May 4.

MR. JOHN HARE, Minister of Labour, arrived back in London last Thursday from his visit to the Federation, Nigeria, and Ghana to obtain the views of the Governments of those countries on the possibility of the United Kingdom joining the European Common Market.

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, paid an official call on THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH at Buckingham Palace last Thursday evening. A little earlier it had been announced that THE DUKE would be THE QUEEN'S representative at the independence celebrations in Tanganyika in December.

SIR WALTER COUTTS, Chief Secretary to the Government of Kenya, left Nairobi on Wednesday evening of last week for three months' leave in the United Kingdom. Since he is known to be strongly opposed to the release of KENYATTA, his departure caused a renewal of speculation that the Mau Mau organizer is about to be set free.

MR. JOHN KETO, chairman of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation, has been appointed chairman of Tanganyika's new Public Service Commission, which now has executive powers. The other members are MR. M. M. DEVANI, a former Mayor of Dar es Salaam, and two members of the previous commission, Messrs. C. G. W. ROBSON and S. K. SEFU.

Before MR. JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, Deputy Governor of Tanganyika, left Dar es Salaam to represent the territory at a meeting of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, he was the guest at dinner of the Minister for Home Affairs, MR. GEORGE KAHAMA, who said that the Government hoped that MR. and MRS. FLETCHER-COOKE would attend the independence celebrations in December.

Recent arrivals in London from the Federation include MR. J. H. BATE, MR. & MRS. A. G. CUMMINS, MR. & MRS. J. A. E. G. CARROLL, MR. & MRS. R. COOKE, MR. & MRS. F. A. E. G. CARROLL, MR. & MRS. J. DIMIT, MR. & MRS. J. A. EDINGTON, DR. & MRS. J. FRIEDLANDER, MR. & MRS. J. P. HARVEY, MR. J. E. HENWOOD, MR. & MRS. C. H. HEURTLEY, MR. P. E. LLOYD, MR. & MRS. C. MCGUINNESS, MR. A. D. MCLAN, THE REV. J. M. NDLOVU, COLONEL & MRS. W. H. RALSTON, MR. R. I. RUSSELL-CASSELL, MR. & MRS. H. SILBERBERG, and MR. & MRS. J. WAKELIN.

SIR MARK TURNER has joined the board of Pyrenax, Ltd.

SIR CECIL ENTWISTLE has joined the board of Thames Estates & Investments, Ltd., which has acquired control of Nigel Finance & Investment Trust, Ltd., of which he is chairman. That company, previously called Nigel Van Ryn, Ltd., has had Southern African interests since it was formed by the late MAJOR WILKS, a Rhodesian pioneer.

PROFESSOR ISAAC SCHAPERA, Professor of Anthropology at the London School of Economics, has been elected president of the Royal Anthropological Institute. One of the three vice-presidents is DR. G. CATON THOMPSON. The honorary treasurer is SIR GEORGE BERSFORD-STOOKE, and the two honorary editors are MR. G. W. B. HUNTINGFORD and MR. W. B. FAGG.

## Obituary

MR. ROBERT GOODHART has died in Punda Milia, Kenya.

LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN RALPH REA has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERT EVERETT, formerly of the Sudan and Uganda, has died in Hoddesdon.

A memorial service for SIR WILLIAM CURRIE will be held at St. Martins-in-the-Field, London W.C.2., at 11 a.m. on Tuesday next.

MRS. WILHELMINA MILLER, who has died at the age of 78 in Nyasaland, had lived in that country and Portuguese East Africa for 40 years.

THE REV. ALBERT MORTIMER JENKIN, who has died in Bromley, Kent, aged 88, served with the Universities' Mission to Central Africa from 1904 to 1916. Later he spent many years in South Africa.

MR. LAWRENCE HAVELOCK TEARLE, who has died suddenly in London at the age of 45 was chairman and managing director of Lawrence H. Tearle, Ltd., publishers in Johannesburg and London. He was at one time a trade journalist in Southern Rhodesia.

Three well-known Nandi, MR. ELIJAH ARAP CHERUYIOT, the senior chief, MR. JONATHAN ARAP MAIYO, chief of Kemeloi location, and MR. ERIC ARAP BIRKO, secretary of the Nandi African District Council, have been killed in a motor accident in Kenya.

MR. G. K. IRWIN, who has died in Kenya aged 72, lived in Kenya since 1917, when he was a pioneer of flax growing in the Uasin Gishu. For some years he was a partner of the late Colonel A. C. Hoey, but since 1933 he had farmed on his own. He was particularly interested in dairy cattle, specializing in Friesians, and Southdown sheep. He had been a Freemason for nearly 50 years.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, K.B.E., C.I.E., who has died in India, aged 82, had been for many years an outstanding figure in industry and banking and had interests in Uganda, which he had visited. He was chairman of Narandas Rajaram & Co. (Africa), Ltd. He had been president of the Cotton Association, Bombay, and of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, had served on many Indian Government Committees and commissions, was a member of a Council of State in 1922-23, and sat in the Central Legislative Assembly from 1924 to 1930. He was also for many years chairman of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, which campaigned for Indians in Africa to have political rights equivalent to those granted to European communities.

## Independence Day. Now December 9

### Duke of Edinburgh to Represent Queen

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH is to represent the Queen at Tanganyika's independence celebrations.

Independence Day is to be advanced from December 28 to December 9, as a date more convenient to representatives and other guests from overseas.

The Duke will leave for Tanganyika immediately after the Queen's return from Gambia, which she is due to visit from December 3 to 5.

Mr. George Kahama, Tanganyika's Minister for Home Affairs, and chairman of the Independence Celebrations Committee, has said in Dar es Salaam that the celebrations marking independence will cost the Government much more than the £100,000 so far voted. To help meet the additional expenses, it was proposed to open a National Trust Fund, to which all citizens would be expected to contribute.

