

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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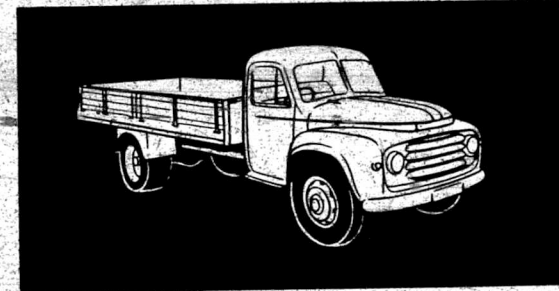
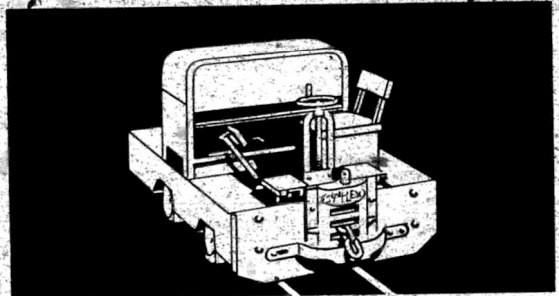
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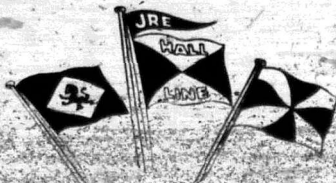
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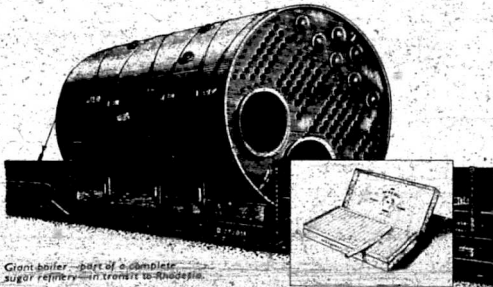
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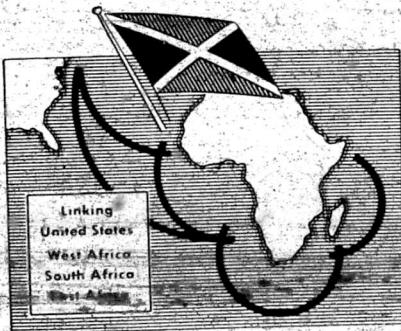
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE UGANDA TALKS IN LONDON have ended — as all rational observers of events in that country must have expected — in stalemate. The official statement contains nothing of importance that could not have been said before the delegates left Entebbe. Some of them had told themselves and their followers that ardent advocacy would secure the promise of the appointment of a Chief Minister, as had been recommended in the Wild Committee's Report but rejected by Her Majesty's Government for the obvious reason that in a country, in which there has been such a plethora of political groupings, of chopping and changing within and between them, and of personal antipathies and jealousies between African aspirants for leadership, there is no present likelihood that anyone who might be considered for such an office could obtain the necessary backing. Whether that will still be the position after next year's general election remains to be seen. Optimists like Mr. Obote profess confidence that his party, perhaps reinforced by new allies, will obtain two thirds of the votes cast and a somewhat similar proportion of the members of the Legislative Council. More cautious folk calculate that the post-election position will still be indecisive, and for that reason many experienced people in Uganda who are sympathetic to reasonable nationalism have been anxious lest concessions should be unwisely made to present pressures just when there are glimmers of light in an overcast political sky. Quite recently there has been some slight relaxation in the tensions and enmities among Uganda Africans which have marked the past couple of years, and it is sincerely to be hoped that there will be further developments in that direction, for persistence in dispute and dissension can benefit no party and no reputation in the long run.

As Was To Be Expected.

If the people are to be awakened to their responsibility for the country's constitutional future, the greatest present need is for the Government to concentrate the activities of its information services on explaining their forthcoming opportunity to select trustworthy and capable leaders. In next year's general election about two million Africans in Uganda will vote, a very high proportion of them for the first time. Very few have any real understanding of the issues which their country must face, very few have yet shown any concern with the quality (or lack of quality) of the political leadership, and very few even recognize that the people will have the power to reject active, aggressive, ambitious, glib, but unsatisfactory political careerists for more balanced and dependable candidates, who, if returned in sufficient numbers, could change the whole outlook. Government employees could naturally not campaign for or against any particular party, group, or individual, but they could and should bring home to the people by all possible means the challenge to them to pick the candidates who are most likely to represent their interests faithfully. Ignorance and apathy are the two main obstacles to be removed, and since neither is quickly dissipated, it is not too early for this task of enlightenment to be started; and, once begun, the work should continue, for everything will depend upon the quality of the next Legislature. Probably every present member, of whatever race, would agree that there is real scope and urgent need for a better House; but because they have party and other interests to consider, they cannot be expected to undertake what ought to be done. That leaves the problem to the Government, which evidently recognizes that there must be sharp

Getting the Right Men Into the Driving-Seats.

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probable political time-table not long ago, and can certainly not be indifferent to the character of the new Legislature. If the political speed limit is to be raised, the standard of driving likewise requires improve-

ment; and it would be wise for the traffic controllers to begin telling the passengers now that their pleasure and their safety will depend upon getting the right men into the driving-seat of each vehicle.

Notes By The Way

A Question of Climate

SIR EDMUND HALL PATCH, chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa, emphasizes in the statement which appears on other pages that, if sound government be maintained, few parts of the world offer more promising or more exciting prospects for economic, social and political advancement than the territories of Tropical and Southern Africa. He is emphatic, however, that funds available from the industrialized world for overseas investment will not suffice to satisfy all the development needs of the under-developed countries, and that in making their choice those responsible will direct the money for which they are trustees to areas in which the investment climate is favourable. So that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, Sir Edmund defines what he has in mind: "countries with a stable Government, able to maintain law and order and establish their credit, and with the determination and ability to develop and strengthen their economy while raising the material, social, and political standards of every section of the population".

Recklessly Neglectful

IT IS TO THOSE COUNTRIES that capital and skills will gravitate. That part of the statement was prefaced by a passage which insisted on the importance of retaining a capable civil service, without which no modern Government can function efficiently. To say that that basic truth has been inadequately recognized by many African politicians is undeniable; but it must be added that H.M. Government has been reprehensively dilatory in this matter, with the consequence that many first-class officials have already resigned and that many more are likely to do so—not merely because just financial claims have been continually disregarded, but even more because they do not foresee conditions in which they could continue their life's work without frustration. The Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies all uttered soothing words on this subject last week—many, many months after the Government of which they are members should have acted. They and their colleagues have been recklessly neglectful in this vital matter.

Exemplar

NO AFRICAN has had so much influence upon the extremist politicians of his race in East and Central Africa as Dr. Nkrumah, who, since he attained power in Ghana, has spent much of his time encouraging anti-Government movements in other African territories. Some of the most fanatical of African propagandists in British East and Central Africa have gone to Accra at his bidding from time to time, and they have held him up as an exemplar and the embodiment of what he calls "the African personality". When he became Prime Minister he received salary and allowances totalling £6,000 a year. Now that he has had himself proclaimed the first President of Ghana he will have £12,000 a year tax free. The Prime Minister of Great Britain receives £10,000, and he does not receive as personal expenditure the cost of a hotel. When he

was installed last week he wore a white, gold-braided uniform of his own design, the trousers had at the seams three inches of gold braid, and the military-style coat was adorned with epaulettes and generous quantities of braid. His boots had silver spurs; he wore a general's sword and a general's hat; and he has marked the occasion by creating the Nkrumah Cross (which some writers with little judgment have promptly dubbed "Ghana's V.C.>").

Need for Counter-Propaganda

INTIMIDATION and other political activities by African extremists in Nyasaland turned what was expected to be the finest African-grown tobacco crop for many years into "near disaster", says Mr. W. M. Codrington, chairman of Nyasaland Railways, in his annual statement, which appears in full on other pages. Because agents of the Malawi Congress gave orders detrimental to the African growers—for it was of course Malawi propaganda which wrought the damage—the growing crops were badly tended, the advice of trained agriculturalists was largely ignored, and not enough barns were provided, with the consequence that much potentially good leaf was spoilt. Indeed, the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board had to burn nearly 3,000 tons of tobacco because the quality was so poor that it would have been unsaleable on any export market. Have these facts been brought home to African growers by the Nyasaland Government's information services? Counter-propaganda, emphasizing the cost to the peasants of hearkening to the reprehensible exhortations of Congress fanatics, is clearly necessary, and, since it would serve the well-being of the people, there ought to be no hesitation in undertaking it energetically.

Four at Once

CAN ANYONE RECALL any other case of the four most senior officials in any department in any East or Central African Government leaving almost simultaneously? That has happened in the Department of Agriculture in Uganda. Mr. J. G. M. King, the director, and Mr. J. T. Moon, the deputy director, retired within a few days of one another; Mr. D. R. N. Brown, deputy director (crop industries), became deputy chairman of the Uganda Lint Marketing and Coffee Industry Board; and Dr. E. M. Cheney, the chief research officer, became head of the Tea Research Institute at Kericho, Kenya. Businesses organize their staff changes more sensibly.

Resident, No President

IT WAS SOMETHING OF A SHOCK to read in one of the most authoritative and careful newspapers in the world that the President of Zanzibar had with the approval of Her Majesty been admitted in the grade of knight to the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Sir George Moring is, of course, not President of Zanzibar; whose Head of State is the much respected and beloved Sultan. Sir George has lately become British Resident in Zanzibar.

Congo Prime Minister's Offensive Speech

Mr. Lumumba Criticizes Belgian Record at Independence Ceremony

KING BAUDOUIN, who had flown from Brussels to Leopoldville to attend the ceremonies marking the transfer of authority over the Congo from Belgium to the new Republic, had the experience of hearing its new Prime Minister, Mr. Patrice Lumumba, attack the Belgian colonial record in an angry speech in the Parliament Building. Members of both Houses, a number of Belgian Ministers, and numerous foreign guests were present.

After the King had proclaimed the State independent, and signed documents formerly ending Belgian rule, Mr. Lumumba, a 34-year-old former postal clerk upon whom the King had just conferred the purple Order of Leopold (the insignia of which he wore), said that no Congolese worthy of the name could ever forget that independence had been won by a struggle in which they had not spared their blood. He added, *inter alia*:

"We have experienced contempt, insults, and blows, endured morning and night; we knew law was never the same for the whites and blacks. The fate of political prisoners was really worse than death. Who could forget the hangings and shootings in which perished so many of our brethren? Who could forget the jails into which were brutally flung those who had escaped the bullets of the soldiers who had become the tools of colonialist domination?"

"This was a battle of tears, fire, and blood... a noble and just battle, one which was vital to end the humiliating bondage imposed on us by force."

"That was our lot in 80 years of colonialist rule. Our wounds are too fresh and too painful for us to erase them yet from our memory."

The people had worked hard for wages which did not enable them "to satisfy our hunger, clothe ourselves, live in decent surroundings, or bring up our children properly."

"We have known sarcasm, insults, blows, because we were 'Negroes'. We have known in the towns the magnificent houses of the whites and the miserable shacks of the blacks. A black person was admitted neither in cinema nor restaurants nor in 'European' shops."

"From all that, my brothers, we have suffered profoundly. But that is now finished. Our dear country is now in the hands of its own children. We shall start a new battle which will lead us to peace, prosperity, and greatness. We are going to wipe out all discrimination, put an end to the suppression of free thought, and keep order not with guns and bayonets but with good hearts and good will."

King's Speech

Such was the Prime Minister's reply to an address in which the King had said:

"The independence of the Congo is the crowning of the work conceived by the genius of King Leopold II, undertaken by him with firm courage, and continued by Belgium with perseverance. Independence marks a decisive hour in the destinies not only of the Congo herself but of all Africa."

"For 80 years Belgium has sent to your land the best of her sons, first to deliver the Congo Basin from the odious slave-trade which was decimating its population, later to bring together the different tribes, which, though former enemies, are now preparing to form the greatest of the independent States of Africa."

King Baudouin spoke of the achievements of the pioneers, "who deserve admiration from us and acknowledgment from you." He referred to the achievements in building communications, founding a medical service, modernizing agriculture, and building cities, industries and schools.

Saying that Belgium had not hesitated to recognize the great movement of independence which filled all of Africa, the King added: "It is your job, gentlemen, to show that we were right in trusting you. We have a warning about 'the immense task and profound dangers which menace you', namely the independence of the population at governing itself, the kind of independence which has been so much heard in the past and which has never been put into effect, the African which can only be achieved by the African people themselves. The Congo should not compromise the future with

hasty reforms". Belgium was ready to help with advice, technicians, and officials.

Mr. Joseph Kasavubu, the Head of State, spoke of King Baudouin's solicitude and wisdom in not opposing the march of history, and praised Belgium for its unprecedented example of peaceful decolonization, "leading our country directly, without transition, from foreign rule to independence under full national sovereignty."

He omitted in his speech five paragraphs contained in the text issued in advance to the Press. One passage which remained unspoken said that the King had "loved and protected" the peoples of the Congo.

Having received the credentials of diplomats from 65 nations, President Kasavubu then walked with the King into the gardens of the Palais de la Nation.

The King quickly left to join Belgian officials, and the rest of the programme was delayed by their discussions for about an hour. It is known that some of his advisers thought that the King should depart immediately.

Mr. Lumumba's Explanation

At an official luncheon for some 500 guests Mr. Lumumba made a short speech, saying that he did not want his earlier statements to be misunderstood.

"At the moment when the Congo reaches independence, the whole Government wishes to pay solemn homage to the King of the Belgians and the noble people whom he represents for the work done here over three-quarters of a century."

When the warm applause by Congolese politicians had died down, he continued: "The Congolese have to thank Belgium for Leopoldville, a city admired by all. I lift my glass to toast the King of the Belgians. Long live the King! Long live Belgium! Long live an independent Congo!"

When the King left Leopoldville in a military aircraft 26 hours after his arrival, President Kasavubu, Mr. Lumumba, and other Ministers were present.

On the previous day an African had snatched the King's sword from its scabbard. He was arrested.

Security measures were strict, there being large numbers of armed troops on duty in Leopoldville, over which spotter aircraft flew.

A Congolese Opposition leader, Mr. Albert Kalonji, telegraphed to King Leopold on Friday offering the "humble excuses" of his people for Mr. Lumumba's criticism of Belgian rule, which, he declared, in no way reflected the feelings of the nation. Mr. Kalonji told reporters in Leopoldville that he intended to raise the matter in Parliament, for the Prime Minister's insult to the monarch had outraged the peoples of the Congo.

At least 10 Africans were killed and 13 wounded on Monday when troops had to fire in Leopoldville after they and police had been attacked with bows and arrows, bush-knives, spears, and stones by strikers who were demanding a minimum wage of 5,000 francs (about £35) a month, saying that they had been promised an increase to that sum on the achievement of independence. Before firing the troops had used tear-gas, but without effect on the mob.

In Kasai 10 members of a so-called "rebel government" were arrested on orders from Leopoldville. The "rebel prime minister", Mr. Joseph Ngalula, aged 32, evaded the round-up.

Two days before independence was due there was a strong movement in the Katanga Province to declare its own autonomy, and the Belgian Minister, M. Ganshof van der Meersch, and the Congolese Minister for the Interior, flew to Elisabethville after Lieut. General Janssens, commander of the Force Publique, had called on Mr. Lumumba. It was made known that force would be used if necessary and that provisional orders had been given for the arrest of separatist leaders in the Katanga, including a number of Belgian advisers to the Conakat Party. Mr. Lumumba broadcast a warning that "a minority cannot use whatever means it pleases to defeat the will of the majority."

On Independence Day the outgoing Deputy Governor of the Congo, General Guy Schoeller, transferred his authority in Elisabethville to the present premier, Mr. Must Tshembe, in a ceremony to be held.

On the previous day Mr. Schoeller had threatened to arrest Mr. Tshombe and all the members of his Cabinet if they proceeded with the intention to declare the Katanga a separate State. Such a declaration was widely known to exist, and many Europeans and Africans in the Katanga expect that it may still be used. Strong units of the Force Publique are at present much in evidence.

In a number of public speeches and in private conversations Mr. Tshombe, provisional Prime Minister of the Katanga, and his colleagues went out of their way to pay tribute to Belgium and to emphasize their wish that Europeans should remain in the assurance that they would have African friendship and co-operation in their endeavours.

His Konkak Party has been ostracized by Mr. Lumumba's appointment as State Commissioner for Katanga of Mr. Jason Sendwe, leader of the rival Balubakat Party, which a few days earlier had announced the formation of a provisional government of its own leaders for the northern Katanga. Balubakat is disposed to accept close control from the Central Government in Leopoldville, while Konkak stands for provincial autonomy and only loose confederation with other provinces.

The Katanga produces nearly two-thirds of the public revenue of the whole Congo, and there is a natural reluctance to see much of its wealth drained away to a new Government 1,500 miles distant which has ideas very much at variance with those widespread in a richly mineralled area.

With an output of almost 300,000 tons of copper annually, Katanga produces about 9% of the world's output of the metal. It is also rich in uranium, diamonds, gold, cobalt, manganese, zinc, tin, coal, and hydro-electric power.

Even at present depressed prices on the Brussels bourse Union Minière Haut-Katanga shares have a market value of almost £180m. Voting control has lain hitherto with the Société Générale de Belgique and the Congo Government, which together hold 39% of the votes, mainly through the Comité Spécial du Katanga, in which a Société Générale subsidiary had a one-third interest and the Government the balance; that balance will now pass to the Congo.

Tamanyika Concessions, Ltd., is understood to hold not less than 21% of Union Minière votes. After liquidation of the Comité Spécial, the Société Générale will have rather less (about 19%) and 24% will pass either to the Katanga provincial Government or to the Central Government. The Rockefeller group has an interest in Union Minière, and large numbers of individuals in Belgium are shareholders.

Communists Already Active

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* cabled from Elisabethville on Friday that "the Communists in Katanga are showing their heads with an audacity which is causing concern to Belgian officials of the Union Minière. Katanga is apparently a major Communist target in the Congo because its highly-developed mining industry has created a large semi-literate African proletariat."

"A leading Congolese Communist agent in the province is believed to be Mr. Henri Kasongo, vice-president of a minor left-wing faction, the General Federation of the Congo. He recently visited both Moscow and Peking."

"During the years of Belgian rule the Communists have been forced to work cautiously underground as a weak fledgling organization ineffectively nurtured by the Belgian Communist Party headquarters in Brussels. The situation has changed overnight."

On the same day the heads of the Russian and Czechoslovak missions attending the independence celebrations in Leopoldville offered Mr. Lumumba financial and technical help. Some of the new Ministers spoke of their expectation of "massive assistance" from the United Nations.

At the week-end Mr. Tshombe was asked about a union of the Katanga with Northern Rhodesia. He replied: "We could never join with a neighbouring country which remains under colonial rule, but we shall certainly maintain Katanga's friendly relations with Northern Rhodesia."

He and his friends would like to see Northern Rhodesia become an African self-governing country soon, and they recognized that their own success or failure in the Congo would depend on the delay that objective.

Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said last week:

"I have had no official talks on the future of any province of the Congo. I hope that in spite of the difficulties involved the new Congo will make a success of independence. The Federal Government will do nothing inimical to the interests of the new State."

Asked what the rest of the world were on the Congo and Africa generally, Sir Roy added: "About time, too. I have been waiting for the West for four or five years that it was going to do something."

Our development has always been directed to the misca-

of the metropolitan Powers in Africa. It is an unpleasant fact that there is a conflict of interests between the industrialized Western economies and the primary goods producers of Africa, because the higher the price of the primary product involved the smaller the profit margin for manufacturing States.

"It would not be so bad if when the value of primary products fell we got a fair share of the higher profits derived by manufacturing countries to help our development. But this has not been the case. This has been a big factor relating to Congo events."

It is reported from Leopoldville that the Lumumba Government will use the first opportunity of the United Nations of pressing for independence for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In the case of Northern Rhodesia the argument is that as tribes are put in two by the Congo-Federation border, those who have not obtained independence must do all in their power to obtain freedom for their fellow tribesmen beyond the Congo frontier.

The United States representative at the Leopold celebrations, Mr. Robert Murphy, offered 300 scholarships for Congolese.

How U.N.I.P. Operates Non-Violence Eighty-Four Office-Bearers Convicted in Five Months

THE UNITED NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE PARTY of Northern Rhodesia, of which Mr. Kenneth Kaunda is leader, claims to adhere to a policy of non-violence.

In fact, in the first five months of this year 84 different office-bearers in U.N.I.P. were between them convicted of 117 separate criminal offences.

In the Western Province alone in the months of April and May 169 Africans were arrested for political offences, and 91 of them were definitely identified as office-bearers or members of the party or were arrested while participating in U.N.I.P. activities. A number of the cases have still to be tried, but convictions have already been secured against 57 of the men.

Brutal and Uncompromising Violence

Sentences imposed by the courts have ranged from fines to five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The offences included conspiracy to do an act with seditious intent; attempted murder; riot; proposing violence to an assembly; assault on the police; riotous damage to property; conspiracy to injure a person in his trade; possession and publication of seditious literature; theft; conversion; arson; conspiracy to commit arson; causing a breach of the peace; assault; and other offences against Native authority and township regulations.

A spokesman for the Government of Northern Rhodesia said in Lusaka a few days ago: "These statistics illustrate that, in spite of the protestations of certain U.N.I.P. leaders and the claim that U.N.I.P. policy is non-violent, there is a considerable element within the organization who apparently believe in violence. Many of the crimes for which the 84 leaders were convicted were crimes of brutal and uncompromising violence."

Next Stage in S. Rhodesia

SOUTHERN RHODESIA would have a general election within 12 months, possibly before the end of this year, Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, told the United Federal Party's territorial congress in Fort Victoria. He also said that an Upper House would probably be established next April or May, with strong African representation. His recent talks with H.M. Government had not failed. "They wanted to postpone the next stage of the talks until the Monckton Commission had reported. So we fixed the next stage for September and I invited them to Rhodesia." It would be "complete folly" to believe that either race could control the Colony. "The European will never leave Southern Rhodesia, and it would be a disaster for the Africans if he had to. It would also be disastrous for Europeans to believe that Africans would not profit."

Finance Minister Analyses Federal Budgets

Warning Against Conclusions from the Arithmetical Process

MR. MACINTYRE, Federal Minister of Finance, opened his 1960 budget in the Federal Assembly on June 30 by general comments on the economic and financial problems of the first years of Federation.

Dealing with the question of territorial gains and losses in financial terms, he pointed out that the usual approach to the matter was to attempt to identify the territorial source of Federal revenue and also divide up Federal expenditure between the territories; the figures so obtained were then aggregated with territorial revenue and expenditure—an excess of total revenue being held to mean that a net contribution had been made towards the financing of other Governments, and an excess of expenditure that a net contribution had been received.

Because of the general interest in the subject, he had had the revenue and expenditure of the Federal Government analysed according to the territories from which the revenue was derived and in which expenditure was incurred, and grouped these with published figures of territorial revenue and expenditure. The analyses had shown the difficulties involved in arriving at any firm conclusions by an arithmetical process.

The allocation of expenditure presented many problems. For example, was expenditure on Kariba in Southern or Northern Rhodesia? Or what was the territorial division of the Central African Airways subsidy? In many cases purely arbitrary decisions had to be made.

The completed analyses were not capable of simple interpretation. The territorial distribution of Federal expenditure differed from the territorial incidence of the economic or social benefits from the expenditure in question; for example, the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road would benefit Livingstone although the cost was in Southern Rhodesia.

Copper's Contribution

Although the Northern Rhodesia copper mines were the largest single source of income tax revenue, it did not follow that Northern Rhodesia sources provided the greater part of Federal current revenue. Both Rhodesias had done their share. In the five financial years from 1954-55 to 1958-59 the total ordinary current revenue of the Federal Government was £240m., of which £123m. came from Southern Rhodesia, £115m. from Northern Rhodesia, and £2m. from Nyasaland. The Federal Government's revenue from Northern Rhodesia exceeded that from Southern Rhodesia in 1954-55 and 1956-57; in 1955-56, 1957-58, and 1958-59 revenue from Southern Rhodesia exceeded that from Northern Rhodesia.

The Minister emphasized how unwise it was to base conclusions on very brief periods of time. In 1958-59 revenue from Southern Rhodesia was £33m. against £18m. from Northern Rhodesia, whereas in 1956-57 £29m. came from Northern Rhodesian sources and £24m. from Southern Rhodesia. In total, revenue from the two Rhodesias made almost equal contributions to the financial strength of the Federation.

Turning to the incidence of current expenditure, the Minister dealt with the assertion that the revenue received from Northern Rhodesia allowed a higher level of current expenditure to be financed in Southern Rhodesia than would have been possible without higher taxation in that territory. The Federal Government's current expenditure in Southern Rhodesia exceeded its revenue from that territory in the period 1954-55 to 1957-58. In 1958-59, however, Southern Rhodesia began to make a net contribution of revenue in excess of current expenditure. That trend continued in 1959-60.

In Northern Rhodesia there was a net contribution of current revenue over current expenditure in each year from 1954-55 to 1958-59. This was partly due to the upsurge in revenues which resulted from the exceptionally high copper price, and partly to the fact that in the early years of federation the scope for current expenditure by the Federal Government in Northern Rhodesia was relatively limited, compared to the more highly developed Southern Rhodesia.

What was required in Northern Rhodesia was capital expenditure on such projects as the Kariba project, which began to be completed during the 1950s. In Northern Rhodesia started to contribute to the Federal Government's revenue by 72% compared with 19% in Southern Rhodesia. The result was a heavy burden of a more realistic copper price, the net contribution from Northern Rhodesian sources had fallen.

Nyasaland had been, was, and was likely to remain a territory where current expenditure by the Federal Government would exceed current revenue derived from Nyasaland sources. In the five years ended in 1958-59 the excess of current expenditure was about £14m. It had been over £3m. since 1956-57 and was more likely to increase than fall.

Turning to capital investment, every territory had benefited. An analysis of capital receipts and capital expenditure by the Federal Government in each territory from 1954-55 to 1958-59 showed that the net capital receipts of the territories were Southern Rhodesia, £32m., Northern Rhodesia, £30m., Nyasaland, £9m. Those figures did not take account of the benefits to both Rhodesias from external loans made direct to the Federal Power Board for the Kariba project.

When the analysis of capital and current transactions were taken together, 1958-59 showed that the net capital receipts of the two Rhodesias exceeded their net contribution, with the result that all three territories received a net gain. That was due to the capital raised overseas by the Federal Government.

Rhodesian Help

The Minister again stressed the unwisdom of trying to cast a balance of advantage for each territory with the experience of a short period of years. He was neutral in such arguments. His sole purpose had been to show that both Rhodesias had made and would make significant contributions to the financing of the Federation.

Before federation Southern Rhodesian fiscal policy had used the customs tariff to obtain revenue and to protect manufacturing industry. In Northern Rhodesia the Government had been in a financial position to introduce many suspensions to help counter the rising cost of living. In Nyasaland the tariff was solely revenue raising and its use was circumscribed by the Congo Basin Treaties. The Federal Government had used tariffs to raise revenue and grant reasonable protection on a selective basis to local industries.

That had meant a change in trading relations with South Africa. Before federation both Rhodesias had received fiscal payments from South Africa for not levying duty on South African goods. That system had not only been objected to by members of G.A.T.T., but also ruled out any possibility of protecting the new and larger local market.

With a new basis of trading relationship, the £2m. which accrued from the fiscal payments had to be made good. That had been done by increasing duties on liquor and tobacco to yield £700,000 and levying higher customs duties on other items to yield £1.3m. Since July 1955, when the Federal tariff came into being almost all increases of duty had been to give additional protection to local industry.

The unavoidable changes in customs duties in the Rhodesias when the common tariff was instituted had had an upward effect on prices and costs. The effect had been the opposite in Nyasaland, more particularly when the Federal Government was able to remove the limitations of the Congo Basin Treaties in March, 1967.

High Investment

Investment in the Federation could hardly have been higher; on average the ratio of gross investment to gross national income in the money economy had been 32%. No other country had achieved such an average over a six-year period.

High investment by the Federal Government in schools, hospitals, railway transport, and power, with substantial territorial and local Governments' investment and record private investment, had raised total investment to £157m. in 1956 and £162m. in 1957. Those levels could not be maintained, partly because of the strains on domestic prices and external reserves, and partly because investment in Kariba, Rhodesia Railways and office buildings could not be expected to continue at so high a level. Falls in investment to £139m. in 1958 and £133m. in 1959 were therefore to be expected.

In 1954 public investment had been £40m.; in 1959, £51m.; and in 1957, £74m. Private investment had risen more, from £50m. in 1954 to £82m. in 1959, with a peak of £104m. in 1958. Private investment was therefore becoming a much more important part of total investment. That change in the character of investment was particularly pleasing to the Federal Government, whose policy had been designed to foster such a change.

The domestic capital market had provided almost £48m. of long and medium-term finance for statutory bodies and territorial Governments at low cost.

Because external influences affected the Federation, it would experience prosperous times and recessions which had no connexion with the act of federation. Any judgment of the advantages and disadvantages of federation would be fulfilled unless dissociated from those influences. It would be difficult to attempt to make such a judgment.

First, the Federal Government had succeeded in creating a unified market in two stages, initially by ending the fiscal arrangements with South Africa whereby South African goods entered the two Rhodesias duty-free and later by the removal of the Congo Basin limitations.

The second advantage of federation was that it increased the size of the market. The simple addition of the market of the three territories created a total market which was much more attractive to manufacturers and investors than the three parts. The total market was large enough to support factories and other businesses which would not have been economic if they had available even the largest of the former territorial markets.

The third advantage followed from the second. The total Federal market had a greater growth potential than its three parts, if separate.

The fourth advantage was the opportunity to frame and apply policies for the development of production, income tax and customs tariff had been used to encourage manufacturing industry, large-scale investment in power and transport had aided industry and mining. Although development of this nature could have been applied in each territory, the field of application would be much more narrow in any individual territory than in the whole Federation.

The fifth advantage was the creation of a domestic capital market, and the sixth the encouragement of capital inflows, which had totalled £27.5m. from 1954 to 1959.

Individual territories benefited from these advantages in a number of ways. In the Federal system there was a re-distribution of revenue and a re-distribution of growth. Assuming a territory provided more income tax in a year than it did in a previous year while the others contributed the same, those other two territories would get two shares of this increase. The first was the proportion paid to the territorial Governments; the second was the expenditure undertaken in that territory by the Federal Government from its share.

The effects of growth were spread evenly throughout the Federation. Without a central Government to create a unified market, apply a common production policy, develop capital markets, and arrange a distribution of income tax revenues and loan proceeds, each individual territory would have a vested interest in itself. The economic and financial benefits were part of Federation and could not be divorced from it.

Difficulties Ahead

The new groupings of European countries were important to the Federation, which would experience competition from the overseas territories associated with the European Common Market of the Six because of the tariff walls facing its products which would not apply to those of the associated territories. That was particularly relevant to tobacco exports. Generally, increased competition in world markets seemed likely. As the newly-emerged African States battled to control their economies import and exchange controls might be intensified on that continent.

The next seven years were likely to be a period of high interest rates. Developed and industrialized countries wanted to develop. New nations were appearing in the queue for borrowers. Special funds for low-interest loans not granted on an economic basis were increasing. That could well mean a diversion of capital from normal financial channels into those where political and non-economic factors predominated.

If problems faced the Federation, it also had opportunities. Copper, lead, and zinc mining were expanding. Long-term prospects for chrome were not unfavourable. The Federation had large reserves of high-grade asbestos and the capacity to extract it. Coal, nickel, and high-grade iron ore were abundant. Production of tobacco, sugar, citrus, and wine would expand. Beef exports might provide the greatest expansion, though shipping space remained a problem. There were plans for the establishment and expansion of a variety of manufacturing industries. The range of light industry was already impressive; the beginnings of heavy industries were to be seen.

The Federation was close to the point at which more Government expenditure would mean more taxes, a consequence hardly reconcilable with a policy of stimulating production. A reasonable level of current expenditure by the Federal Government would allow further contributions to development. Since capital would be both more expensive and harder to raise in future, the best answer was for Government to save and put more into development. Businesses and individuals should also save more; lower taxes, if possible, were one way of achieving this. Given these points, the Federation would still require all the capital it could raise abroad.

Recent events in Africa had unfortunately affected investors' attitudes and delayed the impetus of projects by private enterprise. The Federation was one of the few African countries which still enjoyed substantial inflow of private capital. The main source of this money had been demonstrated by the industrial revolution and the ten-dollar credit by the Central Bank in Harare. The copper market had been buoyant. The main source of this money had been demonstrated by the industrial revolution and the ten-dollar credit by the Central Bank in Harare. The copper market had been buoyant. The main source of this money had been demonstrated by the industrial revolution and the ten-dollar credit by the Central Bank in Harare. The copper market had been buoyant.

Improvement in terms of trade had reduced the adverse current balance of payments for 1959-60 to £20m., compared with £37m. in 1958-59. External assets, the foreign exchange holding of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the commercial banks, of Governments and statutory bodies, and of Federal companies were £127m. at the end of April, compared with £102m. at the end of April, 1959.

In the Federal Government's accounts for 1959-60, the Minister expected a net excess of revenue of £1.39m. over the budgeted figure, excluding £500,000 from reserve, which a year ago had appeared necessary to balance the budget. Included in the excess of revenue was £414,000, the net gain on the sale of assets of the Cotton Industries Board. Exclusive of that sum the estimate of revenue collected was £54.1m. against a budgeted figure of £52.6m. Total current expenditure would be £54.3m. leaving a small deficit of £200,000.

Despite rigorous checking for all possible economies, expenditure, excluding transfers to loan account and other special items arising from his budget proposals, was estimated to rise from £53.3m. in 1959-60 to £60.8m. in 1960-61; an increase of almost 14%.

When finance for the Kariba scheme was negotiated, it was arranged that a surcharge amounting to £10m. would be payable by the copper companies for power between 1961-67. Payment would start accruing to the Exchequer during the second half of the new financial year, and the proceeds, £416,000, would be placed in a special account because the time was not ripe for final decisions regarding use of the money. The Government intended that the proceeds should not be used for current expenditure but be invested in the country's development.

Of £23m. in the Development Plan for 1960-61, £12.2m. was provided in the loan estimates. The Minister was therefore faced with the problem of financing an expenditure of £12.2m. on loan votes and £60.8m. on revenue votes.

Need to Encourage Industry

Referring to the importance of encouraging industry, Mr. Macintyre said that the Federal Government's record would pass any fair test; it had acted on the belief that the prime requirement for the development of industry was to provide the essential basic services—power, transport, telecommunications and education and health services so necessary to create, improve, and maintain skill and productivity. The high priorities given to the provision of those basic services had benefited manufacturing industry no less than agriculture, mining, commerce, and other branches of the economy.

Describing the various income tax allowances available to industrialists in the Federation, the Minister stressed that the assessed loss provisions were vastly superior to any tax holiday schemes he had seen. Rebates to industry had amounted to £603,000 in 1959-60, and further rebates in connexion with motor vehicle and other manufacturing authorized for 1960-61 totalled £105,000. In 1961-62 the cost of those new rebates would increase to about £250,000. Substitution of a new trade agreement with South Africa would provide a great and widespread measure of incentive for the development of local industry.

Duties on clothing and footwear imports from South Africa would go up from 9% to 20%. That might raise the European cost of living indices by about 1%, and the effect on Africans would be at least as great. To avoid the sudden change, it was intended to suspend 10% of the new duties, with corresponding reductions in the specific rates of duty, so that duty on South African imports of those commodities will go up from 9% to 10%. The suspension would be kept constantly under review. The cost in a full year was estimated at £420,000.

Duty on fully-fashioned stockings imported from the Union would be suspended from 25% to 10%; the duty on cereal foods from the Union, other than those of a kind manufactured in the Federation, namely puffed wheat and rice would be suspended from 20% to 10%; similar suspension will be applied to hat and shoe polishes produced; and there would be suspension of the duty on South African sweets, chocolate, and biscuits from 20% to 15%, with a corresponding reduction in specific duties. The total cost of these suspensions would be £60,000.

The Minister had asked territorial Governments who administered old age pensions to increase immediately the basic pension paid to all pensioners by 5%. The maximum rate of pension would now be £210; pensioners who have no other source of income would continue to receive the existing special allowance of £24 a year. The increase was estimated to cost £30,000.

As to income tax, self-employed persons making provision for retirement under conditions approved by the commissioner would be permitted to make contributions to a pension fund of up to £100 a year tax free.

To assist the introduction of an improved smelting process for the extraction of lead and zinc, the tax allowance for the redemption of capital expenditure for mining those metals would be doubled.

The total involved in the various proposals was £1.0m.

Intimidation in Nyasaland Propaganda Against Government Officers

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, Governor of Nyasaland, sharply criticized African intimidators when he addressed the Nyasaland Legislative Council on Monday. He gave another warning that all necessary measures would be taken to maintain law and order. He said:

"A condition precedent to any real progress, constitutional, economic or social, is the restoration of normal relations between the races. The excitement of hatred of Government and its officers, extravagant promises, and wild accusations all serve to make the restoration of normality impossible.

"Intimidation is widespread throughout the territory. Moreover, the seeds of disaffection and racial bitterness and hatred are being assiduously sown by certain persons.

"I refer to those who trade in intemperate and offensive public utterances, and who indulge in abuse and unjustifiable attacks on the missions, to which the people of Nyasaland must ever be indebted for the Christian teaching and educational and medical facilities which they have provided over the years.

Delusive Promises

"I include those who name and defame in public individual Government officers who are unable to rebut the slanders uttered against them. I refer also to those who mislead and delude the hearers by their wild promises of a Utopian future which no Government, whatever its nature or however comprised, could hope to fulfil.

"Finally, there are people who have tacitly or indirectly encouraged indiscipline in schools. Whatever their motives, people who commit or incite such acts identify themselves with the enemies of progress."

The Governor then called for tolerance, good will, and courage in the year ahead in which this month's Lancaster House conference, the Monckton Report, and the review of the Federal constitution would raise many difficult and complicated problems.

H.M. Government had, he said, agreed to bear all expenditure directly related to the emergency since July 1 of last year, which meant that the Nyasaland Government's burden would be reduced to the costs incurred before that date.

One lesson learned from the emergency was the vital need to administer the country more closely. That would require a considerable increase in the staffs of the provincial and district administration and the police, which in turn would mean more offices, houses, vehicles, and equipment.

H.M. Government had promised to provide the capital cost involved between now and June, 1962, but not the large additional recurrent cost, which would involve curtailment in other fields. Only modest provision had therefore been made for development of the agricultural and educational services. However, on the capital side of the territory's development there was much to engender confidence, and the development estimates envisaged an expenditure greater than ever before.

Referring to the forthcoming conference at Lancaster House, the Governor said that they could not hope to succeed if those attending were committed to predetermined and rigid proposals; there should be a willingness to compromise and to consider widely differing views.

A committee of independent experts would examine the African educational system and make recommendations for its development, and another committee would review the Protectorate's needs, in trained administrative, professional, and technical staff, the means by which such needs could best be met, and the speed with which they might be provided from within the territory. Nyasaland would inevitably depend for a considerable time on expatriate officers to a large extent.

Nyasaland Cannot Stand on Own Feet

When the Financial Secretary, Mr. Henry Phillips, made his budget speech he appealed to all who would take part in the review of the Federal Constitution to give special consideration to Nyasaland's financial problems. It was popular to concentrate on political arguments and throw economic considerations to the dogs. If Nyasaland had ample reserves or could even pay its way, that might not be an unreasonable attitude, but it does not reserve worthy of the name and its domestic earnings went little more than halfway towards meeting the necessary costs. The territory could not possibly stand on its feet unless its economic and social standards were restored to an acceptable level.

The territory's economic and social standards were being restored to an acceptable level in an expanding economy absorbing as it first a great deal

more than we can earn within our borders, and yet retaining in our own wide sphere of responsibility an unfettered discretion and autonomy."

Despite the retarding effect of the political atmosphere, Nyasaland had made steady progress in 1959, when the net domestic product in the money economy was almost £24m., an increase of £2m. over 1958, a record in the annual increase.

The most striking factor was the growing contribution which the African was making and the economic benefit he was receiving by dint of his own labour and enterprise. In 1959 the total bill for African salaries and wages had risen by £800,000 and African income through self-employment by nearly £750,000.

Dr. Banda Too Demanding

Dealing with Politically Immature Leaders

MR. PHILIP HOLLAND, Tory M.P. for Acton, said in London recently that in Africa we must accept the political fact of nationalism and do our best to guide hitherto dependent people forward with sympathy and understanding, a course often made more difficult by the political immaturity of some of the new African leaders.

"I feel", he continued, "that Dr. Banda harms his own standing and case by presenting his proposals as demands. In a recent 20-minute address which I heard him deliver he used the word 'demand' 52 times.

"He should understand that a negotiator making 'demands' gives an impression of inferiority, an impression that his mind is made up and he does not want to be confused with the facts. Psychologically a 'demand' stiffens resistance to it, whilst a 'proposal' invites consideration.

"I hope that as discussions on Central Africa continue, Dr. Banda will be willing to learn that he may be guilty of oversimplification of Nyasaland's problems. I hope that he will develop a little more flexibility in his outlook, for his own sake and the sake of his country."

Inter-Racial Courtesy by Order

Comment on N. Rhodesian Plan

UNDER THE HEADING "Compulsory Courtesy", the *Guardian* has published the following editorial comment:

"A Select Committee recently advised the Northern Rhodesian Government that the only way to stop racial discrimination in cafés, hotels, and cinemas was by compulsion. The Government is therefore making an ingenious attempt to legislate against discourtesy, both by the proprietor who discriminates by colour and by the customer who behaves 'in such a manner as to indicate that his purpose is not only to obtain the normal services provided'—in other words, who beats up the joint. Many proprietors will welcome the new Bill, just published.

"As in Southern Rhodesia, it has been argued that the hotel which pioneered racial equality voluntarily would risk losing white custom. Among white customers, too, there are undoubtedly many whose alarm is not at the prospect of mixing socially with Africans but of being seen to do so by their friends. What the neighbours think is an important consideration.

"The new law will be enforced first by district race relations committees. If their attempts at conciliation fail, complaints will go to a Race Relations Board, consisting of a legally qualified chairman and two others, which may, in the case of an offending proprietor, give a caution, impose a fine of up to £100, or cancel his licence. Customers who cause trouble or insult those of another race may be fined or imprisoned.

"No doubt this ponderous machinery, to regulate the informalities of daily conduct betokens a strange society, and it is probable that once it is set up there will be little need to call it into use; but without it the visiting chairman of the Council of University College, Ibadan, was returning a cup of tea to a Northern Rhodesian waiter on the ground that the proprietor could not tell him from any other well-dressed African. Hotel bars are excluded from the new legislation for it is hardly conceivable except to be sitting in with the well-dressed African and very possibly in a bar."

East Africa Cannot Afford Separation

Common Services Must Be Integrated

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, Commissioner for East Africa in London, on Friday opened in the Commonwealth Institute an exhibition of photographs illustrating the activities of the East Africa High Commission. He said in the course of his speech:

We hope by means of this exhibition to demonstrate the contribution which the High Commission services make to the social and economic welfare of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. The High Commission is virtually an economic union within which are operated regional services on an East African basis. It is comparable in several respects with the European Economic Union.

Some of our local politicians have described the High Commission as a fifth wheel in the political economy. A truer analogy would be that it is the fourth wheel. We have three countries in East Africa, each on its own wheel, and each having its own laws, legislature, and sovereignty; the High Commission services can be likened to the fourth wheel which provides the economic stability.

The High Commission consists of the three Governors of the territories, who, acting together, are responsible for the efficient administration of many regional services, known as High Commission Services, ranging from the largest with over 50,000 employees to the smallest research unit employing only a dozen people. The largest is the Railways and Harbours Administration, which, along with the Post and Telegraphs Administration, are the two self-accounting and autonomous organizations of the economic union. Taxation and customs and excise are operated on a regional basis, as also are the directorate of civil aviation and the meteorological service.

Of many other services the general public know little or nothing. Amongst these are research organizations ranging from forestry, agriculture, fishery and veterinary to medical research embracing malaria, virus diseases, leprosy, and nutritional problems.

Then we have the East African Industrial Research Organization, the Department of Economic Co-ordination, a Literature Bureau, a Statistical Department for the production of information on an East African basis, a Desert Locust Survey, and a Malaria and Vector-borne Diseases Institute which is carrying out a five-year scheme to eradicate mosquitoes from a large area in East Africa.

After the exhibition closes in London it will be shipped back to East Africa and shown around the territories, so that East African peoples themselves may come to know more of the High Commission. This is important. East Africa is developing very rapidly politically, and, if we may judge from recent pronouncements by African politicians, we can look forward to some sort of regionalization, or even federation. Whether or not there be some form of political federation or whether each country decides to 'go it alone', for the benefit of the three countries, jointly and severally, there will have to be some form of integration of the economic services. The foundations of this integration have been laid by the High Commission.

East Africa is not an easily get-rich-quick area. Unless some minerals of unexpected richness are found, the much desired improvement of the standards of living must come mainly by way of agriculture and husbandry. The very most will have to be made of natural resources and man-power. Just as within reach of the territories there will be no profit in indulging in the luxury of tribalism, so also Uganda, Tanganyika, and Kenya will not be able to afford to indulge in separatism or to plan on the basis that one territory may dominate another. Inward-lookingness will have to disappear, and concepts will have to be on an East African ideology, bereft of inter-territorial rivalries and tribal jealousies and ambitions.

Only on this basis will East Africa take its place with credit in the international field. It presents an almost classic economic example of the adage 'United we stand, divided we fall'. With the rest of the world striving for economic integration—whether on the Russian, Chinese, or European pattern—East Africa cannot afford to move backwards to separatism and tribalism.

There must be a common East African purpose and endeavour. For it to be a High Commission, it must be a common one. It must be supported by identical interests among the people of East Africa. The services must be those which they are appreciated and desired, and not be imposed.

More Mau Mau Oath-Taking

Murder Lists Reappear

MORE THAN 40 KIKUYU have been charged in the Nanyuki area of Kenya with participation in recent oath-taking ceremonies, and on Thursday last in Nyeri nine men and nine women were found guilty to having taken an illegal oath. All were remanded in custody so that their records might be studied.

Mr. I. C. Nottingham, District Commissioner, Nyeri, has given broadcast warnings to the tribes that *Uhuru* (freedom) will be 'bloody, violent and useless' unless the divisions between Kikuyu loyalists and former Mau Mau detainees can be bridged. Those divisions, he said last week, were being maliciously exploited, and at illegal meetings thieves and other criminals had set themselves up as leaders of the tribe. It was known that illegal courts had prepared lists of people to be murdered or fined.

That, said, the D.C., had been done secretly at night, with fear and intimidation as the mainsprings of such actions. Many hundreds of Kikuyu have taken an oath of the Mau Mau type, with all the bestial activities associated with it in the days of the rebellion.

Settlers Urged to Leave Kenya

Plan for Large-Scale Resettlement

IN KITALE, in Western Kenya, a small number of European farmers met last week to discuss a large-scale controlled exodus from the White Highlands. The proposer, Mr. Y. G. Buchholz, who farms in the area, thought that settlers should move to Australia, New Zealand, British Honduras, and South America, where they could build new communities on virgin land.

According to a telegram to the *Daily Telegraph*, he hoped 4,000 people might join the scheme (that being the approximate number of European farmers in Kenya). It was "inevitable and desirable" that much of the White Highlands should be made available voluntarily for African re-settlement, but the white sellers should be assured of a fair price.

The meeting formed a Pioneer Society to carry out the scheme and resolved to approach the Kenya Government for assistance in obtaining a fair price for farms and help in arranging transfer of capital out of the country. It was agreed to start a co-operative scheme with a maximum individual holding of £10,000.

There is little sign of substantial support for the scheme.

Fruitless Search

THE UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY has withdrawn the offer made in 1957 to buy uranium on a 25-year contract basis from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Among the reasons given are that a two-and-a-half-year search for uranium in those territories has proved fruitless, and that world uranium production can now exceed the demand.

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Somalis Find Union Difficult

Ex-British Somalis "Cold-Shouldered"

THE SOMALIS have quickly found that it is much easier to talk about unity than to put it into practice, judging from the problems which have arisen in the new republic since its inception last Friday. Since then little progress had been made between the two partners on the form and Government of the republic. They have so far agreed only on a formal ratification of the union, the ex-British Somalis accepting none of the detailed provisions.

Somaliland Ministers feel they are being cold-shouldered by the ex-Italian Somalis who have offered them only one or two of the 15 portfolios in the Government of the republic. It is reported that Mr. Mohamed Egal, former Prime Minister of the Somaliland Protectorate boycotted three official receptions in protest. He wants at least three portfolios, including either the Prime Ministership or the Ministries of the Interior and Foreign Affairs.

In broadcasts to British Somalis Mr. Egal has announced that he will refuse to participate in any caretaker Government in Mogadishu in which Somaliland would have no executive power. He expressed "serious concern" at events in Mogadishu.

Somalia's elder statesman, Mr. Adan Abdullah Osman, was elected almost unanimously to the Presidency of the new republic. He has yet to nominate the first Prime Minister. If, as is expected, he appoints a Somalia candidate, he is likely to choose between Mr. Abdullahi Issa, former premier of Somalia, and Mr. Abdul Rashid.

The appreciable opposition in Somalia to Mr. Issa was shown on independence morning when angry demonstrators of three Somalia Opposition parties tried to reach the Assembly building while the joint Assemblies of Somalia and Somaliland were meeting to attest their union.

The crowd, which contained many women and students, were demonstrating against what they described as the rigged elections that brought Mr. Issa to power; they demanded free elections immediately. Unable to keep control, the police fired, and at least one man was killed. Two were wounded.

At the last elections 60 out of the 90 parliamentary seats were "uncontested" because of "technical irregularities" by Opposition candidates. All these seats were awarded to Mr. Issa's party.

There is reported to be resistance among British Somalis to the idea of a unified army command this year, which would take control of the British-trained Somaliland Scouts in battalion strength out of their hands.

Italy was rebuffed on Friday when the Somalis would sign only four of the 14 agreements which the Italians formally presented. The four were a treaty of friendship, and agreements on consular rights, financial assistance, and aerial navigation and aid.

The other documents, which included conventions on banana plantations, agricultural establishments, and technical aid, were rejected on the grounds that there had been insufficient time to study them or that they infringed Somali sovereignty. They are to be negotiated at a later date.

The new union also faces immediate economic problems for neither territory is financially viable. Both Britain and Italy will continue to help their respective former possessions and the United States is to make a contribution. The United Arab Republic will continue its scholarships programme and teachers' mission in Somalia.

As to foreign trade, the attitude of the new republic to the Commonwealth and the European Economic Community has not been disclosed. Somaliland is within the Commonwealth sphere and Somalia the E.E.C. A unified customs system is regarded as essential.

Somali Constitution

THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION for the Somali Republic, provides that the National Assembly shall elect the President by secret vote, by a majority of two-thirds in the case of first and second ballots and by an absolute majority thereafter. His term of office shall be five years. The President is to appoint the Prime Minister, whom he may also dismiss. Three committees appointed jointly by the two Governments have been studying their administrative, judicial, and financial systems.

Reception for Monckton Commission

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER in LONDON for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Lady Rennie have held a reception at Rhodesia House in honour of Viscount and Viscountess Monckton of Brenchley and members of the Monckton Commission.

The Lord Chancellor and Viscountess Kilmuir, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Countess of Home, and the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs and the Countess of Perth were among those present.