## Apology to the Kabaka of Buganda

BY A PRINTING ERROR WHICH EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA greatly regrets, a news item in the last issue began with the statement that "many of the serious financial difficulties of the Kabaka of Buganda arise from undue preoccupation with political and constitutional problems and poor government organization, states the report of a commission appointed to inquire into the Government's finances". The reference should, of course, have been to the financial difficulties of the Government of the Kabaka of Buganda, not to the Kabaka personally—but the three words italicized in this sentence were accidentally omitted. Fortunately, that error will have been evident to readers especially interested in Uganda affairs. The first paragraph referred to the commission's duty to inquire into the "Government's" finances, and nowhere in the following five paragraphs was there any reference to the Kabaka, to whom, however, apology is clearly due and accordingly made.

## Royal African Society

THE QUEEN has sent to The Royal African Society on the 60th anniversary of its foundation a message reading: "As patron of the Royal African Society, I ask you to convey my warm thanks to the council and the members of the society for the kind and loyal message they have sent me. I sincerely congratulate the society on the anniversary which is being celebrated this year, and I send my best wishes for the future to all those who are concerned with it and interested in its aims."

## Mboya a Prohibited Immigrant

MR. TOM MBOYA said in Nairobi on Monday evening that he had been declared a prohibited immigrant by the Federal Government. He had applied for an entry permit in order to open the Trades Union Congress of Southern Rhodesia in Salisbury on Saturday in his capacity as secretary-general of the Kenya Federation of Labour. Refusal of the application had been conveyed to him by the Federal Commissioner for East Africa.

## New Agreement with Toro

THE OMUKAMA OF TORO has received from the Colonial Secretary a new provisional agreement which safeguards the succession and provides for a regency, the appointment of a Chief Minister, and direct election to the Rukurato (Council). The agreement is provisional because the matters with which it deals will come under review during the London conference on Uganda in September.

## Uncertainty Has Harmed N. Rhodesia Governor Pleads for Return of Confidence

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said a few days ago when addressing the Legislative Council.

"The months of uncertainty which have attended the formulation of a new Constitution have had damaging effects on the life and welfare of our people and have hindered the economic progress and development of the territory.

"The uncertainty has come to an end with the announcement of H.M. Government's plans for our constitutional future. It is my earnest belief that, whatever views people of different shades of political opinion may hold on the substance and detail of the new Constitution, all will find relief in the ending of the period of speculation and uncertainty. Now that the way ahead is clear, it is urgently necessary that we should set firmly aside the doubts and fears that have been with us so long, and, by working together secure the return of confidence by a peaceful and orderly transition to the new arrangements.

### Anxiety About Outcome

"Anxiety was expressed from different quarters about the outcome of elections for the national seats, and it seemed clear that public opinion would not welcome a position in which those seats might all be won either by Africans or by European candidates, even though those elected were obliged to be people who had successfully appealed to voters of both races. I therefore suggested to H.M. Government that in three or four of the constituencies the seats should be reserved by race respectively to Europeans and Africans. The other national seats would, of course, be open to candidates of either race.

"H.M. Government have decided that four of the seven double-member constituencies should be racially reserved and the remaining three unreserved. This means that neither Europeans nor Africans can find themselves represented by fewer than four national members of their own race; and there will also be one Asian or Coloured member in the national group.

"During the last few difficult months there has been a welcome absence of irresponsible incidents. My Government does not, however, take a complacent view of the state of public order, and the security forces at our disposal are well prepared to deal with any trouble from whatever quarter it may come.

### Great Responsibility

"A very great responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the leaders of political parties during these changing and challenging times, and, while I pay tribute to the manner in which these political leaders have discharged that responsibility, I hope that they take due note of the murmurings of their less responsible followers, and that they are constantly mindful of the damage that can be done to their own cause by the foolish conduct of those who seek political ends by unlawful means.

"In the past 12 months the industrial recession, uncertainty about the future, and political problems have preoccupied the minds of Europeans and Africans alike. Growing African unemployment on the line of rail and indications that unemployment amongst Europeans could also become a serious problem gave cause for concern. Employment exchange facilities were improved and employers were encouraged to notify vacancies, but, because of the general recession, work was not available for the bulk of the many Africans leaving the Native Reserve and Native trust lands to seek employment in urban areas.

"I ask all political parties to accept the rough with the smooth in the interests of making the new Constitution a success and assuring our country's future. The new Constitution will not please everyone in all its details, but taken as a whole, it can be considered a significant step forward in the territory's political progress and what is to me the most important, I believe, meets our needs.

### Changover of Kenya Business

NEARLY 450 BUSINESSES have been closed in the last year in Kenya's two main business centres, Nairobi and Mombasa, the Commercial Officers' Association says in a report.

## Mr. Kaunda's Papers Seized Customs Search at Salisbury Airport

WHEN MR. KAUNDA arrived at Salisbury airport on his way back from London to Northern Rhodesia on Wednesday of last week customs officials searched his luggage and impounded a case. Being a prohibited immigrant in Southern Rhodesia, he was not permitted to leave the airport during the five-hour wait for a plane for Northern Rhodesia.

The *Guardian* correspondent telegraphed that he "spent 45 minutes in the immigration office, where officials confiscated his suitcase and documents — including a letter from Mr. George Thomson, a Labour MP; correspondence between him and the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Evelyn Hone; about the Northern Rhodesian Constitution; his presidential address to the congress of his party in Broken Hill; two letters from his treasurer-general, who is in the United States; a message of welcome from three branches in Fort Jameson; and a joint declaration of policy with Mr. Nkomo, president of the National Democratic Party, which has already been published."

Mr. Kaunda was reported to have said later: "I have been searched like a thief and humiliated. They are declaring a war of humiliation on me. I will declare a practical war against the Federation. Do they think we can try Federation under circumstances which can exhaust the patience of a saint?"