Others who accepted invitations included: Sir Duncan and Lady Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. & Mrs. P. F. Barrett, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Baxter, Mr. Justice & Mrs. T. H. W. Beadle, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Beard, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Beharrell, Mr. & Mrs. K. Belman, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Bevan, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Broadbent, Mr. D. C. Brook, Mr. & Mrs. G. Elman-Brown, Mr. & Mrs. P. H. A. Browning, Mr. R. P. Bush,

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Callaghan, Sir Nicholas & Lady Cayzer, Mr. Wellington Chirwa, Mr. C. B. Clarke, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Codrington, Lord & Lady Coleraine, Colonel & Mrs. P. R. Davies-Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. G. McC. Corbett, Sir Richard Costain, Lord & Lady Crathorne, Mr. & Mrs. Aiden Crawley, Professor & Mrs. D. G. Creighton, Mr. & Mrs. Woodrow Cross, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Crossley, Mr. & Mrs. A. Darby, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Dashwood, Mr. & Mrs. D. Dawes, Mr. & Mrs. R. Dawson, Earl & Countess De La Warr, Sir Gerald & Lady d'Erlanger, Major-General & Mrs. W. A. Dimoline, Sir John & Lady Duncanson,

Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Evans, Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Fordham, Sir Leslie & the Hon. Lady Gamage, Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Gardner, Mr. E. K. Gondwe, Mr. K. Grant, Mr. J. A. Gray, Commander & Mrs. H. F. P. Grenfell, Mr. H. Si. L. Grenfell, Mr. & Mrs. J. Grimond, Mr. G. G. Habanyama, Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadlow, Colonel & Mrs. J. Harwood Harrison, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Hawksley, the Rt. Hon. & Lady Lionel Heald, Mr. G. C. D. Hodgson, the Earl & Countess of Home, Sir Ralph & Lady Home, Lt.-Col. J. M. Hume, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Hull, Sir Nutcombe & Lady Hume, Mrs. Elspeth Huxley,

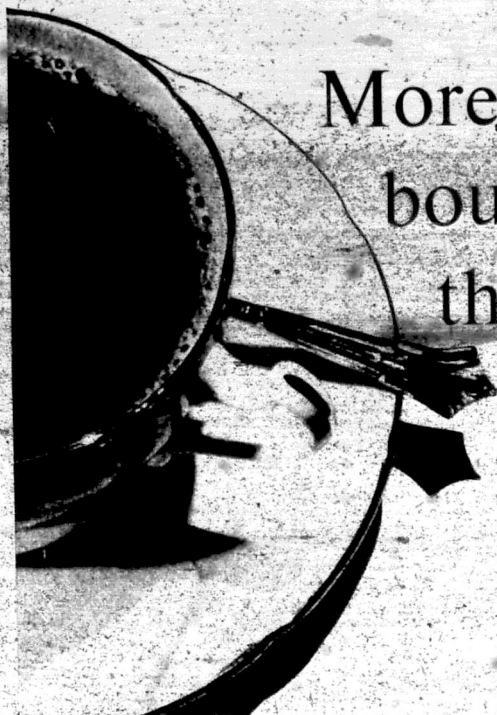
Professor & Mrs. D. Jack, Mr. F. S. Joelson, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Creech Jones, Mr. Lawrence Katilungu, Viscount & Viscountess Kilmuir, Sir Arthur & Lady Kirby, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Lascelles, the Hon. & Mrs. Leslie Leathers, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. McClelland, Mr. B. F. Macdonald, Sir Donald & Lady MacGillivray, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. B. Matthews, Mr. Frank G. Menzies, Lord & Lady Mills, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Michie, the Rt. Hon. & Mrs. Hugh Molson, Viscount & Viscountess Monckton, Mr. & Mrs. J. Morgan, Mr. G. Nelson, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Nicholas,

Count & Countess De Olans, Sir Duncan & Lady Oppenheim, Sir Edmund Hall-Patch, Mr. & Mrs. T. A. L. Paton, the Earl & Countess of Perth, Major F. R. Peters, Mr. J. Pollock, Sir Charles & the Hon. Lady Ponsby, Sir Hilton & Lady Poynton, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Rayment, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Roberts, Lord & Lady Robins, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. P. Robinson, Sir Victor & Lady Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. D. G. W. Rogers, Mr. & Mrs. D. Scott, Mr. G. E. B. Shannon, the Very Rev. Dr. R. H. W. Shepherd, Chief Simon Siga, Lord & Lady Sinclair of Cleve, Mr. & Mrs. F. Smith, Sir Anthony & Lady Graftley-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. M. Tennant, Mr. & Mrs. Day Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. B. St. J. Trend, Major & Mrs. P. H. B. Wall, Sir Edward & Lady Wislaw, Mr. & Mrs. A. Comar Wilson, and Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Wisdom.

E.A.R. & H. Personnel Changes

MR. J. H. COLLIER-WRIGHT has been appointed Chief Commercial Superintendent of East African Railways and Harbours Administration. Mr. R. L. Rolph, assistant chief engineer (administration) is to become chief establishment officer in the place of Mr. Collier-Wright. Mr. C. W. Leverett, for the last eight years regional representative of the E.A.R. & H. in Tanganyika, has retired, and has been succeeded by Mr. B. H. Simmonds, who has been principal assistant (works and finance) in the general manager's office since joining the E.A.R. & H. in 1955.

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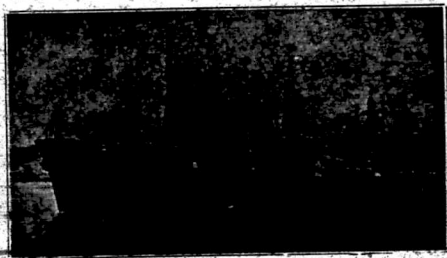
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PERSONALIA

MR. L. R. M. WELWOOD and LADY ELIZABETH WELWOOD are in this country for about three months.

MR. C. F. BRAUN has been appointed a director of North Charterland Exploration Company (1937).

MR. A. MARTIN, manager of the Beira Boating Co. Ltd. and MRS. MARTIN have arrived in England on leave.

MR. IAN DIXON SCOTT, Consul-General in Leopoldville, has been appointed the first British Ambassador to the Congo.

MR. J. M. E. TOOK, official secretary to the Governor-General of the Federation, arrived in the PENDENNIS CASTLE last week.

MR. K. W. S. MACKENZIE, Minister of Finance in Kenya, arrived in London on Saturday for discussions at the Colonial Office.

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, Federal Minister of Health, and DR. D. M. BLAIR, Secretary for Health, visited Nyasaland last week.

SIR CHRISTOPHER CHANCELLOR, who has visited East and Central Africa, has been appointed chairman of the company owning the *Daily Herald*.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has opened the new building in Grays Inn Road, London, of the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys.

MR. J. M. WALKER, Deputy Labour Commissioner in Uganda, has resigned to take up the post of executive officer to the Uganda Employers' Association.

Vice-Admiral Sir Peveril William-Powlett, lately Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has accepted the chairmanship of the London committee of the mission.

SIR ERNEST VASEY, MR. J. B. HOOPER, and MR. R. C. H. RISLEY have been appointed trustee of the King George V Memorial Museum in Dar es Salaam.

MR. E. B. WAKEFIELD, Conservative M.P. for Derbyshire, West, who has visited East and Central Africa, has been appointed treasurer of the Queen's Household.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ALEXANDER OF TUNIS has been installed as Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in succession to the late LORD HALIFAX.

MR. THOMAS E. BROMLEY, who recently assumed duty as British Consul-General in Mogadishu, has been appointed the first British Ambassador to the Somali Republic.

On his way to Mogadishu to attend the Somali independence celebrations MR. JOHN PROFUMO, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, stayed two nights at Government House, Nairobi.

By a regrettable oversight the name of DR. A. J. P. ANTAO, of Blantyre, Nyasaland, was omitted from the list of those upon whom the M.B.E. was conferred in the Queen's Birthday Honours List.

MR. G. W. ANDERTON, hitherto an Assistant Director, is now Deputy Director of Agriculture in Uganda, and MR. G. R. HENDERSON has been promoted Assistant Director of Agriculture (Field) in Kenya.

AIR MARSHAL SIR KENNETH CROSS, A.O.C.-in-C., Bomber Command, left the United Kingdom on Friday to spend a week with the Royal Rhodesian Air Force at the invitation of AIR VICE-MARSHAL E. W. S. JACKLIN.

MR. E. B. BEANS, of Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia, has been unanimously re-elected president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union. The two vice-presidents are MR. J. R. BEDFORD, of Marandellas, and MR. T. MITCHELL, of Fort Victoria.

SIR GILBERT FLEMING, lately Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education in the United Kingdom, is to be chairman of the commission which is to inquire into the remuneration and conditions of the Civil Service in East Africa. He has been performing work in London.

MR. GEOFFREY FURLONGE, lately British Ambassador in Addis Ababa, has been received by THE QUEEN on his retirement from the Foreign Service. Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood and invested him with the insignia of K.B.E.

MR. JOHN FOOT, Parliamentary Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, and MR. M. M. HOVE, an African member of the Federal House, went to Ghana last week as the Federal Government's delegation to the inauguration of the republic.

MR. A. GREENWOOD, lately general manager of Portulac, the Lango group company in Mozambique, has been appointed managing director of the Composting Company of Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd., and general manager of the dust suppression division of the Lang Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

Owing to pressure of work MR. JAMES A. LEMKIN has resigned the offices of chairman and managing director of Bow Publications, Ltd. The new chairman is MR. TOM HOOSON, and the new managing director MR. MICHAEL HESELTINE, who was president of the Oxford Union in 1954.

MR. JOHN WALLACE, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London, is making good progress after an attack of pleurisy. He is in the King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, Surrey. He must have a considerable period of convalescence, and is not expected to be able to resume his duties until next September.

SIR HAROLD GILLET has been appointed chairman of Arusha Industries, Ltd., MR. LINDSEY CARSTAIRS having left the board and accepted the office of president of the company, which, after a period of strong opposition to Mr. Carstairs, has a completely reconstituted board. Not one of the directors in office in May now remains.

MR. NORMAN LARBY, who spent 30 years in Kenya in the Colonial Education Service, latterly as deputy director of the department, has recently returned from Central Asia. The tour included visits to Alma Ata, Stalinabad, Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Ashkhabad, Baku and Tbilisi. His main purpose was to study educational patterns.

GENERAL ABOUD, president of Sudan, will leave Khartoum on Saturday for a 10-day visit to Yugoslavia. On his way back he will spend a week in the United Arab Republic. His party will include the Foreign Minister, the Minister of Finance and Commerce, the Minister of Communications, Agriculture, and Irrigation, and officials concerned with economic matters.

MR. M. A. BAIN, who has been appointed commodore purser of the Union-Castle Line, became an assistant purser in the WINCHESTER CASTLE after leaving Taunton School and a short period with a firm of underwriters at Lloyds. During the war he served in the Indian Ocean in the LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE, then an assault ship, and in the last decade his appointments have been on the ATHLONE CASTLE, EDINBURGH CASTLE, and PENDENNIS CASTLE.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND, who served for a number of years in the Nyasaland battalion of the King's African Rifles, and was Chief of Staff to Lord Montgomery during the last war, has been appointed a director of Raleigh Industries, Ltd. For some years he has been chairman and managing director of the South African subsidiary of Tube Investments, Ltd., and he is also on the board of the parent company, which has now acquired control of the Raleigh cycle business.

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Fiftieth Dinner of Corona Club

Prime Minister as Guest

THE PRIME MINISTER attended last week's dinner in London of the Corona Club, for the occasion marked the 50th such gathering and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of a dining club for Colonial Service officers by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain while he was Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Iain Macleod, who was in the chair, said that he was the 23rd Secretary of State to preside at a Corona Dinner. He was glad that the usual attendance of about 300 had risen to more than 500 for the diamond jubilee. A century earlier his wife's grandfather had been appointed Colonial Secretary it was reported at the time that the announcement was greeted with amazement and disbelief.

That the changes now sweeping across Africa should make many people anxious was quite natural. No subject demanded so much of his time, and none seemed to him more important. He would make it his personal business to see that the anxieties of Colonial Civil Servants were fully met.

The Prime Minister's "wind of change" speech in Cape Town had sounded the advance, not the retreat. Men serving in Africa were seeing a new dawn. It was in that spirit that the challenge of the future must be greeted.

"Trim Our Sails"

The Prime Minister, suggesting that the most exciting and tremendous task had to be discharged in Africa, said that the English had the particular gift of not pressing logic too strongly, the gift of meeting a challenge in a pragmatical, practical way. The wind of change moving across Africa could be used to "trim our sails and bring home our barque".

The service represented by that company was constantly in the mind of the Government, which would do all in its power to see that the civil services were maintained in Africa.

This country had not exploited its colonial territories, but had given much and laboured much for them. The present generation's duty was to be loyal to those who had given such service.

After grace by Bishop Stuart, a former Bishop of Uganda, the Secretary of State had read the following message which had been sent to the Queen:

"We, the members of the Corona Club, assembled at its 50th annual dinner, beg leave on behalf of Your Majesty's Overseas Civil Service to address to Your Majesty an expression of its loyal devotion to Your Throne and Person. The honour which Your Majesty has conferred upon the club in this year of its diamond jubilee and on the Women's Corona Society by inviting representatives to a Reception and Royal garden party, has been deeply appreciated.

"The club looks back with pride over 60 years in which its members have been privileged to serve Your Majesty and your royal predecessors in the advancement of the overseas territories of the Crown. In certain territories the work of the Service has been brought to or is nearing fruition. In others there are heavy tasks which lie ahead. The knowledge of Your Majesty's interest in its work, and the high example of service set for it by Your Majesty and Your Majesty's family, will be a source of inspiration and encouragement to the Service facing the challenge of the future."

The following reply was later received from Her Majesty:

"I thank you and all who serve in the Overseas Civil Service for the kind and loyal message which you have sent to me. My appreciation of what your predecessors accomplished and of what you yourselves are still doing is great and sincere, for I know that the well-being of very many of my people depends on your energy and devotion to duty. I send you my best wishes in the difficult problems which confront you and my commendation to the Corona Club and the Women's Corona Society on this anniversary occasion."

On the same evening the dining club and the Women's Corona Society, at the Corona Club, said their dinner, also in the Connaught Rooms, about 150 attended.

Obituary

MR. CHARLES S. PLAYFAIR, a former public relations officer to the Southern Rhodesian Government, has died in Durban at the age of 59. A Scot, he went out to Cape Town as a child. From 1924 he worked in the advertising department of the Argus Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., and organized several successful exhibitions. In 1937 he became New York manager for African Associated Newspapers, but when war broke out in 1939 he returned to the Union at General Smuts's request in order to organize the South African National War Fund, which raised millions of pounds. He held appointments with commercial firms until he went to Southern Rhodesia in 1955 as Government P.R.O. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter.

MR. G. K. ROTH, C.M.G., O.B.E., honorary keeper of the Fijian collections in the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, who was at one time in the Colonial Service in Zanzibar, collapsed and died in a London theatre last week. He was 57.

MR. W. E. THURLOW, M.B.E., who has died in Bindura, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 89, had lived in that town since 1912 and had served for 37 consecutive years on the village management and town management boards. He arrived in Rhodesia in 1894.

MR. SYDNEY AUSTEN COWPER, M.C., who has died in Salisbury, aged 75, was a well-known architect, who had played cricket for Rhodesia. In the 1914-18 war he was awarded the Military Cross while serving with the Machine Gun Corps.

BRIGADIER C. H. SALMONS, who has died in Rhodesia, was for 50 years an officer in the Salvation Army, on retiring from which he became secretary and treasurer of the Southern Rhodesian Prisoners' Aid Society.

BRIGADIER J. I. CHRYSTALL, C.B.E., M.C., late 13th/18th Hussars, who has died in Canada at the age of 73, was at one time in the Sudan Defence Force.

MR. P. F. BOYD, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 66, was at one time Postmaster-General of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. CHARLES GOWER FANNIN, M.C., formerly Director of Surveys in Kenya, has died in Mombasa, aged 69.

MRS. MURIEL BATHER has died in Umtali Hospital, Southern Rhodesia, in her 95th year.

MAJOR F. J. FORTESCUE has died in hospital in Southern Rhodesia.

Ex-Senior Chief Koinange Released

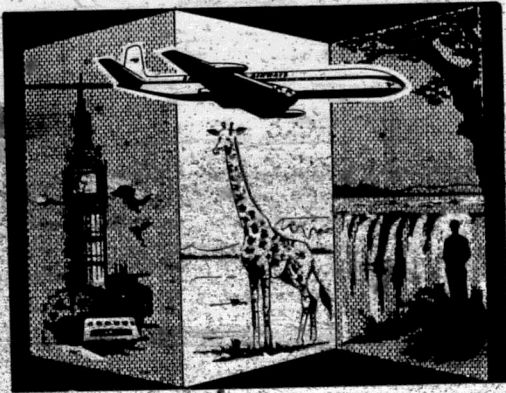
But Residence Still Restricted

MBIYU KOINANGE, a former senior chief of the Kikuyu, who is now 94, was released from detention in Kenya last Thursday. He will live at Kiambu with a son, Charles Koinange, who is a chief in the area, and who went to Kabarnet, near Lake Rudolf, to bring back his father.

The ex-senior chief, a Kikuyu leader since the beginning of the century, was arrested soon after the outbreak of the Mau Mau rebellion in 1952 and charged with conspiring to kill Chief Waruhiu. After being acquitted he was arrested under the emergency regulations and has since been detained. He has been released because of his great age and poor health, but his residence is restricted to the home of his son.

Another son is Peter Mbiyu Koinange, whom the Secretary of State for the Colonies decided to admit to Lancaster House during the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London in January, despite the opposition of all delegates except the 14 African elected members.

MR. D. A. R. PHIRT, a Northern Rhodesian student at Bristol University, is to lead its team in the British Universities' golf championship. He has already played for Gloucestershire County. Next month he will go to Oxford University to read for the Diploma in Social Anthropology.



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The History of Mau Mau

THE CORRESPONDENCE about Mau Mau has continued in the *Guardian*, Manchester.

Mr. Donald Harris wrote:

"I beg your indulgence to reply briefly to Mr. Joelson's rebuttal. A historian's view of events in Kenya (but not that of an administrator or other representative of white settler interests) would necessarily have to take into account the fact, well substantiated by recent Russian and German history, that crime and oppression are inseparable. There is first-hand evidence from the slave camps that the more brutal the oppression the more brutal the crime — among the prisoners too. The administrator's propaganda travesty consists precisely in confusing and identifying by conflation a crime wave among a dispossessed and oppressed peasantry with a legitimate political movement which would have remained legal under a democratic regime. It follows from this that I can hardly support, as Mr. Joelson would have me do, the Corfield criticism that the Kenya Government did not act sooner to drive still more Kikuyu into the forests, there to live by the only means left, pillage.

"Of course I cannot prove that the release of Mr. Corfield's broadside was timed to quash the demand for Kenyatta's release, but neither can Mr. Joelson disprove it. All the same, it seems a little odd that it should appear just when this demand had reached such a crescendo that Mboya, who had hitherto successfully sat between two stools, had to adopt it. "That I am not alone in contending that Kenyatta's trial was unjust is evidenced by your Commonwealth correspondent's remark which I quoted, showing that he too felt the evidence to be somewhat tenuous. If this and Kenyatta's own public condemnation of Mau Mau do not suffice, there is Mr. Joelson's own 'revelation' that the Corfield Report, although dealing with the period before October, 1952, and therefore could not be expected to contain revelations not used' in his subsequent trial, nevertheless takes for granted the indictment made at that trial.

"Finally, Mr. Joelson, as a judge before (and after) justice lends great force to my argument when he admits the lack of proof of connexion between Kenyatta and Mau Mau, by claiming that it would have been proved had the trial taken place later (on 'evidence' to which Mr. Joelson presumably has private access?)

"For these reasons, I suggest that your correspondent has erred, if at all on the side of democracy and justice".

The editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA replied:

"Mr. Harris is again wrong on all points.

"He first suggests that British administration of the Kikuyu country constituted a crime and oppression. It was, of course, nothing of the kind. Though not perfect, it was a well-intentioned, enlightened, normally efficient, and genuine endeavour to provide the people with ever improving conditions of life. British rule saved them from the oppression to which they had been accustomed, and, many people believe, from extermination by their Masai enemies.

"Next comes the postulate that Mau Mau was 'a legitimate political movement which would have remained legal under a democratic regime'. Can any movement be legitimate which depends for its existence upon intimidation, extortion, violence in all its forms, and oaths which enjoin murder?

"Mr. Harris then says that I cannot disprove his assertion that publication of the Corfield Report was timed to quash the demand for Kenyatta's release. I repeat that if that was the intention of the authorities they would not have delayed publication for nine months. The report, apart from the summary of conclusions, was completed last August, and the African politicians had then clamoured for months for Kenyatta's release. So there were then sound reasons against procrastination.

"Incidentally, if the report had been published at the end of last year Mr. Macleod could scarcely have admitted to Lancaster House during the constitutional conference in January a man whom it described as one of Kenyatta's closest associates. It was that act of appeasement by the Secretary of State, against which I protested at the time, which encouraged the African extremists to raise their chorus for Kenyatta to a crescendo.

"Mr. Harris is inaccurate in stating that Mr. Mboya sat successfully between two stools' until shortly before Mr. Corfield's record was made public. Long before that he had committed himself to the release-Kenyatta faction.

"Your correspondent impugns the justice of Kenyatta's trial. Not many of your readers are likely to prefer his opinion to that of the three courts (the last being the Privy Council) which, composed of the most able and best men in the world, found him guilty.

"I am astonished at the suggestion that I have admitted the lack of proof of connexion between Kenyatta and Mau Mau. I have only stated that, had additional evidence been available, if the trial had been conducted with more and more Mau Mau gangsters had been captured in the field, never have I had the slightest doubt about Ken-

yatta's connexion with Mau Mau; and for nearly eight years I have thought that the Government of Kenya was ill-advised to try him so promptly when there was a strong likelihood that postponement for a few months might yield important new evidence, possibly evidence which might have enabled the courts to consider other charges and impose a severer sentence".

Secret Societies Denounced

BEFORE AN AUDIENCE of 30,000 in the Fort Hall district of Kenya, Kikuyu leaders, including M.L.C.s, have condemned secret oath-taking and the illegal collection of money, and pledged help for the Government in fighting violence and intimidation. At the meeting Dr. J. G. Kioko, Minister for Commerce and Industry, was elected president of the newly-formed Fort Hall branch of K.A.N.U.

Police Inquiry

A COURT OF INQUIRY is to investigate allegations made against a general service unit of the Kenya Police during an operation near Nairobi on the night of Tuesday, June 21. This follows the receipt of a cyclostyled but unsigned letter addressed to the Minister for Defence, Mr. A. C. C. Swann, by Mr. T. J. Mboya, who has also made no personal approach. The findings of the inquiry, which will be held in private, will be submitted to the Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. C. Catling, who has ordered the investigation.

E. A. Women's League

THE ENGLAND BRANCH of the East Africa Women's League will hold a garden party on Tuesday, July 19, at the Victoria League, 38, Chesham Place, London, S.W.1. H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester will be the guest of honour.

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Uganda: Majority and Minority Views

Statement on Discussions at Colonial Office

THE COLONIAL OFFICE issued the following statement last Thursday:

Formal discussions with a group of Representative Members of the Uganda Legislative Council, which have been taking place at the Colonial Office during the last few days, concluded on Wednesday, June 29, and the terms of the following joint *communiqué* have been agreed.

The group came in response to a formal invitation made at the request of Representative Members of the Uganda Legislative Council and conveyed to them on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Iain Macleod). Twelve members of the Uganda Legislature have visited London for these discussions, which arose out of the decisions reached by H.M. Government on the recommendations of the report of the Constitutional Committee (the Wild Committee).

The group comprised members who supported the majority recommendations in the report (the majority delegation) and members who supported the minority recommendations (the minority delegation). In addition to the Legislative Councillors, Mr. G. B. Cartland, Chief Secretary-designate, and Mr. C. P. S. Allen, Administrative Secretary, were present. The Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, was unable to come to London because of Lady Crawford's illness. Lord Ogmores attended the discussions as adviser to the majority delegation.

After emphasizing that in their view there had been a lack of a definite and coherent plan for constitutional development in the Protectorate, the majority delegation expressed their keen disappointment that in their view the decisions reached on the Wild Committee's report had in some important respects fallen short of public expectation. They also sought clarification on a number of other constitutional matters.

A Major Advance for Uganda

The Secretary of State explained why he made these decisions, which, he stated, represented a major advance for Uganda, but with which the majority delegation disagreed. He took the opportunity to inform the conference that he hoped that, following the elections in 1961, political circumstances within Uganda would enable the Protectorate to make rapid progress towards internal self-government and the final goal of independence.

The majority delegation raised important questions relating among other things to the forthcoming elections, with special reference to universal adult suffrage on a common roll, and the constituencies covering the whole country; to the composition of the Executive Council; to the creation of specially elected members; to the power of nomination; and to the appointment of a Chief Minister.

The Secretary of State, in reply, assured the delegation that he would be endorsing his conclusions on the recommendations of the Wild Report in a dispatch to the Governor which would be published. He further said, in reply to representations from the majority delegation, that in the event of the elections showing a clear result he would consider the situation at once.

The Secretary of State made it clear that decisions would need to be taken as early as possible on the final form of Government which would be best suited to the needs of an independent Uganda; for that reason he was proceeding with the appointment of a Relationships Commission. The majority delegation expressed their views on the importance of the Relationships Commission, the need for it to be appointed early, and on its membership and scope.

The minority delegation expressed themselves as generally satisfied with the Secretary of State's statements, but emphasized the need for there to be a clear direction of purpose in constitutional and political matters so that stability and confidence in the country, particularly in the economic sphere, could be maintained.

The minority delegation raised other points relating to the promotion and training of civil servants so as to cater for the requirements of the newly recruited staff and to further the economic development of the country. They also raised the need for the application of external finance and management techniques.

Self-Rule for Uganda by 1961

Demand by U.P.C. Leader

MR. A. M. OBOTE, president of the Uganda People's Congress, and leader of its delegation to the talks with Mr. Macleod, said in London on Thursday that he would now press for complete independence; he had no doubt whatsoever that the British Government would have to "surrender all powers by 1961".

The Colonial Secretary had gone a long way to meet their demands on the composition and responsibility of the Uganda Cabinet and the post of Chief Minister. African delegates had asked for immediate African governmental responsibility, including Cabinet rule under a Chief Minister.

The delegation agreed with the Minister on the early appointment of a Relationships Committee. Mr. Obote thought its report should form the basis of a conference on independence for Uganda which should take place in the first half of 1961. His party wanted independence by June of that year.

He was convinced that Mr. Macleod would meet the wishes of the country provided a party emerged with a clear majority at next February's elections. Other Africans would force him to meet their wishes by boycotting any Government which did not give them full responsibility. The only two parties of any size commanding support throughout the whole of Uganda were his own and the Democratic Party.

When asked about the attitude of the Buganda Lukiko to elections, he replied that it would have to accept them. The U.P.C. was likely to contest nine of the 21 seats in Buganda.

The Kitikiro (Chief Minister) of Buganda, Mr. Kintu, declared at the week-end that Buganda would not participate in next year's elections unless constitutional arrangements acceptable to Buganda were announced meantime.

To his statement that the recent Elections Ordinance could not be applied in Buganda, the Protectorate Government has replied that the election preparations are for the whole country and that all qualified persons, including Baganda, may vote and stand as candidates.

Too Many Political Parties a Drawback

Uganda U.N.P. Leader Wants More Mergers

MR. A. KIRONDE, leader of the new United National Party of Uganda, formed by the amalgamation of the Uganda National Party and the United Party, has described the multiplicity of political parties as the chief barrier to Uganda's independence. He expressed willingness to merge with the Uganda People's Congress and any other political party with the same aims.

Mr. Obote, president of the U.P.C., told our reporter in London last week that he would certainly consider the question of a merger.

The new party's prime objective is the achievement of immediate independence for Uganda.

Mr. Kironde is Minister of Works in the Uganda Government. Others associated with the party include Y. K. Yule, Minister of Social Development, Mr. G. W. Ogul, M.L.C., and Mr. Mayanja, Minister of Education in the Kabaka's Government.

Mr. B. Kiwanuka, president of the Democratic Party, has said that the U.N.P. has only increased the present confused state of affairs in the country. It was misleading to speak of a merger, for the Uganda National Party had not been heard of for years, and nobody on the new party's executive was described as having been a member of that party.

The Uganda National Congress has recently had a drive to recruit non-African members, but admits that the response was poor. Although 25 Asians have been enrolled.

Should Foreigners Vote?

FOREIGNERS who have lived in Uganda for five out of the eight years preceding registration are entitled to vote by the Legislative Council Elections Bill. According to the Attorney-General, this clause was included primarily to enable Africans from Ruanda-Urundi or the Sudan who have lived in Uganda for years to exercise the franchise. Though only about 2,300 aliens would be affected the elected members expressed dislike of the idea of admitting to the poll any non-African Africans who were not Commonwealth citizens.

Company Report

Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited

Need to Maintain and Increase Capital Inflow to Tropical and Southern Africa

STATEMENT BY SIR EDMUND HALL-PATCH, G.C.M.G.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED, will be held on July 27 at the head office of the bank in London.

SIR EDMUND HALL-PATCH, G.C.M.G., chairman of the Bank, has circulated the following statement to the shareholders with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1960:—

It is with great regret that I have to record the death of Mr. C. J. Holland-Martin. He was taken ill in Salisbury while visiting the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and although he recovered sufficiently to enable him to return to this country he died in April soon after arriving home. His wide knowledge of Africa, particularly of the Federation and East Africa, was invaluable to us during the five years he served on the board.

Board Changes

I am also sorry to report that, owing to pressure of public duties, Lord Scarbrough, whom we have been privileged to have as a director for nine years, has felt compelled to relinquish his seat on the board. We shall greatly miss the help and guidance given by these two colleagues.

It is also with regret that I have to inform you that Mr. Ralph Gibson, who retires by rotation, is not seeking re-election. Mr. Gibson joined the board on his retirement in 1948 from the post of general manager in London. In 1953 he was invited to assume the chairmanship of the newly established South African Board; he filled this post with distinction for seven years in an era of rapid development and increasing responsibilities. In February last, after little short of 50 years in the service of the Bank, he decided that the time had come to take life a little more leisurely, and he accordingly relinquished the chairmanship of the South African Board.

We are fortunate, that, in his stead, the deputy chairman, Mr. G. H. R. Edmunds, agreed to take the chair. I am also pleased to say that Mr. Gibson's long and varied experience will continue to be available to us in South Africa as a member of the South African Board and its deputy chairman.

Mr. Edmunds has signified his willingness to accept an invitation to join the board of the Bank in London, and you will be asked to appoint him at the annual general meeting.

I am also pleased to report that we have been fortunate in securing as directors Mr. Harold Charles Drayton and Mr. William Michael Robson, both of whom have wide and varied interests and experience in Africa and whose counsel will be most valuable to us. Mr. Drayton is a director of the Midland Bank and chairman of the Mitchell-Cotts Group of Companies. Mr. Robson holds directorships in Booker Brothers McConnell and Company and its associated companies and in the British South Africa Company. In accordance with the provisions of the articles of association Mr. Drayton and Mr. Robson will be asked to attend the annual general meeting and you will be asked to re-elect them to office.

Apart from the changeover in the chairmanship of

the South African board, other changes which have taken place in our local boards are the appointments of Mr. D. A. B. Watson to the South African board and Mr. T. A. Murray to the Cape board. Mr. Watson is deputy chairman of Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Limited, and has wide mining and industrial interests in the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. Murray is a director of the South Africa Mutual Life Assurance Society and Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited, amongst other companies in the Union.

The rapid march of events in all parts of Africa has made it even more necessary during the past year that we should have up-to-date and first-hand knowledge of developments. To this end both Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and I made extensive tours early this year of Southern and East Africa and Mr. Acton visited South West Africa. More recently Mr. Hogg has visited East Africa and the Federation, and Mr. Hill has toured East Africa.

Other directors who have visited Africa have taken every opportunity of maintaining contact with our local directors and managers, while members of our local boards have continued to make extensive tours of the territories in which we operate. You will appreciate, therefore, that every effort is being made to keep abreast of events in all those territories in Africa in which our Bank conducts business.

This Bank participated to the extent of £2 million in the financing of the Kariba Dam, and I was glad to accept the kind invitation of the Federal Power Board to attend the official opening of this great enterprise by Her Majesty the Queen Mother on May 17. This provided an opportunity for fruitful discussion about economic developments in Africa with the representatives of the other financial interests concerned in the Kariba Dam project.

The Balance Sheet

During the year current, deposit and other accounts have risen by more than £12 million. Of assets, cash at call, short notice and deposits with bankers are lower by some £4½ million, and United Kingdom and other Government Treasury Bills by over £13 million. These reductions have been more than offset by increases of some £10 million in our investments and £21 million in our advances to customers and other accounts. The increase in investments in Africa is confined to Government and quasi-Government stocks with a maturity of less than five years. The rise in advances has been in response to the normal needs of our customers.

I mentioned in my statement last year that we had a stake in the field of hire purchase in the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland through our 40% participation in the National Industrial Credit Corporation, Limited, a South African subsidiary of Mercantile Credit Company, Limited. Our interest in hire purchase has since been extended to East Africa by the establishment, in conjunction with Mercantile Credit Company, Limited, of National Industrial Credit (East Africa) Limited, in which we also hold a 40% interest.

Official policy in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has encouraged the development of a money market, and, in support of this, we have taken 10% interest in each of two discount houses now operating in Salisbury.

Profit and Loss Account

After making the necessary provisions, the profit for the year is £1,180,968, an improvement of £100,104 on that of the previous year. The balance brought forward from last year's account is £549,160, so that we have £1,721,128 to deal with. We have allocated £160,000 to the reserve fund, as against £100,000 in 1959. The reserve fund now stands at £10,600,000. The amount written off bank premises is £50,000, and there remains £1,511,128 for disposal.

An interim dividend of 1s. (5%), less tax, per share was paid in January last. It is now recommended that a final dividend of 1s. 9d. (9%), less tax, per share be paid, making a total distribution of 2s. 9.6d. (14%) per share. The rate of dividend is maintained, but will absorb some £73,000 more than last year, when the interim dividend was paid before the increase in capital from £9,160,000 to £11,000,000 had taken place. The net cost of the aggregate dividend distribution will amount to £943,250, leaving £567,878 to be carried forward to the next account, compared with £540,160 brought in.

Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, Limited

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 £24,276, which compares with £22,210 last year. Together with £87,240 balance of profit brought forward, there is £111,516 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 pound, will take £15,312 and leave £96,204 to be carried forward to the next account.

Union of South Africa

In pre-war years the Union of South Africa depended mainly on mining and agriculture. With the end of hostilities came a revolution in the tempo of development. Economic considerations were paramount. The outside world realized that in the Union lay the nucleus of a new industrial nation, wealthy in raw materials and sufficient in man-power, but in need of capital development. Confidence was well justified, and by the end of 1956 overseas investment in South Africa had reached £1,396 million, of which £1,215 million was invested in the private sector. The mining industry accounted for no less than £454 million, of which £308 million was invested in the gold mining industry.

But the amount of foreign investment in manufacturing industry, namely £303 million, was equally noteworthy. Later statistics are not available, but, judging from the balance of payments data for the past few years, and especially for 1959, it would appear that the views of foreign investors have changed in the past 12 months, and there has been a substantial check to the inflow of foreign capital.

Let us now review, first, the external indicators. The balance of payments, as a whole, for 1959 was very satisfactory. On current account a favourable balance of £72 million was reflected in 1959, compared with an adverse balance of £74 million in 1958. Gold output exceeded £50 million for the first time. Exports of merchandise — mainly wool, diamonds and base metals — were valued at £1,277 million in 1959. The Union also exported steel in 1959, at a price of

potential beyond domestic needs. Imports declined from £567 million in 1958 to £499 million in 1959, due mainly to lower stocks being carried.

The great improvement in the balance of payments on current account enabled a net outflow on capital account of £33 million to be met, leaving a net accretion of £40 million in the total holding of external currencies. The gold and foreign assets of the South African Reserve Bank at December 31, 1959 — £152 million — were at the highest year-end level recorded since the end of 1950.

Turning now to the internal economy, the indicators show that the principal sectors remain basically sound. The latest national income figures for the financial year ended June 30, 1959, reveal a gross income of £2,027 million, compared with £1,986 million in 1957/58. After adjustment for prices, there is little change compared with the 1957-58 figure despite the low prices of primary products. Examining the contributions of the three principal sectors of the economy — manufacturing industry, mining, and agriculture — we see that manufacturing industry, despite the downturn in activity, continues to be the most important.

Manufacturing industry has made great strides and, excluding Government and quasi-Government concerns, today employs some 700,000 people, with an annual wage bill of about £270 million. During the past year, however, manufacturing in South Africa, as indicated earlier, suffered a slight set-back due to rising costs, foreign competition, and a tightening of consumer spending. Output was curtailed in some instances, employees retrenched in others, and there was a decline in profit margins. The second half of the year, however, witnessed a revival, and, provided that no undue deterioration occurs in either the domestic or international scene, manufacturing industry may show renewed progress during 1960-61.

Mining and Agriculture

The foundations of the industrial development of South Africa are mining and agriculture. The value of mining output, excluding quarry products, in 1959 can be roughly assessed at £385 million — a record; of this, gold contributed £250 million and uranium £49 million. For the future, there are no economic reasons why production of most minerals should not continue to rise, although the further development of the uranium and diamond industries has an element of uncertainty. In respect of gold it has been calculated that, despite the possible closure of marginal and old mines, output will rise steadily and by 1968 may be worth some £375 million to £400 million at today's prices.

Agriculture showed a slight improvement in 1959, its contribution to the national income being some £233 million, compared with £39 million some 40 years ago. As for the future, the more stable prices at present ruling augur well; production may have reached the limit of its present post-war advance, but any higher activity in other sectors of the economy should be a further stimulus to agriculture, subject to the development of current low and non-producing areas.

In the monetary and banking field, during the early part of the year money was relatively scarce. With the steady improvement in foreign exchange reserves, and with industry and commerce conserving and increasing their working funds, the situation eased during the second half of the year. The improvement was furthered by the cancellation in October, 1959, of the supplementary reserve requirements imposed on the commercial banks in May 1958.

At the end of March 1959, total deposits of the commercial banks in the Union amounted to £514.7 million and loans and discounts to £311.4 million. Comparable figures for the end of 1959 were £572 million and £316 million. By the end of March 1960 deposits reached

£559.5 million and loans and discounts £340.3 million; the collection of taxes made money again more scarce.

Having briefly examined the principal sectors of the Union's economy, it can be seen that, for both the short and the long term, there are few economic impediments to further development. National saving has increased, and, with the greater surplus of current income over expenditure, a very large part of South Africa's current loan and investment requirements can now be found locally. It is, however, in the field of new industries that overseas capital and technical knowledge are particularly required. Obstacles to progress are not economic, but of a political and social nature; it is necessary to resolve uncertainties as to the extent to which economic considerations may be subordinated to other policies.

Many commentators have depicted the Union's economic activity and the mood of industry generally as being "weak," even "listless." Generally, the current situation might be described as one of hesitation pending the solution of the elements of business uncertainty. Current internal activity in fact remains remarkably stable and has been little affected by political factors; indeed, there was a steady improvement in business activity throughout last year, which was maintained in the earlier months of 1960.

The Union continues to enjoy a favourable balance on trade account, and as a result the Reserve Bank's holdings of gold and foreign exchange still stood at £115.9 million at the end of May, representing 52.4% of its total liabilities.

There is great scope for further development and a consequent need, as well as opportunity, for additional overseas capital investment and technical knowledge. The country's resources have been tapped but lightly, the skill of her population is growing, and, given adequate opportunities for progressive social advancement and improved living standards, long-term prospects are encouraging.

South Africa is facing manifest difficulties which, until they are resolved, will seriously affect her ability to attract the men and the money necessary to maintain her progress at the same rate as during the past ten years. A great deal of clear thinking is now required to decide on the right road to be taken at this critical stage. Courageous decisions and actions are called for if a serious loss of confidence by her friends overseas is to be averted.

It is to be hoped that the fiftieth anniversary of the Union now being celebrated, will mark the turning point where the country finds a solution to her more pressing problems, and is able to resume or even accelerate the rapid economic progress of the last decade.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

The last year has been a period of uncertainty for the Federation, and the hesitation evident in the economic sector can be ascribed to racial problems, which, politically and socially, cannot but take time to solve.

Although the country ended the year 1959 with a surprisingly good position on external trade account, there can be no doubt that recent events, both in the Federation and in Southern Africa generally, have caused investors in other countries to adopt a "wait and see" policy. As a result the flow of investment funds needed for development may well prove more difficult to maintain.

The visible trade surplus for the year 1959 amounted to £22.7 million, an overall improvement of almost £5 million, compared with the adverse balance of £15.4 million in 1958. The main reason for this was the narrowing of the trade deficit on exports, particularly copper. The value of exports, £150.2 million, fell only by £7.5 million.

Of total exports amounting to £193.9 million, copper accounted for £107.6 million and tobacco for £33.5 million—in all about three-quarters of total export earnings. Copper exports for 1959 exceeded those of 1958 in volume by about 28% and in value by 58% due to an average improvement in price of £37 per ton. Tobacco exports, compared with 1958, rose slightly more in volume than in value owing to a decrease in the average price.

The very considerable dependence upon copper as the main source of overseas earnings is not healthy from the national point of view. The prosperity of the country is too heavily dependent on a commodity subject to considerable and sometimes rapid price fluctuations on the world markets.

While, for many years to come, the Federation will continue to be mainly a producer of primary products, secondary industry has grown steadily in importance. This should increasingly be the case, especially if the economic potential and spending power of the African grows and the scope of the local market expands.

Growth of Secondary Industry

Statistics available up to 1958 show that during that year the output of all industrial groups reached about £126 million, compared with about £91 million in 1956 and £105 million in 1957. The growth of secondary industry has thus been quite marked. Southern Rhodesia alone now has a great number of factories. As would be expected in a primary producing area, many of these firms are engaged in food processing, for example, grain milling, fruit canning, jam making, bacon, cheese, and so on.

In the metallurgical and mechanical fields, the decision of the Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Company to build a £4 million smelting furnace, and the establishment of assembly plants by world-famous motor manufacturers, are encouraging and should lead to the development of subsidiary and ancillary industries.

Farming remains of paramount importance, and on this the country's welfare greatly depends, more particularly in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Climatic conditions are of far-reaching importance. The year just ended saw drought conditions prevailing in many areas. Despite this, the year's crops have been surprisingly successful, but the lack of rain has been shown in the low level of water in storage dams and boreholes; there is a certain anxiety for the year ahead.

Meanwhile, the implementation of the Native Land Husbandry Act in Southern Rhodesia is likely to have far-reaching consequences for African farmers. The act is aimed at breaking down the tribal system of communal-owned land and establishing peasant farmers who own their own land. It is hoped that pride of ownership will lead to the introduction of better farming methods and increased productivity, while, at the same time, restoring some of the lost fertility to the land. A loan of £2 million for this purpose was recently obtained from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Diversification Important

In the banking field, apart from the developing money market, the main feature has been increasing demands on bank funds, as is shown by a rise in deposits of the commercial banks during 1959 from £89.5 million to £91.4 million, compared with a rise in loans and advances from £36.7 million to £42.4 million. In view of the improvement in the balance of trade, the authorities in February, 1959, reduced the banks' statutory reserves from 8% to 6% of demand deposits.

As mentioned previously, the Federation's trading position, although currently strong, the copper price (stood at just over £200 a ton) is too dependent on one

side influences. For this reason alone, diversification and development are important.

Were evidence needed of the economic scope for development, it is shown by the fact, for example, that, out of total loans by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to British Dependencies of some 190 million dollars, no less than 140 million dollars have been made available (under British Government guarantee) to the Federation.

Since the war the Federal and territorial Governments alone have borrowed some £415 million in London, but the total British investment in the territories is, of course, very much greater than this. The Union of South Africa has also been a continuing and substantial investor, and many Union concerns either have Rhodesian subsidiaries or are associated with Rhodesian firms. Two major copper mining houses have their own development corporations.

Nevertheless, development in the Federation is still in the early stages, and it will be some considerable time before it can be financed on an adequate scale from local sources. As one illustration of this, in comparison with the Union of South Africa, which itself must rely on overseas capital for new development projects, the Federation has roughly two-thirds of the population, but only one-fifth of the national income.

In order to stimulate the inflow of the foreign capital needed, the political and social climate must be favourable. This will be the case only when a generally acceptable solution can be found of the political and racial strains which at present darken the otherwise bright prospects of the Federation.

East Africa

It can be said of East Africa in 1959 that, while progress was patchy, the economy suffered no serious setback. For the future, there are encouraging signs. In addition to the increased production of coffee, sisal, and cotton, tea is gaining steadily in importance. The output is still not large, but it is coming from African smallholdings as well as from large estates.

There is evidence that more Africans are giving increasing heed to European advisers, and are coming to appreciate the advantages of cash crops and of improved methods of agriculture. The co-operative movement grows stronger, and there are indications that African traders are establishing themselves in increasing numbers and are prospering.

Production and trade in East Africa have, if politics be excluded, had a comparatively uneventful year. Consolidation and quiet but steady progress have been apparent. The price of cotton has shown no serious fluctuations. In Uganda the cotton crop for 1958-59 was the second highest on record. The recent remarkable increase of cotton production in the Lake Province of Tanganyika continued with a record crop.

The Uganda output of robusta coffee, though considerably higher than in the previous year, realized £2 million less, owing to the heavy fall of prices. Tanganyika too, despite increased production of coffee, suffered from lower prices. The demand for the arabica coffees of Kenya was maintained and the prices were more satisfactory. The East African output of sisal was higher and last year's drop in price has been made good.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration continues to build new extensions, and has plans for others. Governments continue to improve the roads. Increasing sums are spent annually on education and health. All these projects are the result of internal initiative, but they are to a very great extent limited by the resources of the territories themselves. If the momentum is to be maintained, it will call for large and regular infusions of capital, both public and private.

The political scene is complex. The territories are moving towards self-government faster than had been expected. Among the immigrant races who have contributed so much towards the development of their adopted countries, this has created doubts about their future and a feeling of disquiet.

Tanganyika, thanks to the co-operation of men of all races, will in October have achieved a substantial measure of self-government, with a majority of African elected members.

This great step forward will be watched with keen interest abroad, as Tanganyika is at present administered by the United Kingdom under a mandate from the United Nations. Much may turn on the success of this political experiment. The present indications are that the transition will be orderly and without racial friction. If so, it may well set a pattern for an orderly transfer of power in Kenya and Uganda. The warm good wishes of all with an interest in Africa will be extended to Tanganyika in the difficult period which lies ahead.

More food, better housing, and greater amenities come, not from votes, but from wise planning, sound direction, and hard work, and determination to maintain and increase economic progress. In the struggle for political power, those fundamentals are sometimes overlooked.

In East Africa the practical difficulties which must be faced give cause for reflection. The population, now approximately 20,000,000, is growing at the rate of 2% per annum, and will be in the neighbourhood of 50,000,000 by the end of the century—that is, within the lifetime of many taking part in current negotiations.

Merely to maintain the present standard of living will call for an overall increase in the gross national product over the next 40 years from around £500 million to £1,250 million per annum at present prices. If the standard of living is to be improved, and the need is undeniable, the gross national product will require to be raised substantially above that figure. That will call for a very high rate of capital formation, far beyond the resources of the territories now or, so far as can be seen, during the next 40 years.

Attracting Overseas Investment

Some of the capital will come from internal savings. Most of it will have to come from abroad. There are heartening signs that several major countries of the West are well aware of this problem, and are actively considering how they may best help. Their contributions will have to be supplemented by private investors, large and small, who will not risk their capital unless they are satisfied as to its safety. All will look to see stability of government and the maintenance of order and a sound administration. They will watch particularly how existing investors, both resident and non-resident, prosper. Nothing is more likely to build confidence than evidence of growing co-operation between all races and between all Africans.

Equally important to higher living standards is the growth of technical skills. In time these will be acquired by Africans. In the interim they will still have to be provided largely by the immigrant races, who should be encouraged to remain.

No modern Government can function without the aid of a loyal, contented, and efficient civil service, both at the national level and in local government. In East Africa the numerous gaps at present evident in the civil service give grounds for concern. The remaining European officials have given devoted service and deserve generous treatment. It is greatly to be hoped that they will speedily be offered conditions of service which will restore their confidence and encourage them to remain as long as the emerging Governments require their services. They are indispensable.

Given all the good will in the world it will take time for African administrators and technicians to learn to perform efficiently the complex tasks of national and local government in a developing economy. Unless the key European officials can be persuaded to remain, it will be difficult to recruit anywhere abroad on a short-term basis the necessary officials to maintain an orderly and progressive economy, which is essential to social and political progress.

Importance of Capital Inflow

Last year I referred in my statement to the difficulties facing various parts of Africa and the need to maintain and increase capital inflow. These difficulties have not diminished in the year under review, and pressures, both external and internal, have been operating to discourage, rather than to maintain or increase, the amount of overseas investment.

External pressures upon Africa are seen in the desire in many Western Legislatures to pass on with all speed to less-developed areas the benefits of modern social and political society; in doing this, there is a temptation to ignore the importance of a sound economic sub-structure in the vain hope that real political and social advancement can be achieved without it.

Internal pressures have been of two kinds. First, there are the forces of emerging political independence; here again there is a tendency to ignore economic essentials, and at the same time to increase demands on local government and enterprise while there is lack of experience and a shortage of trained administrators, as well as of money. Secondly, there are political doctrines which tend to restrict an equitable spread throughout the entire population of the improvements in working, living and social conditions which are the normal corollaries of economic progress. Where these doctrines are harshly applied, those discriminated against resent the treatment they receive. As a result, political stability comes under strain.

As the United Nations point out in their Economic Survey of Africa, published at the end of 1959, the basic characteristic of development in Africa is transformation from a traditional, and mainly subsistence, to a modern economy. This transformation inevitably brings in its train the most complex human difficulties, which cannot, unfortunately, be avoided. Efforts should, however, be made to ease these difficulties so far as possible, and to avoid the aggravation by the sort of inequities to which reference has been made. Otherwise, damage can only be done to what has already been achieved, confidence is undermined, and the inflow of capital and skills to continue and speed development is checked or halted.

Since the end of the second World War a continuing feature of the world economic scene has been the efforts by capital-exporting countries, nationally and inter-

nationally, and through private enterprise, to develop the less advanced areas. Only recently there have been more discussions under Commonwealth, European and United Nations auspices with this object in mind.

Prospects Promising If...

It is, however, an inescapable fact that those funds remaining available for investment abroad by the industrialized world, after its own domestic needs have been met, are insufficient to satisfy all development needs. Therefore, such funds will inevitably tend to be directed to those developing countries where the investment climate is favourable—that is, where capital and technical assistance can best be applied. By this, I mean where there is a stable Government, which is able to maintain law and order and establish its credit; and which has the determination and ability to develop and strengthen the economy, while raising, in harmony, the material, social and political standards of every section of the population. To those countries, capital and skills will be made available in preference to others where these conditions do not exist.

These facts, and the lessons to be drawn from them, have yet to be fully appreciated throughout tropical and Southern Africa. Once appreciated there can be few parts of the world where the prospects for economic, social and political advancement are more promising or more exciting.

In conclusion, I should like to pay tribute on your behalf and on behalf of the directors to the staff. Without determination, hard work and unswerving loyalty throughout our service, the results before you, which in present circumstances are far from discouraging, could not have been achieved.

Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

PHOENIX PRINCE GOLD MINING CO., LTD., reports a profit to March 31 of £13,807 (£11,599). Taxation requires £2,361, depreciation £6,561; the general reserve has increased by £5,000, and the carry-forward is £10,626 (£10,741). The issued capital is £300,000 in shares of 3s. Mr. Alexander Macquisten is chairman, and the other directors are Sir George Harvie Watt, Mr. James Younger, and Sir Richard Snedden.

Standard Bank Finance & Development

STANDARD BANK FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., reports a net profit for the year to March 31 after providing for taxation and contingencies of £24,276 (£22,240). A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share required £15,312, and the carry-forward is £96,204. Issued capital is £1m. in shares of £5 each.

M.T.D. (Mangula) Ltd.

M.T.D. (MANGULA), LTD., has declared a dividend of 5%. Warrants were posted on June 28. The London secretaries of the company, which is incorporated in Southern Rhodesia, are Messina (Rhodesia) Development Co., Ltd.

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Company Report

Nyasaland Railways, Limited

Intimidation Caused Near Disaster to African Tobacco Crop

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON'S STATEMENT

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LIMITED, will be held on July 27 at the company's registered office, City Wall House, 129-139, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, C.M.G., M.C., chairman and managing director, has circulated the following statement to the shareholders with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December, 1959:—

Shortly after he had completed an inspection of your property in Nyasaland, Mr. Christopher Holland-Martin, M.P., suffered a heart attack; and not long after he had returned to this country he died. His experience of finance was invaluable; his knowledge of human nature was profound. We have lost a colleague whose counsel was always wise and whose interest in Nyasaland was sincere and understanding.

In my statement last year I warned you that during 1959 our traffics would be adversely affected by the uncertainty which surrounded the future of Nyasaland, and which was bound to affect the economic progress of the Colony. This, regrettably, has proved to be the case.

Our operating receipts amounted to £1,104,740, a decrease of £42,462 or 3.53% compared with last year. On the other hand, expenditure increased by £30,009, or 3.15% to £982,591, leaving a net operating surplus of £122,149, compared with £194,620 in 1958, a decrease of 42.89%. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was 88.94% compared with 83.04% in the previous year.

Some Improvement Shown

In addition to the dividends received from our subsidiary company, The Central Africa Railway, amounting to £31,500, the earnings of the Zambezi Bridge and its South Approach amounted to £168,060 and £22,633 respectively, making a total of £222,193, compared with £224,522 in 1958. After providing £59,548 for interest on the 3½% First Debenture Stock, £17,500 as the allocation towards the redemption of that stock, and £111,607 for interest on the 3½% Consolidated Income Debenture Stock, we have only been able to maintain your dividend at 6% by omitting any allocation to general reserve and by making an in-roads into the carry-forward. We have felt justified in adopting this course because the estimated results of the first few months of this year show some improvement over those of the corresponding period last year.