The matter was raised in the House of Commons next day by Mr. George Thomson, Socialist member for Dundee East, who asked the Speaker's ruling on whether a breach of parliamentary privilege had been committed. He argued that Mr. Kaunda was a British protected person and that the confiscated correspondence related to questions in the House.

After considering the matter overnight the Speaker ruled that the complaint did not disclose any *prima facie* case of a breach of privilege.

### Sir Roy Welensky's Statement

On Saturday the following statement on the affair was issued in Salisbury by the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky:

"The allegations of certain Press reports is well illustrated by the fact that his baggage has been most minutely searched by Customs upon his recent return to the Federation from London and Freetown.

"The plain fact is that a routine customs investigation was made of Mr. Kaunda's luggage in terms of Federal customs law. This was not the only luggage on that particular flight to be searched, and several passengers, including Mr. Kaunda, were searched for periods of between a half and three-quarters of an hour.

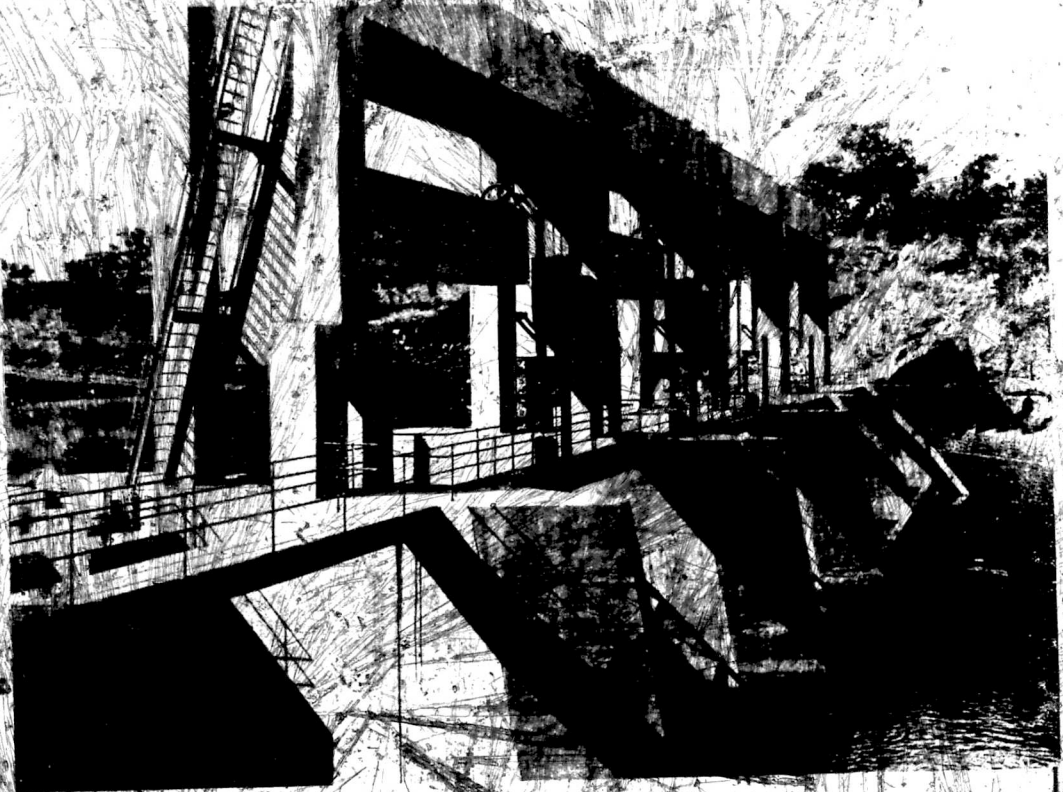
"The investigations showed that Mr. Kaunda was carrying a brief-case which, to which he had lost the key. The customs officer was naturally unable to give clearance to this brief-case until his contents had been checked, and the brief-case was impounded and is being held by the Customs Department until Mr. Kaunda authorizes its opening either in his own presence or in that of his representative.

"Nothing is known of any letter said to have been written by Mr. George Thomson, M.P., to Mr. Kaunda. It is presumed that this was being carried by Mr. Kaunda. It is either in the impounded brief-case or on his person, which I would like to emphasize, was not searched.

"It has been alleged, moreover, that Mr. Kaunda was held by the customs authorities for five hours. This also is a deliberate distortion of the facts. Mr. Kaunda has been declared a prohibited person in Southern Rhodesia under the Southern Rhodesian Inter-Territorial Movement of Persons (Control) Act. He was therefore not at liberty to leave the airport building between his arrival from London and his departure on the next plane for Lusaka, a period of five hours. He had the full and unrestricted use of all normal facilities at the airport during this period. He was not delayed by the Federal immigration authorities at all."

### Nyasaland Elections

NYASALAND'S GENERAL ELECTION will be held on August 14, and nomination day will be July 20. These dates were announced last week when the Governor, Sir Cecil James, signed writs for elections in 28 constituencies and proclamations dissolving the Legislative Council and bringing into effect the new Constitution. Candidates on the lower roll must make deposits of £25, and those on the higher roll of £50.



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## Another Promise Broken in Kenya

### Protest by Convention of Associations

THE CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF KENYA announced in Nairobi on Saturday:—

"The executive committee of the Convention of Associations views with grave concern the decision contained in the Government House statement issued after His Excellency's talks with the two African leaders that the talks on constitutional advance and land and property rights will be restricted to members of Legislative Council only, contrary, it would appear, to the statement made by the Secretary of State in London that such talks should take place with the participation of all interested parties."

"The Convention, representing as it does the majority of the European farm, land and property owning community—as indicated by the enormous support given to its petition to the House of Commons—is vitally interested in questions affecting land titles and in restoring confidence and prosperity in Kenya."