You will have noticed that the earnings of the Zambezi Bridge in recent years have enabled our subsidiary company, The Central Africa Railway, to pay off appreciable amounts of arrears of interest on its debentures, all of which are held by the parent company. Assuming that the present rate of earnings continues, we anticipate that all arrears of interest will have been cleared within the next two or three years. Thereafter the income receivable by the parent company will be the simple annual interest on the debentures outstanding, and our subsidiary company will begin to make in-roads into the arrears of sinking fund payments.

The loan of £450,000 from the Nyasaland Government, which was due to be repaid at the end of June

this year, has, I am happy to say, now been extended for a further period of 12 months.

The tonnage of export traffic rose during the year from 67,944 tons in 1958 to 90,105 tons, an increase of 32.62%. This was mainly due to carrying 11,025 tons of maize for export, compared with none last year, and an increase in the export of groundnuts amounting to 11,510 tons. Both these traffics, unfortunately, are carried at particularly low rates. Tea exports to 12,798 tons, a slight increase on the 1958 figure, which reflects creditably on the industry bearing in mind the drought conditions which prevailed early in the year, and the very disturbed political atmosphere in the Protectorate.

The tobacco industry, however, suffered a serious reverse insofar as tobacco grown on African Trust land was concerned. The political activities and intimidation which took place in the Central and Northern Provinces turned what was expected to be the finest African tobacco crop for many years into near disaster. The growing crops were badly tended; advice of the supervisors was mainly ignored; and insufficient barns were prepared, with the result that much potentially good tobacco was spoilt.

The Agricultural Production and Marketing Board decided that the only solution was to burn nearly 3,000 tons of African Trust land tobacco to avoid the expense of transport and regrading and to demonstrate to the growers that it was worthless for export. Quite apart from the economic effect on the country, it represented an appreciable loss of revenue to the railways. Instead of carrying what promised to be a record tonnage, the actual quantity carried for export was approximately the same as for 1958 at 15,000 tons.

Decreased Imports

For the first time for several years the tonnage of imports showed a decrease—172,946 tons were carried, compared with 176,293 tons in the previous year. This was due to the business recession aggravated by the unsettled conditions in Nyasaland during the first part of the year. There was a decrease in general merchandise imports originating from Rhodesia. Railways: the main commodities affected were cotton piece goods and building materials.

There were decreases in the imports of cement, from 10,351 tons in 1958 to 5,322 tons, and clinker, from 38,052 tons to 31,880 tons. The Nyasaland Portland Cement Company is now able to supply from its factory at Blantyre the greater part of the territory's cement requirements, and this accounts for the decline in the imports of this commodity. Moreover, there was a general fall in demand for cement as a result of reduced building activity in Nyasaland, which also accounts for the decrease in imports of clinker. By the middle of this year the Cement Company's clinker mill at Changanalumi will begin to operate, and the importation of this commodity will probably cease altogether in the near future.

Imported flour was also down by 1,162 tons to 4,662 tons; this was not due to local conditions, but to the failure of the Australian Wheat Board to meet the requirements of local importers. There is a growing demand for wheat bread amongst Africans, and it is likely to increase.

Imports of general merchandise through the Port of Beira, on the other hand, increased by 7,534 tons, mainly due to the import of sugar to meet Nyasaland's requirements: the usual source of supply in Mozambique was not available.

Although the number of passengers carried increased from 408,385 in 1958 to 428,429, the revenue from this source was less by £7,047, due to the shorter distances travelled.

The loss in operating the Lake Service, including provision for renewals, amounted to £68,421, compared with £57,026 in 1958. The tonnage handled on the lake decreased from 16,088 tons to 14,304 tons and the number of passengers carried by the U.A.A.H. decreased from 46,645 to 40,023.

Once again I must warn you of factors which may at any time adversely affect the results which we lay before you. In the first place, the predominantly agricultural territory which your Railway serves must depend on the weather. This, no man can control. Secondly, wages and salaries are still tending to rise. Thirdly, and most important of all, the prosperity of your company is intimately bound up with the prosperity of the country which it serves. This in its turn, depends on the rate of development and the intensity of economic activity which is achieved. Finally, economic activity is dependent on confidence and political stability — both tender plants, which, as we saw last year, cannot thrive in an atmosphere of uncertainty.

I make no apology for emphasizing these simple elementary facts: for in the welter of speeches, propaganda, and argument about political development, it is easy to forget that it is on the prosperity and economic well-being of the inhabitants of all races that our fortunes depend: and that prosperity can only be based on confidence.

Monckton Commission

You will remember that last year I pleaded for a bipartisan approach to the problem of constitutional advance in Nyasaland. Though this has not yet been achieved, it is satisfactory that the British Government has entrusted to a Commission, presided over by Lord Monckton, the task of investigating the lines on which further political development should proceed. Though certain elements, both in this country and in Africa, have—in my opinion very unwisely—decided to boycott this Commission, it is in fact representative of many schools of thought; and reports which reach us from Nyasaland indicate that in spite of the attempt by extremist political elements to boycott its activities, its members have in fact been able to gather the opinions of many hundreds of the inhabitants of all races.

Among them have been our general manager and other members of our staff, including Africans. They have provided the Commission with full information about our relations with our employees of all races and of our attempts to train Africans for positions of greater responsibility. I myself have also submitted a memorandum to the Commission in which I have emphasized the importance of coupling any political reforms with measures to intensify the economic development of the territory; and I have expressed our willingness to co-operate to the utmost extent of our resources in any developmental schemes or housing plans which may be initiated.

The task which confronts the Commission is indeed difficult. But it is a strong team with an able leader in Lord Monckton. For our part we are proud that our colleague, Mr. A. E. J. Robinson, is serving as a member. On his labours and the action taken as a result of them, the future of the country and of our company will depend.

Of the many difficulties of the problem facing the

Commission, not least is the paucity of Africans who have sufficient education to fit them for political or administrative tasks. We ourselves badly need such men for training. But I believe that in the whole of Nyasaland the number of Africans who qualify annually to enter a university can be numbered in tens; and those who have reached a standard roughly comparable with the General Certificate of Education at ordinary level number only a very few hundred.

Wind of Change

The Prime Minister of Great Britain has drawn attention to the "wind of change" which is blowing over Africa. This is right; and it is right that it should be so. But a hurricane could bring untold misery and suffering; and in Nyasaland the chief sufferers would be the African population. They look to the British Government, which freed them from the horrors of the slave trade, to rescue them from intimidation by any minority, and to provide for their orderly progress towards greater participation in the government and development of the country.

I remain confident that if political stability can be assured, with gradual advancement of Africans to a greater share in the Government, Nyasaland can look forward to a future of ordered progress.

Until political uncertainty is removed, we must be cautious about embarking more money on the development and improvement of our services; and the task of our general manager, Mr. Stevens, and his staff will be beset with difficulties. Our thanks are due to them and to the staff in London for the way they have responded to the calls made upon them in what has been a difficult and at times, an anxious year.

Commercial Brevities

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., report group net profits for 1959 at £3,299,504 after tax of £1,372,554. The distribution is 12½% (against 10%) on capital increased by a rights issue. After transferring £269,257 to reserve, the carry-forward is £540,812. Fixed assets appear in the balance-sheet at just over £41m. (£36.3m.) and net current assets at rather more than £47m. There are commitments of £21m. (£4.4m.).

The number of dairy animals in the Kenya Highlands rose from 399,000 in 1957 to 427,000 last year and the number of beef animals increased from 484,000 to 532,000. Sheep on European farms rose from 445,000 in 1957 to 549,000 last year.

A new £250,000 vessel, the second largest bulk cement carrier in the world, is to join the fleet of the Southern Line, based at Mombasa. She is expected to carry about 110,000 tons of cement a year to Dar es Salaam and Mauritius.

Forestral Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., which has large East and Central African interests, has acquired V. W. Eves and Co., Ltd., of Hainault, Essex, and North Dorset Creameries, Ltd.

There was a larger expansion of coffee, tea and pyrethrum planting in African farming areas in Kenya during 1959 than in any previous year, states the Department of Agriculture.

Balfour, Beatty & Co., Ltd., and **Balfour Beatty (Overseas), Ltd.**, have changed their London address to Bow Bells House, Broad Street (Cheapside), E.C.4.

The Bugisu district of Uganda, which produced nearly 5,000 tons of arabica coffee last year, is expected to have a crop of nearly 6,000 tons this year.

The Belgian airline Sabena reports a loss for 1959 of about £1.4m., due largely to the effects of political anxiety upon business in the Congo.

Several African growers of pyrethrum in the Njombe district of Tanganyika have now more than five acres each under the crop.

Timbal is to have a £300,000 factory manufacturing safety glass for the motor-assembly industry in Southern Rhodesia.

Nairobi is to have a self-service supermarket. The store, on New Bloor's, is due to open in November.

A copper refinery, said to be the largest ever, is to be built at Mponeng, Rhodesia.

Company Report

Steel Brothers & Company, Limited

Board's Active Steps to Meet a Difficult Period

MR. P. G. SALKELD'S HOPES OF BETTER TIMES AHEAD

THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STEEL BROTHERS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on July 15 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of Mr. P. G. P. SALKELD, C.B.E., chairman and managing director.

As from April 20, 1960, Mr. J. K. Michie resigned the chairmanship of the Company, which he had held for nearly 20 years. I am glad to advise that Mr. Michie will remain on the Board.

Our profits for the year are better at £423,906, as against £392,918 for 1958. Provision for taxation is £265,000—leaving a net profit for the year of £158,906, against £112,918 for 1958.

Due to continued lack of profitable operations in Japan, Hong Kong and Siam, we decided to close down our branches in those territories.

I now comment on developments and conditions in our various spheres of operation.

UNITED KINGDOM. Profits have been maintained at above the level of the previous year.

Carbutt & Co. (1928), Ltd. In spite of increased throughput for their mills, margins have been small and results have been disappointing.

Sondes Place Research Laboratories, Ltd. A small profit was made, and generally the facilities for research are receiving a wider support both in this country and from abroad.

Peterlite Products, Ltd. The demand for this company's products is increasing if more slowly than we had hoped. However, the company's various products are becoming known, and it has been necessary to move to more extensive manufacturing premises.

Expanded Perlite, Ltd. A satisfactory profit was made last year and the advantages of their product as powder insulation are now generally recognized.

Steel Brothers (Insurance), Ltd. This company continues to make steady progress.

Oil Prospecting in Lancashire. The test well referred to in last year's statement failed to get oil and was plugged to the surface. Our geological staff are assessing future prospects.

Overseas Activities

BURMA. I am pleased to say that in spite of difficult trading conditions this branch had a profitable year.

The Burma Cement Co., Ltd. I am pleased to report that the appeal of this company against the inadequacy of the compensation following nationalization has been successful on all but one count—that of interest since the acquisition by Government. The company is now in the process of voluntarily liquidation, so it is hoped that the remittance of the distribution due to shareholders will not be long delayed.

Strand Hotels, Ltd. The hotel has continued to serve the public well, and profits earned were on a higher level than the previous year.

INDIA. Our operations overhead showed a satisfactory profit.

The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd. Had another successful year having maintained their share of the increasing trade in petroleum products in both India and Burma.

PAKISTAN. Overall our earnings in Pakistan were again satisfactory.

We have made considerable progress. I am glad to report, with remittances of profits, and the Exchange Control Authorities have cleared the back-log up to end 1957.

CEYLON. E. B. Creasy & Co., Ltd. and Darley, Butler & Co., Ltd., both had reasonably profitable years, but the heavy incidence of taxation—between 70% and 75%—is penal and net rewards are hardly commensurate with the risks involved.

MIDDLE EAST. Our associated company Spinney's (1948), Ltd., had a satisfactory trading year.

Whilst conditions generally have been more settled in the area our two subsidiary companies, Rafidain Developments, Ltd., and W. J. Coker & Co., Ltd., have continued to find trading conditions extremely difficult in Iraq, and further losses were suffered.

At time of writing prospects are brighter and we are hopeful that these companies will show improved results for 1960.

EAST AFRICA. Our associated company, A. Baumann & Co., Ltd., had a satisfactory year.

Steel Brothers (Tanganyika Forests), Ltd., on the other hand, owing to unavoidable increases in wages and general working costs, coupled with lack of demand in the South African market, suffered a sharp loss.

I am afraid prospects for the current year are not good. Our concessions are now almost worked out.

CANADA. Pitkethly Brothers, Ltd. The overall results for the year were satisfactory.

Hope Lumber Co., Ltd. With the mill on a care-and-maintenance basis the loss was again very much reduced. Recently this subsidiary has absorbed the assets of Pitkethly Brothers, Ltd., with a view to reducing operational costs and to lightening the burden of our commitments.

Loders Lime Co., Ltd. The company had a successful year and continues to do well, although there is a recession in the building-trade generally in Canada, and this is being reflected in sales to date this year.

Alberta Ytong Manufacturing Co., Ltd. There has unfortunately been no improvement in regard to the fortunes of this company and there was again a substantial loss to be provided for in our accounts, although at a reduced figure as compared with last year.

As a preliminary to integrating the activities of this company with those of Loders Lime Co., Ltd., your company took steps to acquire a major stake in the equity of Alberta Ytong Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which was more in keeping with the finance which had been provided.

This integration is now accomplished, and the two concerns, whilst operating under the style of Loders Lime (Alberta), Ltd., continue to trade as separate divisions of the unified organization. Here again the objective is to reduce operating costs.

Dales Bros. Ltd. This company made a small profit after meeting a substantial depreciation charge on plant recently purchased.

Prospects for the current year are reasonably favourable.

Prospects

As Mr. Michie mentioned last year, the company is passing through a difficult period, and for the reasons he then mentioned, which are as prominent today as they were last year, it is extremely difficult to assess our long-term prospects in certain countries.

However, from the active steps the board have taken and are continuing to take to reduce costs and to cut out those establishments which have lost their profitable performance, I am hopeful that better times are now ahead of us.

Benguela Railway Company

THE BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY (Companhia do Caminho de Ferro de Benguela) reports receipts in Africa for 1959 at rather more than 450m. escudos, an increase over the previous year of 21.6m., due primarily to increased goods traffic. Working expenses at 274.9m. escudos were up by nearly 14m.

Debentures to a nominal value of 777.8m. escudos were redeemed, redemption of a further 20,242 debentures will be made from 1959 earnings, and after paying a 12½% dividend it is intended to utilize the remaining balance of profit plus a sum drawn from the general reserve to redeem a further 77,414 debentures, which carry 4% interest; but a new issue of 86,550 5% debentures to a nominal value of rather more than 69m. escudos is to be made.

The report contains a table showing traffics and working receipts and expenses during each of the past 20 years.

Transit traffic on minerals last year, chiefly copper from Northern Rhodesia, totalled 514,312 tons, which brought the railway 241m. escudos. Other transit traffic, largely to the Federation, totalled 105,640 tons.

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., hold 2,693,750 shares of the 3m. in issue. Apart from the Portuguese Government with 300,000 shares, no other holder has more than 500. The Earl of Selbourne, Sir Ulick Alexander, Captain Charles Waterhouse, Mr. M. T. W. Easby, and Mr. R. C. Hutchinson all hold that number.

Sena Sugar Estates

SINA SUGAR ESTATES, LTD., report that for 1959 the parent and subsidiary companies had a group trading profit of £1,446,387, an increase of almost £300,000. Taxation requires £389,387. After paying dividends totally 9% tax free, adding £264,715 to general reserve, and providing an additional £100,000 for depreciation, the carry-forward is £191,647 (£108,881).

The issued capital is 1450,000 in 6½% cumulative preference stock, and just over 13m. in ordinary stock units of 10s. Revenue reserves exceed £14m. Fixed assets appear at £2.8m. and current assets less current liabilities at £2,975,148. Outstanding debentures total £688,758.

The directors are Lieut. Colonel C. B. R. Hornum (chairman), Lieut. Colonel J. D. Hornum, Major N. H. Du-Boulay and Messrs. J. Backhouse, T. G. Harrison, and V. T. Dury. The secretary in London is Mr. F. B. H. Fox.

The board in Mozambique consists of Messrs. D. O. Arouca, H. W. Gussman, G. Horst, A. F. Sousa, and J. A. Williams.

British Electric Traction Company

THE BRITISH ELECTRIC TRACTION CO., LTD., which has large interests in road services in East Africa and the Federation, reports investment revenue for the year to March 31 at £4,396,178, compared with £3,224,557 last year. Taxation requires £1,630,000. The cumulative participating preference and preferred ordinary stockholders both receive 8%, and the deferred and A deferred ordinary stockholders 4%, together requiring £1,930,250 (£1,573,530). The balance forward is £652,768 (£148,204). Issued capital is just over £9.5m. and debentures outstanding total £1.6m. Capital reserves are £2.1m. and revenue reserves £5.8m. Fixed assets slightly exceed £13m. Investments appearing at a book value of £12.1m. have a present value of just over £37m. Current liabilities less current assets are £2,367,307. Mr. H. C. Drayton is chairman.

THE KATANGA PROVINCE of the new Congo Republic produces about 9% of the copper output of the world (not counting production behind the Iron Curtain, an unknown figure).

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with **TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.**

| | UNDERTAKINGS | CONSUMERS | UNITS CONSUMED |
|------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1922 | 2 | 1,904 | 1,500,000 |
| 1938 | 11 | 11,093 | 21,500,000 |
| 1956 | 26 | 68,838 | 300,000,000 |
| 1957 | 20 | 83,483 | 324,000,000 |
| 1958 | 20 | 90,404 | 355,881,000 |

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News Items in Brief

A Roman Catholic cathedral, costing £200,000, is to be built in Nairobi.

Government House in Harare is to become an hotel and Government guest house.

Sleeping sickness is more prevalent in the Kasulu district than anywhere else in Tanganyika.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations will shortly visit the Somali Republic and the Congo.

A 60-year-old African storekeeper, father of seven children, has won £30,000 in the Rhodesian sweepstake.

Kenya's £27m. development programme for the next three years has been approved by the Legislative Council.

£6,250 in East African currency notes was stolen in a registered parcel from Nairobi Post Office last week.

The new electoral regulations in Uganda will give the vote to about 95% of adult men and 80% of adult women.

The municipality of Blantyre-Limbe is to admit N. Transport Squadron of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

A five-ton motor truck which struck a lioness at night in the Fort Johnson district of Nyasaland killed it outright.

A C.D. & W. grant of £247,500 will pay for the bituminizing of 14 miles of the Chiche-Matope Road in Nyasaland.

Five members of the Malawi Youth League have been sentenced in Nyasaland to 10 months' hard labour each for acts of intimidation.

Dar es Salaam Municipal Council has asked the Government to make registration of births and deaths compulsory for all inhabitants of the town.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will make a gift in kind to Churchill College, Cambridge, as a mark of esteem for Sir Winston Churchill.

Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland have applied to be admitted as a group to associate membership of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa.

The Uganda Government is to present an engraved mace to Kampala Municipal Council in appreciation of the use of the town-hall by the Legislative Council.

The British Army's 150 years' association with Mauritius is to end, and the withdrawal of K.A.R. troops has started. They will be replaced by a local force.

The chairman, secretary and treasurer of a U.N.I.P. branch in Northern Rhodesia have each been sentenced to seven years' hard labour for conspiring to commit arson.

Two Africans have been charged in Nanyuki, Kenya, with offences concerning the administration of illegal oaths. Nine more are to be charged with taking an illegal oath.

Members of the Kenya Farmers' Association, now solely a European organization, are being asked by their board to allow farmers of other races to join—including co-operative societies.

African farmers in the Kenya Highlands have been warned by Mr. George Hampson, D.C., Laikipia, to ignore stories that independence for Kenya would mean splitting up European farms for presentation to Africans.

At last week's conference in Nairobi of the Kenya Federation of Labour, the general secretary, Mr. T. Mboya, said that trade unions and other organizations in East Africa were discussing a boycott of the handling of South African goods.

The Rhodesian Academy of Music is launching a world-wide appeal for funds for the development of African music.

The Uganda African Civil Servants' Association wants the Colonial Secretary to receive a delegation to discuss a cost-of-living allowance and expedited Africanization.

A member of the Somaliland Legislature, Mr. Musa Rabileh, has been disqualified by the High Court because he was under 28 years of age when he stood as a candidate and was a salaried civil servant when nominated. The only other candidate, Sheikh Abubakar Sheikh Omar, has been declared elected.

Tanganyika's first African town clerk is Mr. Ephraim A. Andere, who was born in Kenya, educated at the Alliance High School, Kikuuyu, and Makerere College, Uganda, and spent 1955-56 at the South Devon Technical College, Torquay. He takes the place of Mr. D. T. Ferris, who has left East Africa for Australia.

The Sudan has expressed a British protest over the deaths in a border incident of two members of the Murrugli Irrigation scheme of some 2000 acres of irrigated land, to be settled by about 5000 farmers and their families. A 10% annual increase in the total agricultural output is expected to come from the irrigation.

The World Bank has made a loan equivalent to 15m. dollars to the Sudan to help finance completion of the Murrugli Irrigation scheme of some 2000 acres of irrigated land, to be settled by about 5000 farmers and their families. A 10% annual increase in the total agricultural output is expected to come from the irrigation.

Tanganyika Africans Take to Mining £100 A Month from Mica

ABOUT 1,500 AFRICANS are engaged, many on a part-time basis, in mica mining in the Uluguru Mountains, near Morogoro, Tanganyika, the Government of which is encouraging African prospecting, especially as a full-time occupation. Some of these Africans have been earning about £100 a month—in a country in which the average earnings of Africans in industry are under 100s. monthly.

Though mica is produced in many countries, the best grades are found in Tanganyika and India. Large-size Tanganyika mica of good quality realizes about £23 per lb.

In the Pare Mountains in the Pare Province, an African, Mr. Kaiser Mbeeta, is working a copper deposit.

Africans (and others) are still panning for gold in the streams of the Chunya area of the Southern Highlands.

The Government of Tanganyika is arranging short mining and prospecting courses for Africans. Most who attended the first course were already engaged in mining, but several were farmers, one was a teacher, one a politician, and one was officially described as "a man of property".

The course was conducted by Mr. Horridge, of the Department of Mines, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, assisted by Mr. G. S. Carter, who has had mining experience in all three East African territories.

Standard Bank of South Africa

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., reports profits for the year to March 31 after providing for taxation and contingencies at £1,180,968 (£1,080,864). After writing £50,000 off bank premises and increasing the reserve fund by £160,000, and paying dividends totalling 14% (requiring £869,725), the balance forward is £567,878.

The issued capital is £11m. in shares of £1. The reserve fund stands at £10.6m., and current deposits and other accounts at £345.5m. Current assets total £46.8m., investments £67.2m., trade and other bills £28.9m., advances to customers £180m., bank premises £10.9m., and investments in subsidiary companies and trade investments £1.8m.

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

There is a Rhodesian board consisting of Sir Robert Hudson (chairman), Lord Acton, Viscount Malvern, Sir Charles Cumings, Sir Henry Telfer Low, and Messrs. R. C. Bucquet, E. R. Campbell, A. E. P. Robinson, and L. Tucker.

The East African board is composed of Sir F. Cavendish-Bentinck, Sir Donald MacGillivray, and Messrs. A. A. Lawrie and J. L. Riddoch.

Nyasaland Railways Report

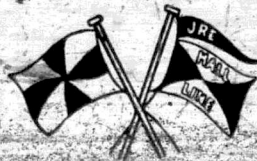
NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD., report that in the year 1959 gross receipts less working expenses were £122,149, making with the balance brought in and interest and dividends £426,917. Taxation required £46,271, the reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets was increased by £45,000, a dividend of 6% on the ordinary and A Ordinary shares took £55,127, and after meeting debenture interest, interest on a £450,000 loan from the Nyasaland Government, etc., the balance forward is £50,719 (£69,533).

Debentures total £4,885,114. Issued capital stands at £472,459. Revenue reserves amount to £901,345 and provisions for repairs and renewal of fixed assets £1,383,791. Fixed assets appear at £5,415,489, investments in the Central Africa Railway Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, £1,824,150, investment in Trans-Zambia Railways Co., Ltd., £399,000, and current assets less current liabilities £192,435.

The directors are Mr. W. M. Codrington (chairman) and managing director, Lieut. Colonel J. D. Hornung, and Messrs. F. J. Brown, V. L. Gurr, F. A. Pope, and A. E. P. Robinson. Mr. H. W. Stevens is the general manager in Nyasaland and Mr. F. A. Short is the secretary in London.

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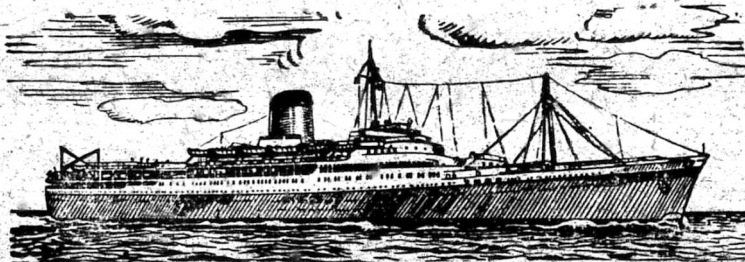
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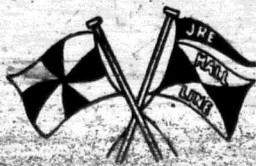


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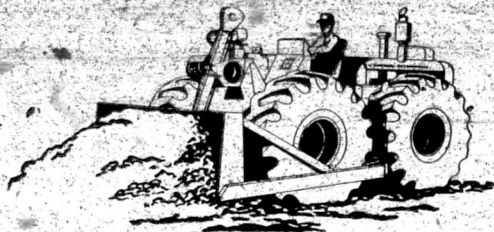
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1960

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NOT A WORD OF CONTRITION for their crime in plunging the Congo into chaos has yet been uttered by any politician anywhere, and none of them is likely to do public penance for his share in this catastrophe, for their common concern will be to avoid alerting the people to the realization that the tragedy which is now front-page news in every daily paper was the foreseeable, foreseen, and inevitable result of the folly of the men in Europe and America who have for years encouraged the crazy notion that the noisy demagogy of a tiny minority of avaricious political careerists in almost any African territory justified the surrender into their eager but incompetent, inexperienced, and untrustworthy hands of the fate of millions of other folk, the overwhelming proportion of them black, who are thereby cheated of the protection, benefits, and hopes which were conferred by the civilized administration of the Colonial Powers. The silly and semi-seditious slogan that self-government is preferable to good government has been chanted for decades by choirs of political rhapsodists in the United Kingdom and the United States, and, rejecting the evidence that has accumulated with staggering swiftness, public opinion in Britain has refused to face the obvious fact that powerful cliques of fanatical propagandists and manipulators in public, official, and financial circles in the United States have exerted relentless pressure upon political leaders in Britain, France, Holland, and Belgium (but not successfully in Portugal).

Chaos in The Congo.