"As only a small proportion of the European elected members in the Legislative Council represent the majority European opinion in the Colony, and its executive committee is not in a position to report to its members directly on the outcome of these talks, it is considered that the excellent opportunity offered to iron out difficulties on these burning problems with the African leaders will be entirely wasted as far as restoring confidence among European farmers and land and property owners is concerned, thereby failing to achieve the objective of economic recovery."

"Representations have already been made to the Governor on his statement, and an emergency meeting of chairmen of all affiliated district associations is being called before the talks begin."

## Mr. Ngala's Reply to K.A.N.U.

### No Constitutional Conference This Year

MR. NGALA, Leader of Government Business, said in the Kenya Legislature last Friday:—

"I pay tribute to the spirit of co-operation shown in London between members of both sides of this House. It is my earnest hope that this spirit of co-operation will continue throughout the coming months, as we seek together to implement the decisions and follow the steps agreed upon in London."

"My attention has, however, been drawn to reports suggesting that there might be a full constitutional conference before the end of this year, and that there would be a resultant general election in Kenya."

"I wish to make it plain that this Government does not envisage such a constitutional conference this year. Such a conference formed no part of the agreement between the Kenya Ministers and the Secretary of State in London. Further, the Government has no intention of holding a general election in 1961."

"The Government is satisfied that the forthcoming talks under the chairmanship of the Governor will provide adequate and satisfactory means of achieving the Government's declared aim of internal self-government for Kenya in 1961."

"Spokesmen of the opposing K.A.N.U. party, and especially Mr. Mboya, have been demanding another election. After Mr. Ngala had made his statement," said, "It is very clear in our minds, and I think in Mr. Macleod's, that Kenya could not go on to independent government without another general election. Even internal self-government would be impossible without an election."

## Mr. Blundell Calls on Kenyatta

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, Minister of Agriculture in the Government of which Mr. Ngala is Leader of Government Business, stated in Nairobi on Saturday that he had seen Kenyatta in Maralal on June 30 and had been asked to help build a bridge between the two African political parties. He said that he had spent two hours with Kenyatta, who had said that he considered that K.A.D.U. had been right to join in forming a Government and that he (Mr. Blundell) had been right to accept office in it. Mr. Blundell had gained the impression that Kenyatta wished to demonstrate to the Europeans in Kenya that he would be "a constructive element" in the future of the country.

## Consuls Visit Kenyatta

SIX MEMBERS of the Consular Corps in Nairobi visited Kenyatta at Maralal on Sunday. The purpose of the visit was not made public, and Mr. Robert Freund, United States Consul-General, said afterwards that "it would not be proper" for any of the party to make a statement. In addition to Mr. Freund, the visitors were Baron H. von Stackelberg (West Germany), Dr. N. Behrman (Italy), Mr. M. J. Francois (France), Mr. M. Agabew (Ethiopia), and Lt. A. S. Mohamed (Somali Republic).

"If I lost the referendum on the new Constitution by one vote I should certainly have a second bite at the cherry. If I lost by 20,000 votes I'd go farming." — Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.



### Common Market Discussions

#### Federal Fears Emphasized

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS advised Mr. John Hare, British Minister of Labour, of "the grave consequences if Britain were to join in the European Common Market without taking steps to protect the Federation's vital interests".

That was stated in a joint *communiqué* issued after talks in Salisbury last week between Federal Ministers and Mr. Hare, one of the three senior British Ministers sent to Commonwealth countries to discuss the terms on which association with the Common Market might be acceptable. The Federal Ministers taking part in the talks were Mr. John Caldicott (Economic Affairs), Sir Donald Macintyre (Finance), Mr. Frank Ower (Commerce and Industry), and Mr. John Graylin (Agriculture).

Mr. Hare assured them that Britain had not yet decided whether or not to enter into negotiations to join the Common Market and would not do so until the views of its Commonwealth countries had been fully considered. In any negotiations Britain would be aware of the need to secure special arrangements to safeguard the essential interests of Commonwealth countries, and there would be close and continuous contact at all stages.

The Federal Ministers emphasized that some exports which played a major part in the Federation's economy were largely dependent on the British market, and they stressed the importance of preferential entry into the British market for its growing agricultural and industrial exports which were an essential part of the development of the Federal economy. They also expressed concern at the effect on the Commonwealth as a whole of weakening or severing trade links.

Existing exports which would be most affected are tobacco, beef, and tea. Tobacco, Southern Rhodesia's main export, most of which goes to Britain, enjoys a preference of 1s. 6d. per lb. Federal tobacco exports totalled £33m. last year.

#### Irretrievable Damage

A leaflet issued by the Commonwealth Industries Association in London states that Britain's entry into the Common Market on the terms of the Treaty of Rome would irretrievably damage the political and economic cohesion of the Commonwealth in that—

(1) We should have to surrender all mutual preferences with the Commonwealth and cease to provide the free entry of Commonwealth goods into this country.

(2) It is likely that we should be able to invest less capital in the Commonwealth because of the probability of an increased adverse balance of trade with the Common Market countries.

(3) A Common Market agricultural policy would gravely harm Commonwealth agricultural producers, including United Kingdom farmers and horticulturists.

(4) Our loss of sovereignty to a European Council of Ministers would destroy our freedom to develop stronger political and economic ties with Commonwealth countries.

(5) An allegiance to the Common Market would indicate a failure to recognize that the great future expansion of trade is to be looked for in the underdeveloped countries of the world.

(6) Any move which entails taking Commonwealth countries to surrender advantages they now have must further weaken Commonwealth ties.

The association has appealed to the Government to call immediately a Commonwealth conference "to determine detailed policies for increasing Commonwealth trade and investment and, having agreed such policies, that the Commonwealth nations should jointly decide upon the relationships between the Commonwealth and other trading groups".

### U.F.P. Candidates in Nyasaland All Three Races Represented

THE UNITED FEDERAL PARTY will contest all 28 constituencies in the forthcoming general election in Nyasaland, eight on the higher and 20 on the lower roll.

When announcing the first list of names, Mr. Denis Foot, said that each had been selected on a democratic basis by the appropriate branch or group of U.F.P. members and recommended for approval to the territorial standing committee.

Mr. Michael Blackwood, candidate for Blantyre, is a solicitor practising in that town, and U.F.P. deputy leader in Nyasaland. He has been a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils.

Mr. J. A. Little, a company director, who was also a member of the last Legislative Council, will stand in the Limbe constituency.

Southern Districts will be contested by Mr. E. C. Peterkins, a farmer and company director, who likewise sat in the last Legislature. He is head of the Special Constabulary and president of the Nyasaland Athletic Association.

Colleen L. E. Hart will stand in the Central Province.

A Barotsi, Mrs. Stella, wife of a Karungu tobacco farmer, has been chosen to stand in the Karungu Constituency, the Malawi Congress Party leader in the Karungu East constituency. Mrs. Lyster was nominated by the vast majority of mainly African members in competition with two Africans.

Only higher roll candidates are Mr. L. F. Sayer (Central Districts), Mr. R. G. Morgan (Longue Town), and Mr. R. H. Dabson (North Shire).

#### Lower Roll Constituencies

Mr. B. W. Matthews Phiri, vice-chairman of the Nyasaland Division of the U.F.P. and former president of the Nyasaland African National Congress, will stand at Ntchedi.

Mr. Ralph Chinyama, a member of the last Legislature, will contest Mhonga South.

Mr. Clement Kumbiano, a former Federal M.P., will be the candidate for Kompa. Mr. Stanley Malama, a full-time party official, is to be nominated for Kota Kota; and Mr. James Scott Namahoso for Cholo.

Mr. Barnabas Maxwell Mpsalla, a schoolmaster and former police sergeant, is the choice of Dowa, and Mr. Frank Mhogozi Iwe, another party official, for Mzimba South.

David Chifoni, a member of the last Legislature, Mr. Henry Janga, a journalist, Mr. Andrew Mponda, Mr. D. C. Mumbali and Mr. B. C. M. Munsah, will contest other seats.

The Christian Liberation Party has stated that its president, Mr. T. P. T. Banda, will stand at Nkata Bay (against Mr. Gordon Mwaanga, a barrister candidate for the Malawi Congress Party), and its vice-president, Mr. Chester Katwonga, is likely to contest Blantyre Urban.



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**Parliament**

**Mr. Kaunda Barred from Council  
Hint of Removal of Disqualification**

MR. MACLEOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has told the House of Commons that Mr. Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, is debarred from standing as a candidate for the Legislature by the Legislative Council Ordinance, which disqualifies for five years persons who have served terms of imprisonment in excess of six months.

He added: "The question of the qualifications and disqualifications appropriate under the new Constitution is a matter which will require further consideration in consultation with the Governor".

MR. STONEHOUSE asked what assurances the Secretary of State gave about the new Constitution before Mr. Kaunda returned to Northern Rhodesia from London on June 23.

MR. MACLEOD: "Such meetings are private and confidential, and I have naturally no statement to make".

When MR. STONEHOUSE asked if the Governor of Kenya would now meet Kenyatta, the Minister replied: "This is a matter for the Governor, and not one on which I feel it right to tender advice".

SIR ARCHIBALD HURD and MR. THORPE asked what action the Minister proposed to secure an agreement in Kenya to honour titles to land held from the Crown by Europeans and Africans in that country.

MR. MACLEOD: "The continued protection of property rights will inevitably play an essential part in any future discussions on further constitutional advance in Kenya".

"The land settlement schemes, which involve the purchase of land and which I hope can be accelerated, will help; but at the heart of the problem are anxieties about the security of title and conditions generally. If political leaders succeed in allaying these anxieties, farming and other economic activity vitally affecting everybody in Kenya will undoubtedly benefit from the resultant revival of confidence. I am therefore encouraged to find that leaders of the Kenya Government and of the Opposition are conscious of this problem and have expressed their readiness to include it in the discussions now contemplated".

**Might Weaken Ties**

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked the Prime Minister about "the anguish revealed throughout the Commonwealth at the possibility of any European arrangements which might weaken the ties between the Overseas Commonwealth and Britain", and the desirability of postponing a decision about entering the European Common Market until there was a relaxation of tension in the world and until after a full Commonwealth conference on so vital a matter.

THE PRIME MINISTER replied that he would prefer to say nothing until he had had opportunities of discussions with the Ministers then visiting Commonwealth countries in that connexion.

MR. SHINWELL (Soc.): "Is it not about time the Prime Minister scrapped this foolish idea?"

MR. G. M. THOMSON asked why Lord Alport, U.K. High Commissioner in the Federation, had attended the conference on May 18 between the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, the Minister of Native Affairs, and the Council of Chiefs.

MR. BRAINE: "The High Commissioner attended at the personal invitation of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia".

MR. THOMSON: "Is the Minister aware that the Commissioner's presence raises rather serious questions? This was a meeting at which the Southern Rhodesian Government informed the Chiefs of the still secret constitutional proposals and put forward the proposition that there should be no political meetings in the reserves. Is his presence at that kind of meeting not bound to link the High Commissioner in the eyes of the Chiefs of Southern Rhodesia with the political régime in that country? It is very important that the High Commissioner should watch these invitations very carefully and maintain his position as an independent representative of this country out there?"

MR. BRAINE: "I cannot accept the interpretation which the hon. Member puts upon the meeting. Its purpose was to enable Sir Roger Whitehead to consult the Chiefs on certain matters which were of prime importance to the African population and which had been left over for more detailed consider-

ation from the constitutional conference in February. I am not responsible for what happened at the meeting. It is for the Southern Rhodesian Government, whose meeting it was, to make public report on what happened there. I am sure that the High Commissioner acted very properly in accepting the personal invitation".