The purpose was to weaken their will to fulfil their obligations as trustees for the ordered progress of hundreds of millions of

people in Asia and Africa who owed everything to those countries and looked to them for guidance, support, and defence, including that against internal dictatorship consequential upon the premature surrender of authority. The ignorant but stubbornly opinionated theorists and the unscrupulous plotters have had their way in one country after another, for while the collapse of administration and the disappearance of normal standards whetted their appetites for other victims, somnolent citizens in the metropolitan States were not sufficiently disturbed to insist on the abandonment of the spirit and policy of defeatism. Political corrosion has within fifteen years wrought irreparable damage to empires which, contrary to all the calculations of the enemy (and in this respect the United States was very much an enemy), two world wars could not destroy. Had there been courage, competence, and confidence in the civilizing mission which was the justification for their colonial endeavours, the Powers of Western Europe, and particularly Britain and France, could have built anew on the loyalty of which millions of Africans had given praiseworthy proof. Those in East and Central Africa (to narrow the issue to the territories to which this journal is devoted) could not have rendered better service; and a modicum of forethought, energy, and conviction could and should have provided the leadership and insight for which the mass of the people craved. Instead, they have been sacrificed to pernicious propaganda which was for years a distinguishing characteristic of international Socialism; incredibly but undeniably, it is now also the hallmark of the Macmillan Government, which has no sense of service in Africa but an ardent anxiety to shed British responsibilities by off-loading them

Faithlessness to Faithful Africans.

The purpose was to weaken their will to fulfil their obligations as trustees for the ordered progress of hundreds of millions of

on Africans, even when it is clear that those aspirants for power cannot be expected to use it fairly, faithfully, or efficiently.

Nothing can excuse the crazy and craven irresponsibility of the Belgian politicians, Socialists and non-Socialists alike, who have thrust the Congo into anarchy, but if must in elementary fairness be

Great Britain's Ignoble Example.

admitted that the worst possible examples have been given by a British Government which has accepted defeatism in Africa as its policy and treats the Bandas, Kaundas, and Mboyas as men to whom authority may be legitimately transferred. Yet they are the misleaders, not the leaders, of their people, representative only of themselves, their strong-arm gangs, the victims of their intimidation, and others who conform simply because they have not been provided with the protection to which they were entitled and which for over half a century was synonymous with British rule. Britain's own dereliction of her plain duty in Africa is undoubtedly one of the major causes of this tragic abdication by Belgian politicians, who argued to themselves that if Britain had decided to scuttle, their small country would be well advised to act even more swiftly. That verdict was preposterous, but it was a direct consequence of the disreputable and humiliating example set by the United Kingdom politicians.

As Ministers in Britain have been warned by administrators, businessmen, and others of the folly of rushing political neophytes (known to be divided by tribal hatreds and personal antipathies) towards a wholly illusory "freedom", so Ministers in Belgium were cautioned against their foolhardiness in thinking that they could create overnight a coherent sovereign State from some two hundred tribes speaking forty languages and occupying an area as large as Western Europe, but with no Africans capable of doing work beyond that of a mechanic, a clerk, or a non-commissioned officer in the army or the police. Yet when a make-believe republic was declared to exist on such factitious foundations, more than three score nations, Britain among them, immediately recognized its authority—an authority which began to dissolve even while the international missions were still in the capital. While Congolese politicians in Leopoldville jockeyed and jostled for power, and eventually concurred in a shamable compromise which was called a Government, ten other so-called Governments came into existence in

the six provinces. As if to make sure that the Katanga Province, which produces two-thirds of the revenue of the whole Congo, would declare its independence, that province was offered only one portfolio of twenty-three in the Central Government. Mr. Tshombe has quite naturally rejected so unfair and unrealistic an arrangement, and though it is far too early to judge his future in a country in which every man's life is held cheaply, he does at least recognize the essentiality of European help, of European enterprise, of friendly relations with the Federation, of economic concord with Belgium, and of the urgent need to meet force with force.

Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod—the authors of Macblundellism in Kenya, which could also lose the cement of European service and enterprise—should ponder the plight of the Congo. It has as its

Withering Wind.

African who not long ago was a postal clerk; as its commander-in-chief (with the rank of general) an ex-sergeant-major; as its chief of staff another of the same rank (now a colonel); and as president of its central bank a student still taking a course in economics! It would be Gilbertian if it were not so grave. The Force Publique has disintegrated, and so evidently has the civil service. All is confusion and chaos. Could anything better suit the Belgian, French, Italian, and Greek Communists (but seemingly few if any Russians) who are known to have entered the Congo in recent months? Some are reported to have been so contemptuous of those who were supposed to be exercising authority that they openly proclaimed their faith, apparently calculating that that course might save their skins when the convulsions occurred and that they would meantime go scatheless. That they are busily at their mischief at this moment is certain. The political poltroons who have thus opened Africa to Communist activity would in more robust days have been impeached for their faithlessness. The present fashion is to dismiss it as due to the "wind of change"; and in this country a complacent, conformist Conservative Party conspires to get that excuse accepted. This withering wind is man-made, not a natural visitation.

"Western parliamentary democracy as it has developed through the centuries in Great Britain may not continue wholly unchanged in these new lands; but our work in establishing here the fundamental beliefs and institutions of our way of life will not have been wasted if the people of this country can continue to count on the rule of law and justice as we know it."—Sir Patrick Kenyan, Governor of Kenya.

Notes By The Way

Faith Destroyed by Politicians

AN INSURANCE COMPANY which not long ago had active plans for the development of its operations in East, Central, and South Africa has to my knowledge recently sold all the African stocks and shares in its portfolio. Before the Lancaster House Conference on Kenya—which marks the watershed of rapidly declining confidence in the colonial policy of the present Government—the company had high hopes of holdings which it has since liquidated at the far lower market prices now ruling. This is the first case of which I have heard of a City board deciding to get rid of every African investment as a matter of policy, however promising some of the shares may have seemed; but I know of other cases in which the inadvisability of adding to African commitments in any circumstances is under discussion. While Ministers prate of their faith in a future which is jeopardized by their recklessness, wiser men of affairs take such precautions as are still possible.

Brockway Bunkum

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, the Socialist M.P. whose simple-mindedness about Kenyatta and Mau Mau is the subject of some caustic comments in the Corfield Report, has written in the left-wing weekly *Tribune*: "America has its Southern States; in British territories, the Rhodesias particularly, Africans are regarded as outside the pale of white civilization". That is a noteworthy distortion even for a man whose word pictures of Africa are almost always caricatures, some of them scarcely recognizable. It is a statement worth nothing—except as an example of the irresponsibility of the person to whom so many Socialist leaders are content to entrust the conduct of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, an organization which scores of Labour M.Ps. support, as do trade unions representing some millions of decent people who have no idea of what is being said and done in their name.

Mr. Chona's Allegations

MR. MAINZA CHONA, vice-president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, issued in Nigeria a few days ago a statement to the Press which is given on another page as an example of the nonsense so often uttered by African politicians. Since he is a barrister he might be expected to have some concern for accuracy, but, as will be seen, he was not inhibited by that consideration. He began with the assertion that whereas the attitude of H.M. Government to West Africans is one of friendliness, to the peoples of East and Central Africa it is one of "stern and hostile paternalism". Paternalism can be stern, for it sometimes involves the obligation to correct, but "hostile paternalism" is self-contradictory. Then follows the charge that Britain threatens East and Central Africa with a big stick. As Mr. Chona well knows, there could not have been a rebellion in Kikuyuland on anything like the scale of Mau Mau, or widespread violence in his own country and Nyasaland if the local Governments had dealt firmly, let alone harshly, with insipient disorder. He calls Africans who co-operate with the authorities in the Federation "infamous puppet stooges" of Europeans, and proceeds to the falsehood that U.N.I.P. has been proscribed on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia because it is growing too strong and too popular. It has been proscribed for organizing intimidation and violence, and for no other reason.

Good Publicity

REPETITION, an essential factor in successful advertising, is well practised in at least one coffee shop in London which specializes in the Kenya product. When asked for a cup of coffee, the waitress answers: "Certainly, a cup of Kenya coffee." She walks to the counter and says in a voice which all present can hear: "One cup of Kenya coffee." The other day I heard that double repetition at least ten times in ten minutes. It cannot but influence regular customers, many of whom will buy "Kenya coffee" for use at home, instead of asking merely for coffee without prescribing the origin.

Malign Models

MY REFERENCE to "Africans whose model is Hitler" has brought from a reader in Tanganyika a letter containing this passage: "There are at least five ways in which the Tanganyika African National Union has followed the example provided either by Hitler or Mussolini. T.A.N.U. followers raise the right arm in salute; so did the National Socialists in Germany and Italy. The T.A.N.U. greeting, *Uhuru*, is the local parallel of *Heil Hitler*. The coloured shirt uniform is similar; green in the case of T.A.N.U. and black with the Fascists. To spread racial hatred has been a common technique; in Tanganyika it was practically unknown until it was deliberately fostered by the African nationalists. Intimidation of those who do not support the policy has been widely practised by T.A.N.U., as by Hitler and Mussolini and their parties."

Which Sex?

LONG AGO this journal drew attention to the absurdity of the inclusion in the immigration form in use in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland of the request to a new arrival to state the sex of his wife. That so stupid a question should ever have found its way into print is astonishing. Even worse is the fact that, after it had been publicly criticized, it should be allowed to remain. Yet apparently it does: Mr. Robert Manning, the only American journalist who covered Mr. Macmillan's recent visits to West, Central and South Africa, has said in an interesting summary of his impressions that "the Central African Federation is the only country that solemnly asks a man to state the sex of his wife". Will that piece of imbecility now be removed from the form?

All Over the Place

MR. J. LOMAS, who has been living for some time in Lostwithiel, Cornwall, and who is about to take up permanent residence in Australia, will be remembered by many East Africans. Some 25 years ago, when he was exporting pyrethrum to the United States from Northern Japan, he was asked to make a detailed report on the industry; only after he had written his memorandum did he learn that it was for the Kenya Farmers' Association, whose then general manager, Colonel G. C. Griffiths, promptly invited him to become his personal assistant in Nakuru. Later Mr. Lomas managed the Eldoret and Nairobi flour mills of Unga, Ltd., a K.F.A. subsidiary, which he left for six years' war service in Rhodesia, the Sudan, the Middle and Far East, India, Burma, and finally the United Kingdom. On demobilization he returned to Unga, Ltd., from which he resigned in order to join the Holland Colombo Trading Society, Ltd., in Mombasa. After other business appointments in Korea, Japan, and Malaya, he returned to Kenya to manage the re-organized Nairobi Glassworks Company.

Katanga Declared an Independent Republic

Congo Now Left with Only One-Third of its National European Population

THE KATANGA PROVINCE, which produces almost two-thirds of the public revenues of the entire Congo, was proclaimed independent on Monday night by Mr. Moïse Tshombe, the provincial Prime Minister.

As the announcement was made the Prime Minister of the new Congo Republic, Mr. Lumumba, was on his way to Elisabethville by air. Mr. Tshombe said that he would not be received, but that when his aircraft landed he would be ordered to leave immediately.

Some hours earlier General Lumumba, a Congolese ex-sergeant-major who had been appointed army commander a few days previously, arrived in a plane which also carried a number of African M.P.s. Told at the airport they would be arrested if it did not take off at once, they had to depart without delivering the messages brought from Mr. Lumumba—who by that time was in open conflict with his own Foreign Minister, Mr. Bomboko. He had repeatedly stated that, in accordance with the treaty of friendship with Belgium, he had asked for intervention by Belgian troops to protect European lives. The Prime Minister, however, sharply criticized that intervention and denied that it was at the Government's invitation.

Central Government's Lack of Authority

Its authority appeared to have vanished even in Leopoldville, the capital, where, according to the correspondent of *The Times*, "the few Ministers who are trying to control the situation appear to represent no more than themselves; strikes are spreading, with everyone wanting higher salaries and the total Africanization of the administration".

The one leader to whom almost all Press dispatches paid tribute was Mr. Bomboko, the Foreign Minister, who was described as exhausted after almost a week without sleep, a week in which he had been ceaselessly active in protecting Africans and Europeans alike.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, flew back to New York from Geneva on Monday to deal with an appeal from Mr. Lumumba for United Nations intervention. His first act was to ask representatives of nine independent African States—Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic—to meet him on Tuesday "to discuss assistance in the form of administrative and military personnel".

In the House of Commons on Monday the Prime Minister claimed close agreement with the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but a statement by Sir Roy Welensky on the same day scarcely corroborated that affirmation.

Last week's issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recorded what was known of occurrences in the Congo up to the afternoon of Tuesday, July 5.

During that day inter-tribal clashes occurred in the Kasai, allegedly because Mr. Patrice Lumumba, who had recently become Prime Minister of the Congo, sought to arrest the leaders of a "rebel" provincial government, set up in Luluabourg, capital of Kasai, by Mr. Y. M. A. Kalonji, the Baluba leader. A number of Baluba and Lulua lost their lives, many more were injured, and hundreds of huts and houses were burnt. A curfew was declared after the Baluba Party had telegraphed to the Central Government in Leopoldville that there would be widespread blood-letting if the rebels were not crushed.

In Coquilhatville, capital of the Namur Province, at least 10 Africans were killed, one being a woman.

Addressing newspaper correspondents in Leopoldville, Mr. Lumumba declared: "We shall accept no foreign aid which brings with it imperialist schemes in disguise. We want to create a new civilization in the Congo, taking with us the best that we have already got." He added later: "The Belgians gave us hospitals, universities, schools. The only reproach I make is that they systematically neglected political education".

Next day, Wednesday, the Belgian-officered Force Publique, the national army of the new republic, mutinied in several areas, including Leopoldville, Madimba, 46 miles to the south, Thysville, and Kalina. The men demanded higher pay (allegedly a minimum of \$1 daily), dismissal of all European officers, and immediate promotion of Congolese.

Non-commissioned officers and privates arrested their officers, manhandling and clubbing some of them, raped a number of their wives (especially in Thysville), and roamed through the towns attacking Europeans, searching persons and buildings for arms, and shouting that they wanted white women.

An attempt to force their way into the Parliament building was called off after the Foreign Minister, Mr. Justin Bomboko, left a Cabinet meeting to announce that the army commander, Lieut-General Emile Janssens, and his staff would be removed immediately.

Almost simultaneously the local radio broadcast an appeal for calm and order from Mr. Lumumba, who announced that all Congolese non-commissioned officers up to the rank of sergeant-major had been promoted by one rank. The Prime Minister declared that "at the base of this agitation are European officers and non-commissioned officers".

He promised that all Congolese under arrest would be released; that all key posts in the army, police, and administration would go to Congolese, and that there would be sweeping reforms.

Admitted to United Nations

That day the Security Council unanimously endorsed the application of the Congo Republic for admission to the United Nations.

The South African Government announced that it had recalled its consul-general from Leopoldville and consul from Elisabethville.

On Thursday, July 7, the Congolese Ministry for National Defence stated that the United Nations would be asked to send foreigners as advisers in place of Belgians.

That night Belgian refugees from Thysville reached the capital. A Belgian woman in the party said that she had been raped by African soldiers who forced their way into her house. She said: "They came in brandishing rifles; looking for white officers and women. Another woman and I were raped. I know that the wife of a Belgian official at Inkisi was treated in the same fashion".

A Belgian teacher, Mr. Charles Declercq, told reporters that African askari at Inkisi, near Thysville, had handcuffed their officers and raped several European women. He himself had been knocked about.

Later about 200 mutineers arrived from the direction of Thysville. "Two African soldiers came in with rifles and searched the house of a friend with whom I then was. Then more soldiers entered and went into the bedroom where my friend's wife was. They went in one after the other. The woman has four children." Asked if the same thing had happened to other Belgian houses, he replied: "I am sure it happened to six other Belgian women and to Portuguese too".

At Leopoldville there was a dock strike, minor Belgian officials in the transport administration were seized and beaten, and the evening it was officially announced that the police and the army were in a state of emergency. Another mutiny, which had been reported, ended in an unsuccessful attempt on the life of the Prime Minister.

Hundreds of refugees were reported to have crossed the land frontier into Uganda, and it was said in Lusaka that about 2,000, mostly women and children, had entered Northern Rhodesia in the last few days, a few being accompanied by African servants.

The Dutch Consul-General in Leopoldville was authorized by his Government to give help in repatriating Dutch subjects, of whom there were about 1,500 in the Congo, about one-fifth in Leopoldville.

Such were the conditions when Mr. Lumumba appealed for the investment of private capital. He said: "We shall ensure that Europeans are not subject to expropriations and that there will be no nationalization of industries in a country which depends on copper, tin, and diamond mining for the bulk of its wealth. But Europeans must ensure that everybody gets a reasonable wage."

Throughout Monday there were reports of conflict in many places and of Europeans streaming out of the country. The Belgian Prime Minister stated that in the 11 days since the proclamation of independence more than 5,000 Europeans had reached Brazzaville, 3,500 Angola, 3,000 Northern Rhodesia, 2,000 Ruanda-Urundi, that some hundreds had crossed into Uganda and that more than 1,000 had flown to Belgium. His estimate was that at least 15,000 had fled the country and that many more would leave as soon as possible.

It was thought that not fewer than 30,000 had left between January and June, and that about the same number quitted the country last year. As the peak European population figure was 120,000, probably only about one-third now remain. Even that proportion will be quickly reduced.

Fighting between mineuters and Europeans occurred in at least three places in the Katanga, including the uranium centre of Shinkolobwe. No Europeans remained in Jadotville, which was looted. In the north of the province 60 American mis-

sionaries and their families were surrounded but not molested. Mr. Tshombe appointed a Belgian, Major Weber, to take charge of all armed forces and police, "with power to act in my name", with an African major as his chief assistant. After unsuccessfully repeating a request for Rhodesian troops, Mr. Tshombe inquired if 5,000 police could be sent from the Federation.

Ten Europeans were reported killed in action, three of them in Luluabourg, 10 were wounded, and eight missing. In Matadi the Portuguese Consulate was burnt down and Belgian troops went in action to enable a shipload of refugees to sail for Antwerp.

In the Belgian Parliament the Prime Minister appealed to Belgian officials and civilians in responsible positions to stay and co-operate with the Congolese authorities in the maintenance of the administrative and economic structure of the country.

In the evening saying that Mr. Lumumba was using a system of terror which threatened to bring the Congo to a Communist-inspired dictatorship, and that the elections had been falsified in some provinces, Mr. Tshombe proclaimed Katanga an independent republic, with himself as President. He declared a state of emergency, imposed a curfew from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m., and expressed the hope of an economic union with Belgium.

Just previously the Union Mipiere had announced that all its mines were at a standstill because the European employees were conveying their families to Rhodesia. One report said that a number of the European staff had been killed.

In Leopoldville, despite an announcement of an increase of 30% in all minimum wages, thousands of Africans struck work.

Fourteen members of the Lumumba party went to the airport and asked for passages to Moscow, "because we have been promised training courses".

(Continued on facing page)

British Reply to Katanga Request for Troops

Full Text of Prime Minister's Statement in Commons

THE PRIME MINISTER made a long statement in the House of Commons on Monday on the Congo situation. He said:—

"There are no reports whatever of injury to British subjects or indeed to any Commonwealth citizens: Communications have naturally been difficult, but the Foreign Office have been able to maintain contact with our Ambassador in Leopoldville and our consul in Elisabethville.

"In Leopoldville most wives and children of British subjects had crossed out of the Congo to Brazzaville by July 8. Since then the situation in Leopoldville has improved. All British subjects from Elisabethville have now left, and it is believed most of those elsewhere in Katanga Province who wish to leave have made their way into Northern Rhodesia. All British subjects at Albertville have been evacuated across Lake Tanganyika except for two who are expected to cross today.

Katanga Request for Troops or Police

"A request for military assistance was made yesterday by Mr. Tshombe, the Prime Minister of the Provincial Government of Katanga, to our consul at Elisabethville.

"Mr. Tshombe has been informed that, in the circumstances of the case, it would not be possible for troops to be sent in at the request of an authority other than the lawfully constituted Central Government. Sir Roy Welensky has made a statement which follows the same lines.

"Mr. Tshombe has today asked for police assistance for the Provincial Government of Katanga. We have replied that we fully realize the importance of maintaining law and order and are carefully watching the situation from the point of view of the safety of British subjects and property. We are communicating with the Central Government of the Congo on this subject and will consider the situation in all its aspects in the light of the views of both Governments.

"All these matters are naturally the subject of the

closest consultation between H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and the Federal Government. We have also been in close touch with the Belgian Government."

MR. GATESKELL: "The refusal of the Government to send troops into the Katanga will meet with the general assent of this House. Does this refusal on the part of the Government also apply to troops of the Central African Federation; or do these come under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister of the Federation? Can the Prime Minister say something about the refugees from the Congo in British territories?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "The Governor of Northern Rhodesia reported yesterday that between 1,500 and 2,000 European refugees had come over from the Congo, mostly into the Copperbelt, but some into Luabula Province. Arrangements for their care are being made by the Administration in concert with the municipalities, the mining companies, and local voluntary organizations. The Federal Government has dispatched an official committee to the Copperbelt to co-ordinate arrangements.

"The Governor of Tanganyika was yesterday expecting 500 refugees to be evacuated from Albertville to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, where arrangements for their reception and transfer to Dar es Salaam were being prepared.

"More than 600 refugees had crossed into Uganda from the Kivu Province of the Congo and many more are expected. Reception arrangements are being concerted with the local Belgian consul.

Where Lies the Responsibility?

"Regarding the question of assistance asked for from us, and the way in which it was asked, I would not like to add to what I have said. We shall await the reply we shall receive from the Government of the Congo. It may be a little delayed because, as can well be imagined, communications are not very easy.

"With regard to relations between the Federation and ourselves, we are working together in the closest consultation with Sir Roy Welensky, and we are fully agreed on the line which is proper to take.

MR. GATESKELL: "Who is responsible when it comes to a request for the intervention of Federal troops in the Congo?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "H.M. Government are responsible for the foreign affairs of the Federation; but for a large number

of years the Federation has been represented in other countries, and we can only work this system by the closest co-operation and consultation, which indeed we do. Some of the troops are under the control of the Federal Government, so that this is another complication, but I do not think in practice this is very difficult; we work together, as we always have done and will do."

MR. PAUL WILLIAMS (Sunderland, South, C.): "Are there not in this tragic incident certain lessons to be learnt by Britain throughout her responsibilities in Africa? Will the Prime Minister give an assurance that law and order continue to break down, and danger spread throughout the Congo, and especially Katanga, that the Government and the Federal Government would be willing to take action and restore law and order?" (Opposition cries of "Oh.")

MR. MACMILLAN: "We must all interpret it according to our thoughts. Perhaps the lesson is that, while it may be dangerous to go too fast, it is equally dangerous to go too slow. It may lead us to make that kind of moderate and reasonable approach for which we have all been working for so long."

"We must recognize that the whole position is one of great delicacy. We all hope that the Central Government of the Congo will succeed in establishing peace."

"We recognize the prime interest and duty of the Belgian Government, under its own arrangements with the Central Government of the Congo, to be of assistance; which it has been. I understand that the Belgian Prime Minister has just made a statement. I have only seen a summary of it, but it seems to be both wise and generous."

Leave Things to Develop

"I would have thought that it would be best to leave things to develop for a little, recognizing our interests, but anxious that any action we might take would be of help in the creation of law and order and peace, and the more hopeful developments which may lay behind even these tragic and difficult incidents."

MR. GAITSKELL: "While most of us naturally regret the circumstances which have developed in the Congo, are they not ascribed largely to the fact that steps were not taken earlier to bring the peoples of the Congo towards self-government and so provide the necessary structure of administration which is so helpful when it comes to transfer to independence?" (Opposition cheers and Ministerial interruptions.)

VISCOUNT HINGHINGBROOKE (South Dorset, C.): "You can never leave things alone for five minutes."

MR. GAITSKELL: "Can we take it that no troops from the Federation will be sent into the Congo without the consent and agreement of H.M. Government? Can we take it that this will not be done except for the protection of British subjects or in agreement with the Government of the Congo?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "My statement is rather carefully drawn and I hope the hon. gentleman will study it. He has added two provisos of his own; I do not know how carefully he had thought them out. It would be better to leave it there for today and see how things develop in the next day or so."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON (Chigwell, C.): "Unlike the Leader of the Opposition, most of us do not want to recriminate about the past but are full of sympathy for the people of many races who are suffering." (Ministerial cheers.)

MR. MACMILLAN: "I agree, and I was trying to appeal to the House, having made a statement of the position, to avoid *abiter dicto* so far as possible and to do anything we can to help."

MR. DONNELLY (Pembroke, Lab.): "In view of the dangerous consequences which may flow and which could affect other parts of Africa for which the British Government have responsibility, could the Prime Minister give an assurance that he is now urgently considering the defence requirements of any situation?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "Yes."

MR. SHINWELL (Easington, Lab.): "Although there is a natural and proper reluctance to send troops into the affected area, would we be assured that the Prime Minister has extended to the Belgian Government his assurance that, for all refugees, every assistance will be rendered?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "The House may be assured that the British people, officially and unofficially, will rally as always to help those in trouble and distress."

MR. CALLAGHAN (Cardiff, South-East, Lab.): "Is it not the case that Federal troops can be deployed in the Congo only provided they go through the British Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia, and therefore is not the Prime Minister able to give an assurance that the Federal troops will be deployed from Northern Rhodesia, where the responsibility with the African population rests with the British Government?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "I am sure that the Prime Minister can give an assurance that the Government of the Federation are completely identical." (Ministerial cheers.)

In Salisbury, however, the Federal Prime Minister said that the Federal Government would use its forces in any rôle which best served the interests of the Federation.

He did not understand reports that H.M. Government had decided against sending Federal troops into the Katanga, for the United Kingdom Government was in no way concerned with what the Federal Government might do with its troops.

The Federal Government did not recognize Mr. Tshombe as head of an independent State, and it had to be recognized that outside intervention would open the way for intervention by others also.

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Edgar Whitehead, gave a similar explanation for a request for police from that Colony. He said that he would take personal charge of its arrangements for the reception of refugees from the Congo. The Federal and Rhodesian Governments were preparing to care for 10,000 refugees or more.

Developments in the Congo

A Belgian telephone operator in Elisabethville told a caller in Rhodesia on Sunday night that the white population of that town had dropped during the week from about 12,000 to 1,000.

During Saturday and Sunday about 2,000 Belgians were reported to have reached the Copperbelt towns, and there were another 1,000 at Solwsi, and many more at Mwinilunga.

The Portuguese News Agency announced from Luanda that about 3,500 refugees, most of them women and children, had reached Angola.

In Salisbury it was learnt that the Union Minière official who had been killed was M. Swartenbroeckx. He and the Italian vice-consul had been dragged from their car at a level-crossing and killed in the presence of the vice-consul's wife.

Rioting by troops of the 12th Infantry Battalion of the Force Publique began in Elisabethville at about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, when some 2,000 Europeans gathered at a theological college. Belgian paratroopers and infantry from the Kamina base landed at Elisabethville airport at daybreak and restored order within a few hours.

Aircraft of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, B.O.A.C., East African Airways, Central African Airways, and a number of charter companies stood ready at many airfields in East and Central Africa to engage in rescue operations is summoned.

Five small privately-owned planes left Nairobi on Sunday morning to try to bring back people who had escaped from the Congo. In the afternoon a single-engined aircraft owned by the Missionary Aviation Fellowship reached Nairobi with a Belgian and his wife, who said that Usumbura was crammed with refugees, nearly all of whom told tales of violence and rape.

From Brazzaville it was reported that among the arrivals was Mr. W. G. Beaton, of Kenya.

One aircraft reaching Brussels from Leopoldville had 180 passengers, most of them children.

Some 600 British-missionaries from stations in the Leopoldville were stated to have gathered in the capital. Missionaries of all denominations in the whole country number about 10,000.

In Brussels there were angry demonstrations against the Belgian Government by a crowd estimated at 20,000. Banners demanded immediate intervention in the Congo. One said, "Mme. Eyskens to Thysville", and another "We trusted you. Now look."

M. Maurice van Hemebrück, the former Minister for the Congo, whose plan for independence within four years caused his resignation, said that the Europeans in the Congo were partly to blame, for "when I put my plan with enthusiasm, the Africans received it, but I was pelted with tomatoes by whites who thought I was going too fast. When the blacks learned of that hostility they lost confidence. The attitude of many whites in the Congo who treated blacks in a humiliating fashion and in a way insulting to human dignity was also to blame."

On Tuesday, Mr. Tshombe said that international opinion had wrongly interpreted the decision to declare Katanga independent. The first preoccupation of the provincial government was to restore order and peace. As for the political future of Katanga, the government and the provincial assembly were examining the situation.

It was reported by the Congo Republic (estimated 100,000) that the President had restored order and peace in the Congo. The President had ordered the withdrawal of all American troops, even as part of a U.N. force.

Kenya Acts On New Mau Mau Threat

Big Police Round-up of Suspect

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT last week took decisive action to meet the threat of a new Mau Mau-type emergency. More than 500 police in the Central and Rift Valley provinces began to round up oath administrators and other Africans considered a danger to law and order. It was expected that about 100 people would be arrested, including some women. The Governor issued orders restricting these people indefinitely to Lamu District, an isolated area on the coast. There they will receive a monthly allowance each of £6. They may be joined later by their families.

Sir Patrick Renison, who acted under the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance, which has been in force since the ending of the emergency on January 1960, said that the measures were to prevent the spread of infection through the mass of the Kikuyu people. Oath-taking was confined to the Kikuyu, except for a few incidents among the related Meru tribes.

On Monday the police announced that the operation had ended with a total of 60 under arrest. Only one of the suspects was to be prosecuted straight away.

The Government's action has been supported by African Ministers, who have denounced oath-taking but emphasized that the people concerned are a small and unimportant number. Mr. Ngala said that all Africans knew that subversive action had caused disorder and misery in the Colony and that African leaders and political organizations would assist in ending Mau Mau practices.

Emergency Psychology

The Kenya African National Union, whilst condemning acts of violence, intimidation and oath-taking, was strongly critical if the Government's new security measures. While vigilance must be exercised to ensure there was no recurrence of the acts which led to Mau Mau, Kenya, including the Government, must be rehabilitated from the psychology of the days of the emergency and must return to normal attitudes. Panic and over-sensitivity, or lack of a realistic assessment of the political situation, would lead to confusion, fear, and suspicion. The Government must therefore be sure that it understood the political climate in which it was working, and work with it rather than against it.

"It is too easy to reaffirm the Lancaster House spirit, but it would be unrealistic to think that Africans today accept the pace of constitutional change envisaged at Lancaster House". The statement added that the union was deeply disturbed at and completely opposed to the decision to detain people at Lamu without trial.

Mr. W. F. Coultis, Chief Secretary, said that 17 oath-taking ceremonies were known to have taken place since May 1 and that so far 58 people had been convicted of such offences. The Government hoped its action would lift the fear of intimidation from the people, who might then give the police information to enable offenders to be charged. He did not consider that the ending of the emergency was "a gamble that had not paid off" or that the rehabilitation system had been a failure.

Governor's Statement

The Governor made the following statement last Friday:—"Increasing uneasiness has been felt over the growing incidence of subversive activities reminiscent of Mau Mau, and African leaders have joined with the Government in deploring this development and urging their people to help to stamp it out. The revival of such activities runs counter to the main stream of African political aspirations and constructive organization, and is widely condemned by African leaders, who recognize the new situation in which the objective of independence is generally accepted and argument only remains on how it can be most effectively and securely reached."

"Constitutional advance must take place in conditions of personal security and freedom from fear. These conditions are being threatened by certain Kikuyu in the Central and Rift Valley provinces and in Nairobi. Restriction orders have therefore been issued under Preservation of Public Security Ordinance, 1960, in respect of these people. The place of restriction is Lamu District. The reasons for this action are more fully explained as follows:

"It has always been recognized that removal of the emergency restrictions would provide an opportunity for reversion of the situation to the Mau Mau days of the past. For this reason, since the ending of the emergency, the Government has closely watched for signs of a return to subversive activities

represented by oath-taking ceremonies, secret organizations and collection of funds for unlawful purposes.

Such activities have been on the increase in Central and Rift Valley provinces and in Nairobi in recent months. These activities have been helped because many people have been foolish enough to think that constitutional advance means an early withdrawal of recognized authority and a removal of constraint on individual licence and the need to show respect for private property secured by the laws of Kenya. Such expectations are gravely misconceived.

Similar Pattern of Disaffection

Subversive activities appear to be local, sporadic, and without any clearly stated objective, but throughout the areas affected a similar pattern of disaffection is evident. There is no sign of the existence of a centrally-controlled subversive organization.

The main feature of locally concerted activities is oath-taking ceremonies accompanied by intimidation and extortion of funds directed towards secrecy and tribal unity in parochial organizations designed to give a means of livelihood to habitual racketeers and a satisfying occupation to those unwilling to seek or unable to find any more reputable employment.

"The vast majority of Kikuyu are disturbed and apprehensive over this development, and are looking to their leaders and the Government to protect them. Unless they receive this support there is a danger of a spread of infection through the mass of the people.

"In these circumstances the Government has decided that the time has come when protection must be given to the victims of known instigators, under the powers expressly designed to deal with a situation of this kind. It is hoped this action will lead to a disclosure to the authorities, in an atmosphere of confidence and relief, of all supplementary information required to enable further action to be taken to eliminate such threats to security."

In Nyeri five Africans arrested before the round-up began pleaded guilty to taking illegal oaths and received prison sentences. It was reported that a further 34 illegal oath cases were to be brought before the Nyeri court this week.

On Monday the Kenya African National Traders and Farmers' Union joined in denouncing illegal oaths. They declared that people who administered or received oaths were "setting back the clock of Kenya independence."

At a meeting in Nyeri on Sunday Group Captain Briggs said that he had warned Mr. Macleod in January that independence for the Congo would result in chaos and bloodshed, and had urged him not to risk the same thing happening in Kenya, but to gain time by sending out a commission to make recommendations for a new Constitution. "Mr. Macleod's mind was made up and closed to suggestions of that sort," he continued. "Whether he has now changed his mind I don't know, but I cannot believe that the British people will allow the same thing to happen in Kenya". He was deeply shocked by the H.M. Government's refusal of the request for Rhodesian troops to be used to restore order and save life in the Katanga.

Checking Subversion

MR. A. D. SHIRREFF, a district commissioner in the Trans Nzoja, has told a gathering of Africans at Shikendu that the Government was determined to keep the district free from subversion, and he warned his audience against Africans who were collecting six or eight shillings from farm workers by saying that the names of contributors were being registered for the receipt of land after independence had been achieved by Kenya. The D.C. also said that African politicians were encouraging labourers who had been discharged from employment on farms to refuse to leave them, though they knew that that was a breach of the law.

New Wage Rates

NEW MINIMUM MONTHLY WAGE RATES for adults in Kenya urban areas provide for increases ranging from 2s. 50 cents to 7s. in the nine main towns affected. Adult housing allowances rose by from 1s. to 3s. depending on the town. The aggregate increase of the basic minimum wage and housing allowance payable to labour not housed by employers ranges from 8s. in Nairobi to 6s. 50 cents in Mombasa.

The Government has emphasized that these increases are not a sign of policy towards enabling a man to become self-sufficient in the home area, they are merely a step towards the goal of social change.

Propitiation and Appeasement in Kenya

Group Captain Briggs Condemns Government

GROUP CAPTAIN L. R. BRIGGS said when he spoke in Nanyuki on Friday that the security situation in Kenya gave cause for such anxiety that everyone should revert to the precautions followed during the Mau Mau rebellion.

He agreed with a view expressed by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, that one reason for the long delay in publishing the Corfield Report on Mau Mau was that the Secretary of State for the Colonies did not want the contents to become known before the Kenya Constitutional Conference at Lancaster House.

In the course of his speech Group Captain Briggs said:

"Mr. Blundell does little service to Kenya by implying that his own policy is the only one of moderation. There is no justification for suggesting that Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck or the United Party are trying to revive European privileges—if we ever had any other than that of serving as the milch cow for Kenya. We remain the milch cow. All we seek is a modicum of justice—not in proportion to our contribution to Kenya, but as human beings.

"In May 1959 in Legislative Council I suggested the need for a financial cushion to stabilize the price of farm land. I was shot down as a defeatist by many who now vociferously support the idea. Indeed, after Lancaster House Mr. Blundell accused me of dripping defeatism for having, with my United Party colleagues, pressed for the acceptance of a plan we put forward to H.M. Government and members of both Houses of Parliament, which resulted in a fundamental change of attitude on the part of Mr. Macleod in our favour. Basically the ideas being put forward now by others conform with our original ideas.

Great Danger

"Although convenient to the Government, there is great danger in any proposal based on a system of annual payments, for the position may become untenable at any time in the next few years. Should that turn out to be the case, then nothing less than 100% underwriting would be of any use. We must establish the position whereby any farmer who wishes to do so can sell his farm at a fair price at any time.

"Unless this is done there will be no restoration of confidence and no development. What we need is an insurance scheme which ultimately will cost H.M. Government nothing if it sincerely believes in its own policy.

"As matters stand, any candidate who secures 25% of the total votes cast in a primary will be eligible to go forward to the common roll election. So if one candidate receives 75% and another 25% of the votes cast in the primary election, the latter will almost certainly be elected by the African majority in the common roll election to follow.

"This proportion of 25% is claimed by Government to conform with the principle that candidates should have genuine and effective support within their community. No single valid argument has been put forward by Government in support of a claim that is obviously absurd.

"If Government intends to make people think non-racially it could hardly have thought of a worse and more intellectual way of doing it. The fact is that the Europeans will have their representatives chosen by Africans, who will only support a candidate standing virtually on African policies.

"A document issued by our Ministry of Local Government and Lands shows that it is Government's policy to endeavour to introduce similar electoral arrangements for local government bodies. This is a fantastic proposal, for even in the most advanced democratic States it is usual to confine the franchise to rate-payers, who provide the finance and should control the rates and the expenditure.

"If any community was ever justified in raising the cry 'No taxation without representation', the Europeans of Kenya are clearly entitled to do so now, in the light of our overwhelming contribution to the revenue.

"We could endeavour to ensure that only one candidate, one of our own choice, goes forward to the primary elections. If a second or third candidate should stand, we could ensure that neither would secure sufficient votes to qualify for the common roll elections. We could, of course, boycott the elections, but that would be most inadvisable.

"If all else fails, we could bypass Legislative Council and hold our own municipal elections, which could make direct representation to Government on all matters of concern to us. It might be argued that the European Council and Council of Chiefs would be a more desirable institution than the British House of Representatives. However, I hope that Government will see before it is too

late that the only way in which effective and genuine representation can be realized is by means of the communal roll.

"When I left the Government in 1958 I was convinced that, if Government continued to permit certain African politicians to hold mass public meetings building up race hatred by the use of the Kenyatta technique, a recurrence of Mau Mau or some similar type of subversion would be inevitable. Widespread oathing is now admitted by Government. I have an uncomfortable feeling that there is still a great deal to be uncovered, particularly in Nairobi. It should have all come to light very much sooner. Perhaps there have been too many cuts in the police vote and too much parsimony in provision for the Special Branch.

"The present situation has arisen as the result of the Kenya Government or H.M. Government failing to realize that you cannot ensure stable and peaceful conditions in backward countries without some degree of discipline and restraint. A policy of undignified propitiation and appeasement can have only the opposite effect.

"The act of grace whereby more Mau Mau thugs were added to those already at liberty, so far from generating a feeling of gratitude amongst the beneficiaries, has been interpreted as a sign of weakness, as might have been expected.

"I do not know how Government intends to deal with the problem of oathing. My view is that any person who takes an illegal oath should be debarred from voting for at least 10 years, in addition to any other penalty imposed.

"I feel sure that one of the reasons for the long delay in publishing the Corfield Report was that H.M. Government did not want the contents to become known before the Lancaster House conference. I hope there will be no question of Government playing down the significance and seriousness of the present situation on similar grounds of political expediency.

"The time has come for us all to resume the more elementary precautions which were taken during the Mau Mau emergency."

Tory M.P. Attacks Tory Colonial Policy

Common Sense Dethroned by an Idea

LORD LAMBTON, a Conservative M.P., who recently visited the Horn of Africa, has written in the London *Evening Standard*:

"For Britain to leave Somaliland without having made any attempt to settle its most complicated political and frontier problems is diplomatic madness, and could easily cause war.

"The incredible backwardness of the country can be illustrated by the fact that when my aeroplane tried to land at Berbera it was impossible because the runway was out of action owing to heat. During my stay in Hargeisa the runway was out of action because of the rain, and I was a prisoner because all the roads had disappeared in this 'capital city', which has perhaps 10 two-storey buildings.

"The Prime Minister of Somalia, Abdullah Issa, a pro-Western figure with little popular support, is quite unable to resist the demands of the popular Opposition, which is dominated by Egyptians. He told me that if the union between Somalia and British Somaliland had been delayed he would have agreed to new elections. In these he would certainly have been replaced by a stronger Government, which might have been able to hold the situation.

"We have made a great mistake in leaving Somaliland without attempting to solve any of its problems or considering the fate to which we are leaving those whom we have so long protected. This is the negation of all the good things for which the British Empire stood.

"One can but look with grave misgivings at our whole African policy, which appears to have sacrificed common sense to the idea which has conquered Mr. Macleod and Mr. Macmillan that immediate freedom is the answer to every problem in this vast continent."

Chief Eliud Mugo

CHIEF ELIUD MUGO, aged 50, of Iriami location, in the Mathira division of the Nyeri district of Kikuyu land, who was awarded the British Empire Medal for his services during the Mau Mau rebellion, has retired after 14 years as a divisional chief in order to improve his 17-acre farm on which he grows coffee and tea and keeps cattle. During the Kikuyu rebellion eight attempts were made on his life. He was educated at the Wilson High School, Kisumu, and was then teacher for 12 years.

PERSONALIA

DR. and MRS. H. W. HANNAH have left the U.K. for Tanganyika.

CANON ERICA SABITI was recently consecrated an Assistant Bishop of Uganda.

MR. AFAN LENNOX BOSE, M.P., is to become president of the Save the Children Fund.

LORD CHANDON has received the Messel medal of the Society of Chemical Industries.

LORD HALEY arrived on Tuesday in the British India liner KENYA from a long visit to Africa.

MR. J. F. PERKINS, a member of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya since 1956, has been elected vice-chairman.

On August 24 the VEN. ARCHDEACON N. LANGFORD-SMITH is to be consecrated an Assistant Bishop of Mombasa.

MR. F. W. G. BOMBAS is now president of Nairobi Rotary Club. He succeeds WING COMMANDER A. N. FRANCOMBE.

SIR FERDINAND CAVENDISH-BENTINCK has resigned the chairmanship of the Egerton Agricultural College, Njoro, Kenya.

DR. and MRS. W. R. BILLINGTON and REV. and MRS. G. F. G. COATES, C.M.S. missionaries in Uganda, have arrived in England.

MR. E. COTRAN, a research assistant in the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University, is visiting East Africa.

MR. G. WILKINSON, managing director of the Matabeleland Farmers Co-op., Ltd., and MRS. WILKINSON are recent arrivals in London.

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER was present on Tuesday evening at a reception given in the City by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CLARENCE BIRD, a director of Rhodesia Chartered Agency, Ltd., and LADY BIRD have returned from a visit to the Federation.

SIR BARCLAY and LADY NIHILL will leave Venice today in the AFRICA for Kenya and Tanganyika. They expect to return to London in September.

MR. STANLEY MATTHEWS, the Association footballer who was capped for England more than 70 times, played in a match in Nairobi a few days ago.

DR. A. C. E. COLE, president of the Association of Physicians of East Africa, who has served in Tanganyika for 21 years, is leaving to live in London.

MR. L. P. HEERING having resigned the post of honorary Consul for the Netherlands in Mombasa, MR. R. J. MARSMAN has been appointed Acting Consul.

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, cancelled his visit to London this week for discussions at the Colonial Office owing to the Congo situation.

THE PRIME MINISTER and LADY DOROTHY MACMILLAN gave a reception at 10 Downing Street yesterday evening for the members of the Monckton Commission.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. W. DUKE, Director of Personal Services at the War Office, has just paid an eight-day visit to Army units in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

THE REV. R. M. NICHOLS, chaplain of Mount Kenya, has been appointed director of religious education and executive officer of the Church Information Board for Kenya.

MR. A. G. ELLIS has been appointed secretary of Willoughby's Consolidated Co., Ltd., in succession to MR. W. V. FOALE who has retired after 50 years with the company.

SIR BERNARD BINDER, who once inquired into the price industry of Zanzibar for the Government of that Protectorate, has resigned from the board of the United East Africa Company, Ltd., of which MR. H. C. DRAYTON, also chairman of the Murchison Club Group, Sir Bernard is now in his 84th year.

SIR DAVID EDWARDS has returned from Cyprus to his home in Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

MR. HARLEY DRAYTON and the other members of the mission to Moscow from the Institute of Directors returned last week. One of Mr. Drayton's colleagues was SIR ANDREW MACTAGGART.

EARL DE LA WARR, chairman of the Council of the Royal Commonwealth Society, held a reception last week at the Society's headquarters in London for the members of the Monckton Commission.

MR. E. A. STONE, who is retiring from the post of general manager of the Bombay Burma Trading Co. Ltd., a company with tea-growing interests in East Africa, arrived recently in the PENENNIS CASTLE.

SIR RICHARD FURNBULL, Governor of Tanganyika, and a small party which included three boys from Endagala Middle School, have climbed Mount Hanang, an extinct volcano of 11,245 ft. in the Great Rift Valley.

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE, who is about to revisit East Africa, has resigned the chairmanship of two Scottish engineering concerns, Alexander Shanks & Son, Ltd., and Shanks Ironfounders, Ltd., but remains on the board. His brother, MR. ALAN MACKAY, is the new chairman.

MR. N. A. VAN OUDGAARDEN has resigned the managing directorship of Associated African Dock Enterprises (East Africa), Ltd., and MR. C. RYNVELD has been appointed his successor. The company operates in Mombasa, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam.

MR. NORMAN GARRETT, executive officer of the Kenya Dairy Board, who has also a farm on the Kinangop, is attending the Ndola show, Northern Rhodesia, on behalf of the board, which has arranged to display all kinds of dairy produce manufactured in Kenya.

MR. B. HICKLEY, who left London on Tuesday to take up his appointment as senior information officer in the United Kingdom Information Office in Nairobi, was formerly chief editor of Radio Singapore and head of the news and publicity divisions of the Ministry of Culture in Singapore.

MR. W. G. DUNLOP, Minister of Transport and Works in Northern Rhodesia, said when he opened the factory of a tyre company in Lusaka that he was absolutely confident about the country's future, adding: "To the fainthearted I would say, 'Go if you must'; to the rest I would say: 'For God's sake, have confidence'."

MR. JULIAN GREENFIELD, Federal Minister of Law, will leave London Airport today for Salisbury after a week's visit to London, primarily for discussions in connexion with the Constitutional Review Conference which was due to be held towards the end of this year but is now likely to be postponed until early in 1961.

Five months ago MR. W. F. STUBBS went to Somaliland as Speaker of the Legislative Council. Not long previously he had retired from the Colonial Service after many years in Northern Rhodesia, latterly as Labour Commissioner. The post of Speaker has, of course, disappeared on the creation of the Somali Republic.

LIEUT.-COLONEL and MRS. W. H. L. GORDON and their family have returned to England from Uganda. Colonel Gordon is to become chairman of John Holt Nigeria, Ltd., and in that capacity will be resident in Lagos for nine months in each year, spending part of the rest of the time at the Liverpool headquarters of the parent company.

Obituary

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, one of the best-known Northern Rhodesians, has died aged 73. A notice will appear in a week.

Letter to the Editor

Macblundellism Is Madness

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 Sir, — Knowing most of the African politicians in Kenya and many of the other educated Africans in the country, I see not the slightest chance of their being able to run it successfully, and I write to say how right I believe you to have been in your comments on the Lancaster House Conference and the new Constitution. What has been done seems to me madness, even dishonest madness.

It is not that I fear chiefly for the European farmers, though I see little future for them; I am thinking first of Kenya. If the African politicians were in charge we should have widespread muddle and corruption. One hardly dares think about what lies ahead.

If my signature were to be published it might harm an organization which ought, you will agree, to be kept out of political controversy, and I hope therefore that you will permit me to sign myself,

Yours faithfully,

KENYAN

[The writer is widely known in and outside Kenya for his liberal views and practical help to Africans over many years. — Ed.]

Points from Letters

Gun Under the Pillow

"I AM ALARMED at the position in Kenya. Mr. Macleod's proposals will not work out as he thinks, and Africans in general will not benefit from them. When I revisited Kenya the other day I was deeply concerned with the deterioration in the situation. Europeans in some areas are again sleeping with a gun under the pillow."

Ambiguity

"WE WERE DISCUSSING two politicians, one in the United Kingdom and the other in Kenya. My friend said: 'They have this in common, that each is a master of the ambiguous phrase'. When I suggested that that was scarcely to their credit, he replied: 'Obviously not, but they know how to get on in politics'. Such is the state of public life nowadays. What a commentary on our so-called 'civilization', and what an example to pass on to Africans!"

Mass Hysteria

"THE HAILING in Nyasaland of a so-called 'messiah' to whom an utterly blasphemous paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer has been dedicated — a 'messiah' who has spent practically all of his life out of the country and knows no Bantu language, is simply mass hysteria worked up for their own benefit and advancement by a few 'leaders'. Everyone knows how this kind of mass hysteria, which is not peculiar to Nyasaland, is much more easily sparked off than subsequently controlled."

In the Name of Democracy

"A CIVIL SERVANT cannot write letters to newspapers. If he could he would need to bear in mind that the politician whom he might condemn might become a Minister under whom he would have to serve, and do not forget that many of the African politicians are themselves former civil servants who were dismissed, sometimes for fraud. Imagine their behaviour when they find themselves in power. Others have been convicted of such crimes as intimidation. There was a clear case of this in the case of one African politician who was not prosecuted, but he has been guilty of another offence, and one day he will be a Minister, no doubt.

It is strange that our Minister for Mines and Commerce speaks publicly of offering investors security — the one thing we have lost. The minorities in Tanganyika could feel secure only under a British Government or a Government composed of equal numbers of each race, with each race electing its own representative. Now, as there is a majority of African voters, no candidate can be elected without T.A.N.U. support. Mr. Nyerere controls all the elected members of all races. I have seen British administration lift millions of Africans from a wretched and brutal life. Now all is to be thrown away in the name of democracy.

Subservient Politicians

"THE AFRICANS WHO CRITICIZE almost always extravagantly, and very seldom constructively, are the ones who get the headlines in our local newspapers and overseas; yet they do not represent 1% of their people, whose general attitude they perpetually misrepresent. The Gorfield Report shows how a small number of fanatics drove almost the whole Kikuyu tribe into active or passive subversion; and for that reason it ought to be required reading of the left-wing politicians — about whom it says some very true but harsh things. They are so largely responsible for our difficulties in Africa today. Yet in this time of crisis there is not a word of criticism from either Conservative or Socialist M.P.s., who sit silent while the gravest follies are committed. Because of their silence both parties are equally culpable. But in both parties there are men who from their visits to these territories know what damage is being done and what dangers run. How can one respect subservient politicians of this type? You have written that if the Macleod policy had been that of a Socialist Minister the Tories would have denounced it fiercely. That is undeniable, but nevertheless the whole Conservative Party in the House of Commons remain accessories to what is no less than a crime."



What is At Stake in Central Africa

Sir Roy Welensky on Television

NOTHING IS WORSE FOR AFRICA than for us to lose those standards of ethics, integrity, and the things that we as British people stand for: unless we can maintain them there can be no hope of the African ever having them.

That was said by Sir Roy WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in an interview on B.B.C. television, the script of which has just been published by the *Listener*.

Mr. John Freeman, the interviewer, asked why, since Sir Roy's personal relations with individual Africans was excellent, he had not succeeded in putting himself across to Africans collectively or to African political leaders.

Sir Roy Welensky: "I think there is basically a reason for that, because I am not a man who hides my views or my feelings, and I am not prepared to try to bluff the African any more than I am willing to bluff anyone else. I believe that to say, as some people would like one to, that one can give equality in voting to the African people straight off, is unreal and untrue. I would not be a party to something that I think would eventually harm both the European and the African."

"In Southern Rhodesia the vast majority of Africans who understand the problem are pro-Federation; but in the two northern territories we started with a tremendous handicap. We should have been much wiser as a Government had we taken over the control of our own propaganda and put our own case across to the African rather than leave it to other Governments. I do not want to discredit other Governments, but they had their own problems, with which they were primarily concerned. We allowed a serious gap to develop in three or four years in which we did little to try to educate and influence Africans."

Why the Thuggery?

"It is said lightly that no Africans support federation in the two northern territories. That is not true. If it were true there would be no reason for many of the African leaders to indulge in all the thuggery that they do against any African who wants to express a view in support of federation."

Mr. Freeman: "You are fighting to achieve full independence?"