MR. G. M. THOMSON asked the Prime Minister if he was aware that the Federal Defence Ministry had announced joint military exercises with the South African Air Forces? "Is not that a very serious step to take with what is now a foreign country without full consultation with H.M. Government? Would not the Prime Minister try to use his persuasive powers with Sir Roy Welensky, and tell him that this kind of policy will isolate him still further from world opinion?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "That is another question, but with regard to our own arrangements with the Federal Government, we naturally have close consultation, and I should like to express my gratitude to the Federal Government for their help in a crisis in which we now find ourselves".

MR. THOMSON: "Would the hon. gentleman answer the specific point of whether H.M. Government were consulted about these new defence arrangements between the Federal Government and the South African Government?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I should like to see that question on the order paper".

MR. STONEHOUSE asked why H.M. Government had approved the joint defence arrangements between the forces of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa.

MR. BRAINE: "I am informed that there have been no arrangements or talks of this kind, apart from a training exercise between the Royal Rhodesian Air Force and the South African Air Force which was arranged a year ago. The Federal Government exercise responsibilities in defence and external affairs under the Federal Constitution, but naturally consult H.M. Government fully on all matters of common concern".

SIR H. LUCAS-TOOTH asked how many officers were now serving on the general list of the King's African Rifles, and whether they had statutory right to gratuities or pensions.


MR. HUGH FRASER: "There are 23 officers serving in the general list, K.A.R. A pensions and gratuity scheme for them under consideration by the East African Governments will be broadly similar to that in force for the Government servants of comparable status in East Africa. It is hoped that it will be possible to enact the necessary legislation in 1961".

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## Kenya Land Corporation Proposal

NUMEROUS PROPOSALS have been made in Kenya in recent months for the "protection" of land-owners, one being for the establishment of a Kenya Land Corporation under international auspices.

Sir Anthony Hurd, M.P., and Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P., have supported the idea in a letter to *The Times*, which said:

Your correspondent in Nairobi reports a feeling of real hope that the K.A.N.U. and K.S.D.U. joint front will be maintained to settle the crucial problem of land titles. After meeting the African leaders recently in London, we share this hope.

May we commend a suggestion to the coming conference? Kenya needs the European settlers who have developed her agriculture with much success, and many of them will probably stay on after Kenya attains self-government if they know that land titles will hold good when the Crown disappears as landlord African farmers, due to increase in numbers under the resettlement schemes, will be just as much concerned about property rights. So certainly will the World Bank, German investors, and anyone else who can be persuaded to assist the continued development of Kenya.

All these interests can be met by establishing a Kenya Land Corporation to take over the obligations of the Crown to the present landholders, facilitate the transfer on fair terms of land from those who want to go to new settlers, regardless of race who mean to farm intensively, and administer for the benefit of all Kenya farmers the promised development finance from outside sources.

To win confidence all round this Kenya Land Corporation would need to be impartial and broad-based, with members of high standing drawn perhaps one from this country another from the World Bank, and one from a West African country newly emerged to independence, and of course several local men of repute in Kenya.

This proposal may at first sight seem to outrage the sovereign independence of a self-governing Kenya. Even so, in today's circumstances in Kenya it seems to us to make good sense and offer the best hope for the country's future.



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## Zanzibar's New Council Opened

ZANZIBAR'S NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL opened its session without incident last Thursday. Armed troops and police patrolled the streets as a precaution against outbreak of violence such as marked the elections last month.

Sheikh Muhammad Shamte Hamadi, the Chief Minister, said that because that first meeting was informal the Sultan was not present; but he would be invited on an appropriate occasion.

Announcing a commission of inquiry into the election riots, he said: "The disturbances that came with the last election have shocked Zanzibar and the rest of the world. They were unprecedented in our history, and one would least expect them in a country famous for its peacefulness, where people had lived for centuries in mutual trust, friendliness, and co-operation."

The Opposition benches were empty, though the Afro-Shirazi Party had denied that it would boycott the council. Most of its leaders were out of Zanzibar, the president, Sheikh Abeid Karume, and the vice-president, Mr. D. S. Mvusa, being on a visit to Accra to seek legal advice on the possibility of contesting the election results.

## Katanga Marks Anniversary

PRESIDENT TSHOMBE held a mass rally celebrating the anniversary of Katanga's independence in Elisabethville on Tuesday, that she was prepared to work with "our Congolese brothers" provided Katanga's economy did not suffer.

From Leopoldville it was reported that President Tshombe had agreed in principle with United Nations proposals for the convening of Parliament, but insisted that there should first be a "summit" meeting of Congolese leaders outside the country.

Brussels Radio reported on Monday that the Leopoldville and Stanleyville Governments had reached agreement on forming a National Congolese Government, in which three of the 30 portfolios would be reserved for Katanga. No choice of Prime Minister had been made, though the post was being claimed by Mr. Gizenga, the pro-Lumumba head of the Stanleyville faction.

## Mau Mau Outing in Nairobi

THREE MAU MAU were sentenced in Nairobi on Monday and seven others remanded after police had interrupted a Mau Mau oath-taking ceremony in the cook's quarters of the Executive House in Grosvenor Road, within a mile of Government House. The court was told that the police acting on information, surrounded the quarters while the ceremony was in progress. Karani Karani, who admitted administering a Mau Mau oath and a previous conviction for Mau Mau activities was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Myangi Njoroge and Mdingi Macharia, who admitted assisting the oath-taking, were sentenced to six and five years, respectively. Five men and two women who pleaded not guilty to being present and consenting to the ceremony were remanded.

## Fighting Near Kenya Border

KENYA'S BORDER WITH ETHIOPIA has been closed for some 200 miles following clashes between Ethiopian tribesmen and police about 50 miles north of the border. Forty-one tribesmen and two police are so far known to have been killed, and the Somalis of the Northern Province feared that the disturbances might lead to new incursions by Ethiopian forces. They reported recently that Ethiopians had crossed the border, killed 24 Rendile tribesmen, and stolen some 1,200 cattle and 200 camels. Representatives on this and similar incidents are to be made to the Governor of Kenya by a delegation from the People's Progressive Party of the Southern Province.

**Company Report**

# Dwa Plantations, Limited

## Higher Outputs and Profits

### MR. S. R. HOGG'S STATEMENT

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED was held in London on Friday, July 7.

MR. S. R. HOGG, D.S.O., M.C., F.C.A., chairman of the company, presided.

The following is the text of his statement circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts:

"I am pleased to be able to report once again an improved result of the operations of the company during the year ended December 31, 1960. The profit for the year, after charging all expenses, including provisions for maintenance of sisal areas and depreciation of buildings and plant, but subject to taxation, amounted to £55,778, compared with a profit in 1959 of £36,131.

#### Increased Sisal Output

"A provision has been made for Kenya taxation, which, after deducting a transfer from taxation equalization reserve, amounts to £14,920, and £2,866 has been provided for United Kingdom income tax payable on the sums distributed as dividends. The directors recommend a transfer to general reserve of £20,000 and a transfer to provision for pensions of £5,000.

"Output of sisal was again higher, at 2,306 tons, compared with 2,129 tons in 1959, and sisal prices were higher, averaging just over £90 per ton, c.i.f. for all grades, in 1960, compared with £78 15s. per ton in 1959.

"A further 200 acres of old sisal were replanted during the year, and it is hoped to replant up to 400 acres in 1961.

"The provision for depreciation more than covered the cost of additions to buildings, machinery and transport, and the book value of the fixed assets at December 31, 1960, namely £216,992, was £3,075 less than the total at the end of the previous year.

"The loan account was paid off during the year under review, and the net current assets at the end of 1960 amounted to £28,083, compared with £5,346 at the end of 1959.

#### Capitalization of Reserves

"The balance-sheet at December 31, 1960, shows a balance on general reserve of £100,000, and it was decided to capitalize part of this reserve, together with the balances on capital reserve and share premium account, by the issue of 553,780 additional ordinary shares of two shillings each, credited as fully paid, to the preference and the ordinary shareholders on the basis of one new share for each preference and ordinary share respectively held by them. This capitalization was approved by the shareholders at meetings held on May 20, 1961.

"This issue necessitated an increase in the authorized share capital, which was raised to £200,000 by the creation of 500,000 ordinary shares of two shillings each. The directors have no intention at present of issuing the balance of the unissued capital.

"As a condition of granting permission to deal in, and a quotation for the new ordinary shares issued, the Council of the London Stock Exchange requested that

Article 41 of the company's articles of association be amended so that the borrowing powers of the directors be related to the issued share capital instead of the nominal share capital, and that the limit of such powers should include any sums which might be borrowed by any future subsidiary of the company.

"As I intimated in my statement last year, the arrears of dividend on the preference shares were cleared in July, 1960, and the fixed dividend of 6% on these shares has been paid for the year 1960.

"An interim dividend of 5% was paid in January, 1961, on the ordinary shares on account of the year 1960, and the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 20%, less income tax, on the ordinary shares, this dividend, if approved, being payable on the ordinary share capital as increased in May, 1961.

#### Dividends

"This final dividend, together with the interim dividend of 5% paid on smaller capital, will make approximately 22½% for the year on the increased ordinary share capital.

"If the final dividend is approved, a participating dividend of 4% will be payable on the preference shares for the year 1960.

"I cannot close my review of last year without informing you that Mr. Eric Portlock died in July, 1960, less than a month after the last annual general meeting. He had been a director of the company for over 30 years, and the news of his death was received with very great regret.

"Mr. Portlock had acted on the board as the nominee of the preference shareholders, as provided for in the company's articles of association, and the vacancy caused by his death had been filled by the appointment of Mr. S. A. Dohm, who was already a director, to represent the preference shareholders.

"Rear-Admiral R. E. Portlock, C.B., O.B.E., has been appointed to the board, and shareholders will be asked to confirm the appointment. Your directors are very pleased that he has agreed to serve on the board, thus continuing the association of the Portlock family, who have a large shareholding, in the management of the company.

#### Prospects for Current Year

"The prospects for the current year are less favourable than was our experience in 1960. Sisal prices remained reasonably high until the early part of this year when a steady decline set in, and prices fell to a level of some £10 per ton lower. Fortunately there has been a recovery from the lowest level.

"In addition to this setback, Kenya has suffered from a long and serious drought, which has been particularly severe in the district where our estate is situated, and outputs have fallen as a consequence and they may fall still further. Output in the five months January-May, 1961, has been 856 tons, compared with 967 tons produced in the corresponding period of 1960.

"About 1,000 tons of the 1961 output have been sold at an average c.i.f. price for all grades of a little less than £85 per ton, which compares with over £90 per ton obtained for the 1960 output.

The managing director visited the estate in July, 1960, and Mr. Dehm paid a visit in February, 1961, and they both reported that the plantation was in excellent condition, despite the drought, and that the buildings, machinery, and transport were being very well maintained.

"The difficulties with which the estate management had to contend during the year were no less than in the previous year. In fact, they were increased by the drought, and the manager and his staff are to be congratulated on again increasing output above the record figure achieved in 1959 and on maintaining the high quality of the sisal produced. Shareholders will, I am sure, wish me to convey to the estate manager and his staff their appreciation of the results achieved despite the difficulties encountered".

#### Output Reduced by Drought

Addressing the annual meeting, the chairman said: "I have little to add to my statement except to bring the information therein up to date. Output for the half-year to June 30, 1961, was 984 tons compared with 1,175 tons for the first half of 1960.

"I referred in my statement to the serious drought which Kenya has suffered, which drought has been particularly severe in the district in which the Dwa Estate is situated.

"Our average rainfall is just over 24 inches per annum, normally fairly equally divided between the March/April and the November/December periods, so that we have a period each year without rain lasting from the beginning of May to the end of October. The sisal plant survives this dry period, and provided the previous rains have been normal, cutting is carried on throughout the period.

"In 1960, however, the March/April rainfall was only five inches, and the November/December rainfall only seven and three-quarter inches. To make matters worse the March/April rains this year failed, only three and a half inches being recorded. We cannot expect any more rain until November, and it is possible that cutting will soon have to cease. We shall carry on producing as long as possible but outputs will not reach the level recorded for 1960.

"Sisal prices, as is reported in my statement, are lower than they were last year, and our output this year to date has been sold at an average price of about £5 10s. per ton lower than the 1960 price.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the retiring directors were re-elected.

#### Nchanga Results

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., announced that in the year to March 31 there was a net profit of £2,551,128 after tax of £770,000, compared with a net profit of £2,500,000 in the previous year of £13,643,764. The final dividend is again 5s. 6d. making 7s. per stock unit (the same). Interim dividend distributions together require £9.4m. The approximate final dividend expenditure is reduced from £24m. to £20m. and the general reserve from £18m. to £1m.

#### Motape

MOTAPE GOLD MINING CO., LTD., is making a second interim distribution of 3d. per share, and expects that a final payment of 10s. per share will be possible when the winding up is completed early next year. All assets have been sold except certain mining assets for which a purchaser is still being sought.

At the Nairobi tea auctions in the April-June quarter 4,147,916 lb. were offered compared with just over 4.1m. lb. in the corresponding period of 1960. Uganda led with 1.1m. lb. more than in '60, followed by Portuguese East Africa with 812,579 lb. (a tenfold increase); Kenya, 798,437 lb. (over 1960 figure); Basutoland, 741,239 lb. (against only 23,000 lb. in 1960); Rhodesia, 611,035 lb.; Tanganyika, 570,000 lb.; Congo, 362,231 lb.; (101,857 lb.); Tanzania, 370,000 lb.; (214,947 lb.); Rhodesia, 12,674 lb. (nil); and Malawi, 6,623 lb. (17,220 lb.).

## Prospects for Kenya Pyrethrum

### Buyers Anxious About Supplies

BECAUSE OF THE HIGHLY COMPETITIVE NATURE of the world insecticide market, much more will have to be done to convince consumers and manufacturers of the tremendous advantages which Kenya pyrethrum has over cheaper insecticide raw material, said Mr. N. Hardy, executive officer of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, in Nakuru last week on his return to Kenya after an 80-day tour of the board's distributors and sales representatives throughout Europe and the U.S.A.

Mr. J. H. Perkins, vice-chairman of the board, went to North America with Mr. Hardy, who altogether visited 17 countries.

He found buyers anxious about future supplies of Kenya pyrethrum. They spoke of the failure of pyrethrum production in the area after that country's political collapse last year, and expressed fear that a similar situation might arise in Kenya because of political changes or politically inspired labour troubles.

If Kenya pyrethrum failed, Mr. Hardy emphasized, the entire world pyrethrum market would promptly collapse, there would be an acute shortage of pyrethrum that prices would rise to a height which would price the material out of the market, possibly never to recover.

### Sales Aim In Next Year

Given fair climatic and political conditions, Kenya will probably produce this year more than 80% of the pyrethrum which will be sold in world markets in raw material form. The value of Kenya's sales in the next 12 months may well reach £5m. compared with £3,614,000 in 1958. It appears most unlikely, however, that Kenya's potential production in the crop year July 1961 to June, 1962 can be sold off without the expenditure of a substantial sum on consumer education and on improved sales and technical advisory services.

Although production might be expected to expand on a carefully planned basis, said Mr. Hardy, it would be more than ever necessary to keep flower production in balance with sales in order to support the high cost of publicity, technical development, consumer education programmes, and, inevitably, to make pyrethrum selling prices more attractive to insecticide formulators. Fortunately, the Pyrethrum Board had prepared for such contingencies, and the additional revenue derived from processing the greater part of increasing crop in its own plants would assist the board to meet the cost of broadening its markets.

## U.N. Committee Held Up in Salisbury

### Failure to Give Assurances

THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE on South West Africa was held up in Salisbury at the week end after the British Government had suspended its membership in the committee for the members to give Bechuanaland that action followed an announcement that the committee intended to enter South West Africa through Bechuanaland in defiance of the South African Government's ban on their entry into that territory.

The statement from the British High Commissioner's office in Salisbury said:

"For the committee to seek to obtain the permission of the administering Power would be to do what it might more over, regard upon the independence of the territory, for whom the U.K. Government is responsible, and it would be quite wrong of the committee to do so. Bechuanaland and its people are not in the U.K. Government's hands. It is clear that they are willing to meet the committee's request for admission to Bechuanaland, provided they can give assurance that the committee do not intend to commit acts as if they act from Bechuanaland territory.

Without such assurance the U.K. Government could not accept the responsibility of admitting its members to the Committee."

When the chairman of the committee, Professor J. J. G. de la Cruz, declined to give the requested assurance, he was informed in Salisbury on Saturday that the British offer of assistance must be regarded as in substance refused, such an assurance.

On Tuesday the committee decided to call for a visit to Bechuanaland and to leave the next day for Namibia, where it will interview farmers in South West Africa.

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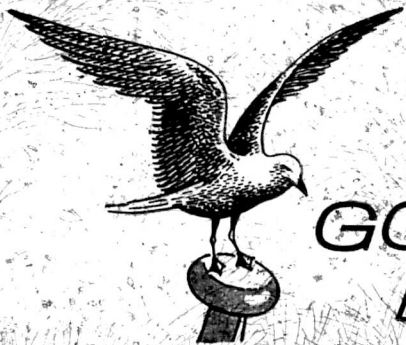
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