Sir Roy: "I have not been asking for full independence or Dominion status. What I want is independence for the Federal Government in the field for which the Federal Government is responsible. That must not interfere with the status of the territories; they will retain their rights."

Mr. Freeman: "Is not the basic fact about Central Africa that you are elected to power inevitably on the vote at present of a small white majority of the total population? The more independence you have while that is true, the more you must be at the mercy of that minority in the sort of policy you follow in the future?"

Sir Roy: "That is the kind of glib phrase that sounds well, but when it is examined it is not so good. My Parliament contains 59 members, of whom 12 are Africans and three Europeans who represent African interests; I would not have the faintest objection to converting those three Europeans into direct African representation."

"The Europeans do predominate, but I wonder if it is realized that in a voters' roll of about 97,000 some 17,000 at this stage are now coloured and African?"

"Something like 2,000,000 Nyasaland Africans have a subsistence level of living valued at £16 a year. The average Briton in this country who keeps a dog spends more than £16 a year on that animal—a lot more if I am any judge of the British character. Those Africans are living almost at an animal level. There will come a time, if we can develop the country, when they will be able to carry some responsibility and understand things. But let us face the hard reality: they do not understand the problem; all they want at the moment is a decent standard of living, a belly full of food and a decent place to live in."

Mr. Freeman: "If they do not understand the problem and I agree that that must be true for the majority, it is not unreasonable to say that Great Britain, as the trustee for their interests, should give them more power in the Federation until such time as we are satisfied that the Africans do understand the problem."

Sir Roy: "I am not saying the British Government should give any more power to the Federation; what I have asked is that if there is to be a transfer of any power, it is to be

to the territories. All I am asking is that you should recognize the powers as they are today. I have got to make a success of the Federation, and provide the money to develop Nyasaland. Britain is not doing it. We are making the major contribution from our own resources, and I am satisfied that if things are to go well in Central Africa the most important thing of all for the Nyasalanders, not for us, if they are to see anything like a decent life for the future, is to keep Nyasaland in the Federation."

Mr. Chona's Criticisms of the Federation

MR. MAINZA CHONA, vice-president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, issued the following statement to the Press in Lagos as he passed through that town on his way from Addis Ababa to Accra and London:

"The British Government have two faces today, one of friendliness with West Africans and another different one of stern and hostile paternalism towards us in East and Central Africa (with few exceptions). There we are still threatened with a big stick: 'quiet or else'. Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, president of our U.N.I.P., was released only last January; Dr. Banda only last April; and Kenyatta is still detained after serving and completing his prison sentence."

"Nigerians should not therefore think that all is well all over Africa. We have always felt that in our struggle we had the support of our brothers and sisters here in Nigeria, but the few days I have spent here have proved that we have greatly underrated the interest that Nigerians have for our freedom and independence. Nigeria's contribution at the Addis Ababa Conference of Independent African States provides further proof."

"I must, however, emphasize that the so-called Central African Federation, which was imposed on us by force, should never be compared with the Nigerian Federation. In Central Africa it is a federation of Europeans and their infamous African puppet stooges. Most of us are excluded from voting by means of the usual schemes of cooking up franchise qualifications which only suit the immigrants. The result is that we have, as 'prime minister' a foreigner elected by his fellow-foreigners. We deeply resent this, and have always felt that the Federation was brought in manifest bad faith and with an improper motive of creating another regime like South Africa in Central Africa."

"Consequently Federation must go. That is not the opinion of Nyasalanders and Northern Rhodesians alone; it is the opinion of Southern Rhodesian Africans and many liberal-minded Europeans."

"Because U.N.I.P. is growing too strong and too fast for the settlers, they have banned it on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, bordering the Congo. Nevertheless, this high-handed action has had the effect of increasing our demand for independence from settler rule. Across our border both Tanganyika and Congo are advancing. How shall we 'sit and wait' quietly unless we are transformed into beasts or woods? Up till now the British Government are silent about our political advancement in Northern Rhodesia."

"The policy of delaying our freedom and independence under the account of settlers' false and pretended fears is very dangerous. Our policy is sincerely that of welcoming all races who want to live with us; but what policy shall we adopt if we find that the only obstacle between us and independence is the presence of evil and unrealistic people among the settler population?"

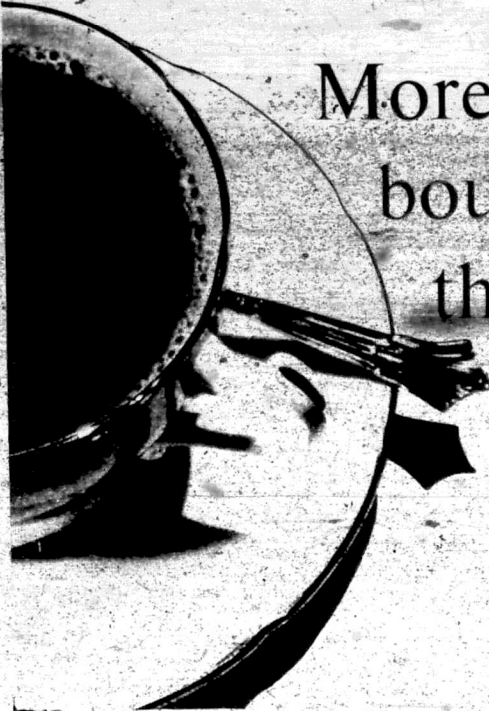
[Comment appears in Notes by the Way]

Looser Association

"A LOOSER TYPE OF FEDERATION that would preserve the present economic advantages for all and eliminate political domination of Southern Rhodesia from the North", has been advocated by Mr. Harper, M.P., territorial leader of the Dominion Party in the Southern Rhodesian Assembly. He favoured this looser type of association, he said, because he did not think Britain would accept the party's Central African Alliance plan. He did not expect the Monckton Commission to recommend "the cutting up of Northern Rhodesia so that we can have the time of day". Under a looser federation the constituent territories would be politically independent but would join forces for such purposes as communications, power, supplies, posts and telegraphs, and a customs union."


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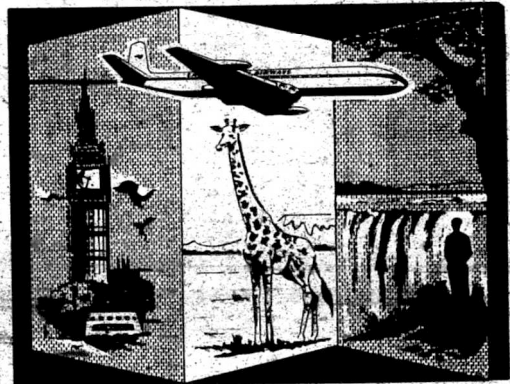
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Mr. Blundell's Visit to London Sharp Criticisms from Former Supporter

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA wrote on June 30 that the visit to London of Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group, could not have been worse timed, and that his decision to hold a Press conference two days before Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck's arrival was almost improper, for since he had declined to co-operate with the Coalition on whose behalf the late Speaker in Kenya had come to make representation, he should have left him a clear field.

Attention was drawn to the fact that whereas at the Lancaster House Conference in February, he and his colleagues, including Mr. Havelock and Mr. Bruce McKenzie, two Ministers in the Government of Kenya, had accepted £5m. from H.M. Government as adequate for agricultural resettlement purposes in the Highlands, and had then repeatedly refused to join forces with the four United Party delegates in their demand for at least £30m., the Blundellites have now announced that "the New Kenya Group are looking to H.M. Government for about £2½m. a year over a minimum period of 12 years", or a total of £30m.—exactly the sum which they had scorned four months earlier.

Assurance Disregarded

Similar opinions have been expressed editorially by the *Kenya Weekly News*, a publication which has often strongly supported Mr. Blundell and the New Kenya Group. The issue of July 1 contained a leading article saying, *inter alia*:

"At the Convention of Associations held during the last week of May Mr. Blundell gave an assurance that as far as the New Kenya Group was concerned there would be no sabotage of Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck's mission to London. The Press conference which Mr. Blundell gave in London last Friday suggests that this assurance has been set aside, and that he is concerned to undermine the influence of Sir Ferdinand and to ensure that his mission be nugatory. A few hours before he left Nairobi Mr. Blundell told Sir Ferdinand, as he had told many others, that he was flying to London for medical treatment and not for any political purpose.

"Mr. Humphrey Slade said in Nairobi on Monday that neither conflict nor rivalry exists between the New Kenya Group and the Kenya Coalition on the vital matters of security of land titles, stabilization of land values, and resettlement. Both the New Kenya Group and the Coalition had agreed to support the main points of the Kenya National Farmers' Union's proposals for stabilization of land values and resettlement of Africans."

Why Did Mr. Blundell Steal a March?

"If that be so, why did they not present a joint case to H.M. Government? Why did Mr. Blundell steal a march on Sir Ferdinand? Presumably the answer lies in the report in *The Times* that 'if the New Kenya Party could get the financial aid from the British Government that it was seeking, Mr. Blundell said he thought they would win a good deal of support in Kenya'.

"Furthermore, Mr. Blundell has sought to link the policies of the Kenya Coalition with the United Party; and none knows better than Mr. Blundell that to create any such impression must greatly lessen Sir Ferdinand's ability to influence opinion in London. He has challenged the common estimate of Sir Ferdinand's support amongst the European community and said: 'They all think that Sir Ferdinand will bring them back something'. Apparently that is precisely what Mr. Blundell seeks to do himself; and so gain great support for his party at the forthcoming general election.

"If that be Mr. Blundell's aim—and it is very difficult to put any other interpretation on his acts and his reported words—he has greatly misjudged the mood and temper of the European community, especially in the countryside.

There may be neither conflict nor rivalry between the New Kenya Group and the Kenya Coalition, but can any rational man believe that Sir Ferdinand will be so easily outmanoeuvred by Sir Blundell's 'stealthy' mission to London? There are many who will not forgive him for doing so."

Telex Service to East Africa Message to Kenya from E.A. & R.

A TELEX SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA was opened last week by Sir Ronald German, lately Postmaster-General in East Africa, and now Director-General of the British Post Office, who sent the first message to Mr. M. Warrender-Richardson, Acting Postmaster-General in East Africa. It expressed pleasure at the inauguration of a service of significant benefit to the commercial community.

Mr. Richardson replied that the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration was proud to add a new Commonwealth link to its international communications network.

There are six initial subscribers to the service in Nairobi, namely, C. Dorman, Ltd., coffee exporters; East African Marketing Co., Ltd., general exporters and importers; East African Standard, Ltd., newspaper publishers; the East African Meteorological Department; International Aeradio, Ltd., who provide services to airlines; and Scandinavian Air Lines.

Of six further businesses which have intimated an intention to be connected later, one is a bank, one an oil company, one an insurance broker, and three are coffee exporters.

The service is to be extended later to Mombasa, and then to Tanganyika Territory and Uganda.

Editor's Message

The editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA sent the following message to the *East African Standard*, Nairobi, immediately following the official communications:

"Kenya's best friends in England, knowing the widespread indignation in the Colony against the Macblundellism which resulted from the Lancaster House Conference, are astonished that the protests which are general in private conversations and have been expressed at so many gatherings have not found expression in many more letters to United Kingdom newspapers, including in particular provincial publications serving areas from which many Britons in Kenya originated.

"If hundreds of Kenyans—and why not thousands?—were to write even at this late date to explain what damage the Macleod Constitution must do to Kenya, and by no means least to the mass of the African population, the British public could be brought to realize the great harm done in its name.

"Moreover, because these country papers influence the Members of Parliament for their constituencies, correspondence of this kind would have its effect in the House of Commons, which has so far accepted the Macleod/Blundell *Diktat* almost in silence and certainly without critical examination."

TASMA

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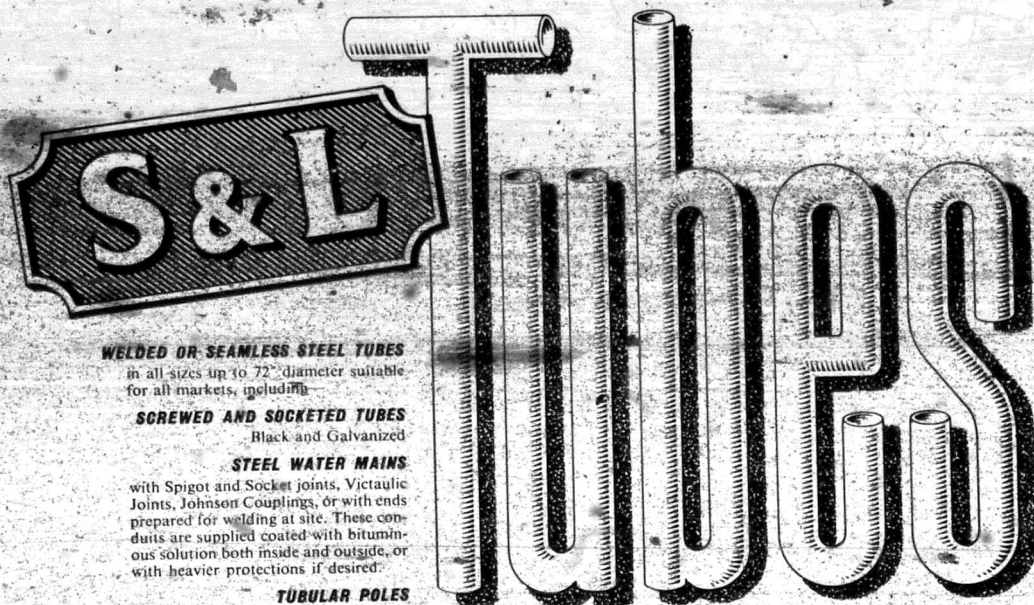
The association, through itself and its subsidiaries, provides orderly marketing and storage facilities for its constituents in Tanganyika, whose present production exceeds 100,000 tons p.a. Sisal production is taken over as produced and payment is made, as to 60% in the month following production and 40% in the month thereafter.

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AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Southern Rhodesia's Standstill Budget

No Drop in Industrial Inquiries

MR. C. J. HATTY, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of the Treasury, said when he presented his budget last Thursday that the economy of the Colony had been more resilient during the past year than was expected, and that it had therefore been possible to continue essential development at a rate higher than was proposed in the development plan.

Estimated revenue for 1960-61 was £21,580,000, almost £300,000 short of estimated expenditure of £22,177,673. That shortfall would be met almost wholly by a surplus brought forward from 1959-60.

The only change in taxation was to be an excise duty of 6d. per gallon on locally produced motor spirit yielding £18,000 per annum from the sales of a small quantity of motor spirit obtained as a by-product of coal.

Mining and manufacture had had encouraging results in 1959. The mining output was worth £25m. approximately £1m. higher than the forecast, and was achieved by a smaller labour force, an indication of increased mechanization and higher efficiency. The consumption of electricity by industry recorded its greatest increase yet, of 12%, and that was one of the best indications of industrial progress, which helped to provide a living for the growing indigenous population and its influx into towns.

A high proportion of the new industries were to use local products as their raw materials. The number of industrialists seeking information about industrial possibilities in Southern Rhodesia was as high as ever.

More and better schooling for Africans and improved training facilities were to be provided by the Government, which was also making a valuable contribution to African agriculture by its land development policy and its schemes of research and extension services. A recent loan by the International Bank in connexion with the land husbandry programme was an endorsement of the Government's policy for land and agricultural development.

The Windsor Castle's shakedown cruise, which was to have started today, has had to be cancelled owing to an unofficial strike of seamen.

News Items in Brief

A Hotels and Domestic Workers Union has been formed in Uganda.

Tanganyika's Public Relations Department has changed its name to Tanganyika Information Services.

Inspection of the power transmission lines from Kariba to Kitwe by helicopter is proposed by the Federal Power Board, which has invited tenders for such a service.

A large stone axe, provisionally estimated to date back to 30,000 B.C. or longer, has been discovered during excavations in a Matopos cave, Matoposland, by Mr. C. K. Cooke and Dr. P. A. Robins.

Two Turkana tribesmen have been arrested in Kenya for complicity in the murder of a European police officer, who was shot dead last month during a police patrol in Karamoja, Uganda, which borders Kenya.

A 29-year-old Africa fisherman, who pleaded guilty to two cases of arson in Kawambwa, said that he had been told to commit the crime by a member of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia.

A conference of the Commissioners of Prisons in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Aden, and Mauritius has just been held in Kampala. The chairman was Mr. O. V. Garratt, Adviser on Penal Administration to the Secretary of State.

The Royal Commonwealth Society's Summer School will be held this year at Oriel College, Oxford, from July 23 to 27. Among those who have promised to speak are Sir Hilary Blood, Professor V. T. Harlow, and Canon M. A. C. Warren.

Five members of the Malawi Youth League have been sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment each with hard labour for intimidation of an African at Dowa, Nyasaland. Four were Government or local government clerks and the fifth was unemployed.

After an inquiry before the High Court judge, the Governor of Uganda has signed a deportation order against Mr. J. A. Wasukulu, who was found by the commission of inquiry into the Bukedi riots last January to bear a heavy share of responsibility for those disturbances. Under the terms of the Governor's order he may live anywhere in Uganda except in the Eastern Province, his return to which is considered to constitute a danger to peace and good order.

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Chiwozi and Chinyama Break with Banda

Sharp Attacks on Malawi Congress

AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN MEMBERS in the Nyasaland Legislative Council last week attacked Dr. Banda and his Malawi Congress Party and called for immediate and strong Government action to stop widespread intimidation.

One of the most bitter attacks was made by Mr. W. D. Chiwozi, an African elected member, who has been a supporter of Dr. Banda, whom he has now accused of misleading the people and mishandling the case for self-rule. Mr. Chiwozi said that he had himself been intimidated, threatened with death, and accused of being a "stooge", yet he and other African members had fought for the release of Dr. Banda and the ending of the emergency.

"What is going on in Nyasaland today", he said, "is not intimidation; it is murder. I had much respect for Dr. Banda, but he is now hopeless and unreliable. He is promoting hatred among the people. He is a coward and he fears us; if he were a true leader he would not worry us."

The Malawi Congress Party realised that they had made a mistake and now wanted to put the blame on other people. He and other Africans had fought for self-rule long before Dr. Banda had returned to Nyasaland. Self-government would come, by only by peaceful means.

The Malawi Party had deprived African coffee growers of the £90,000 gift of the Rhodesian Selection Trust. Not being growers themselves, they did not know what that loss meant. He urged the Government to persuade the people to accept the gift if the money had not yet been returned.

Another African member to join in the attack was Mr. J. Chinyama, a staunch champion of African nationalism and a founder member of the Nyasaland African Congress. He said that rejection of the Rhodesian gift showed that the Malawi leaders were not wise but jealous.

Self-rule would come only when the people of Nyasaland had learned to co-operate with each other — which might take from one to five years. Perhaps before then the Malawi leaders would have run away in shame for cheating the people and taking so much money from them.

Nation-Wide Reign of Terror

Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, the senior European non-official member, said the country was in the grip of a nation-wide reign of terror. Loyal Africans were unable to leave their homes for fear of house-burning, crop-destruction, and cattle maiming. Hundreds of Malawi men roamed the countryside saying that they had taken over the Government, and they enforced their rule by thuggery.

Mr. L. A. Little, Nyasaland chairman of the United Federal Party, called for special police squads in villages to combat intimidation and increased penalties for those convicted.

Mr. M. H. Blackwood said that 90% of Asian traders were paying protection money. If they didn't pay, two men would sit on their doorstep and then nobody would enter the shop. Asians in the Northern Province had been told they must quit the territory, and Malawi action had emptied a hospital of its patients. Master farmers were being told not to accept their bonuses because it was Federal money, and the Malawi Party claimed that they had deposed a chief at Port Herald.

Mr. G. S. Jones, Chief Secretary, rebuffed critics of the Government's alleged inaction against intimidation. The police were undertaking a sustained campaign, 139 cases of intimidation had already been investigated and a further 48 were under investigation.

There was great difficulty however, in bringing cases against offenders. As an example, at a mission in the Central Province patients have been turned out of the hospital and a pregnant woman forced to have her baby in the bush. Though the police wanted to prosecute, the mission superior told the staff not to give evidence. Nevertheless, the case was still under investigation.

Referring to the Malawi Congress Party's disclaimer of responsibility for intimidation in the Central Province, Mr. Jones said that in recent court cases intimidators had openly admitted being party members.

Nyasaland's leaders would not be lulled by declaring another emergency. The only way that peace and happiness could be restored was by the Government's resolute and unflinching action. Mr. Jones announced Mr. Banda's resignation and said he hoped that his example would encourage other Africans to adopt a similar independent and sturdy attitude. What is

required in Nyasaland today is resolution, courage, and a sense of honour."

A Government spokesman told reporters after the debate that Nyasaland had one of the smallest police forces per head of population in the world (in spite of allegations that it was a police State), and that it was extremely difficult for the police to be on the spot when intimidation occurred.

Another difficulty was that people were reluctant to give evidence. Government would try to persuade Africans to accept the R.S.T. gift.

On the same day last week it became known that a Nyasaland Republican Party was in process of formation by a group of Africans, led by Mr. Hartwell Solomon, who had broken away from the Malawi Congress in protest against its violent methods.

Though its objective, like that of Malawi, is independence for Nyasaland outside the Federation, its declared intention is to act on Gandhi's principles of civil disobedience and non-violence.

"A Government Within a Government"

Malawi Intimidation in Nyasaland

AT THE UNITED FEDERAL PARTY'S Nyasaland Congress in Limbe, African members gave instances of intimidation by the Malawi Congress Party, asked for firmer leadership from the Government, and declared that Malawi now ruled the country, being a government within a government. The congress telegraphed the Colonial Secretary drawing his attention to the "monstrous proportions" of intimidation in Nyasaland.

The discussions were dominated by the subject of intimidation, of which most of the 20 African delegates gave examples. Resolutions called for heavier sentences on conviction and for a special police force to deal with intimidation. Africans said that many complaints of intimidation did not succeed because many African policemen were under Malawi influence.

Group village headman Gomani, a brother of the late ex-Chief Gomani (who was deposed after the 1953 riots), said that if the Europeans left Nyasaland there would be a massacre with Africans killing Africans. He declared that in 1953 he had refused to join in the riots, though his brother had threatened to kill him if he did not do so.

An Asian from Lilongwe, Mr. I. Situ, spoke of intimidation at stores and the African market, saying that people were prevented from buying until they had paid for Malawi membership cards and prevented from entering stores if the shopkeeper was not a member.

Mr. B. W. Matthews Phiri told of Malawi members visiting a village and telling everyone that if they did not join the village would be burned down and their property destroyed when Malawi took over the Government.

Mr. Phiri, a former president of the Nyasaland African Congress, was elected vice-chairman of the Nyasaland Division of the United Federal Party.

Government Denies Banda Allegation

AN ALLEGATION BY DR. HASTINGS BANDA, leader of the Malawi Congress Party, that "it is difficult for judges to make decisions not favourable to the Government" has been refuted by the Nyasaland Government, whose spokesman referred to a report in the *Nyasaland Times*, reading:

"It was pointed out that the courts had convicted a number of people for intimidation, and in reply Dr. Banda recalled an article he had read stating that judges were dependent on Governors for promotion, and it is difficult for judges to make decisions not favourable to the Government." Asked if he agreed with that, he is reported as saying "Draw your own conclusions."

The official spokesman said:

"The true position is that the promotion of H.M. judges in overseas territories rests with Her Majesty, who is advised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Judges are members of H.M. Overseas Judiciary, and are not civil servants. They hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

"As to the suggestion that it is difficult for judges to make decisions not favourable to the Government, it bears no relation to the facts, since it is common knowledge that many prosecutions initiated by the Crown result in the discharge of acquittal of the accused person. The decisions of the subordinate courts are controlled by the High Court. In the rare cases where any of them are not upheld, the Government is not prejudiced by the High Court."

Nyasaland Needs Outside Help

Main Points in Mr. H. Phillips's Budget Speech

NYASALAND'S BUDGET increases the price of petrol by 3d., imposes a 30% surcharge on diesel vehicle licences, and substantially increases the cost of wholesale, retail, and liquor licences. These measures should produce £120,000 this year.

The Financial Secretary, Mr. Henry Phillips, said in a broadcast summary:

"It is not a very rosy picture. We expect to spend £6.62m. on recurrent account, more than ever before, but to meet this bill I could foresee only £4.16m. of revenue. Even after adding £330,000 in our special reserve funds I was confronted with a deficit of £327,000.

"During the year we shall completely revise the fees payable in respect of trading licences, about doubling the amount of £45,000 which accrues at present. Liquor licence fees are to be increased substantially, with immediate effect. I expect to double the present revenue from this source, now only £7,500. Increase in the tax on petrol by 3d. from tomorrow should yield an additional £62,500. This will cost a car owner who travels 8,000 miles in a year at 25 miles to the gallon another £4; it will cost a lorry owner, whose vehicle travels 12,000 miles between £15 and £20.

"Nearly half the commercial vehicles are powered by diesel fuel. It is unfair that they too should not make a similar contribution. From tomorrow all cars and trucks running on diesel fuel will incur a 30% surcharge on the annual licence fee. That will bring in £13,000.

Heavy Burden

"The principal reason why these additional revenue-raising measures have become necessary is that we have had to expand our provincial and district administration and our police force. The grant from H.M. Government covers only the capital cost of this expansion, the housing and office accommodation, the vehicles, and communications equipment. The recurrent cost of the staff, their uniforms, and travelling expenses is a heavy burden which we have to bear.

"The building programme which this expansion entails is very considerable. We are, indeed, contemplating an expenditure this year on capital account of over £4m. greater than ever before. Apart from the housing and office accommodation required for the police all over the territory, you will see other buildings springing up everywhere: new *bomas* at Nkata Bay and Kota Kota, Rumpi and Fort Hill; new provincial headquarters at Chichiri; the Teachers' Training Centre at Blantyre; the Girls' Secondary School at Lilongwe.

"Then there are the roads programme, the water schemes, and plans for land reorganization which are absolutely basic to our development. If we can so reorganize the land that it will endure, and at the same time yield more, a chain reaction will be started which will be of lasting benefit right through the economy.

"We have embarked upon such projects in several parts of the country. Some have been successful, others have been failures. Success or failure depends inevitably upon local co-operation. Where this exists we have success; where it is lacking we fail. As we are in no position to throw money away, we have had to modify our plans to ensure that the money is spent only where the people show by their co-operation that they want it to be spent. The non-co-operators will not see any of this money, and they will be the losers.

"Despite our political difficulties, the past year has seen a continuation of the forward movement in the economy. In 1959 Africans earned £800,000 more in wages and salaries than in 1958, and they derived another £750,000 from their own efforts through crop sales and other enterprises. Moreover, an increasing part of their total earnings derives from industrial employment, which is a pleasing and very necessary diversification of effort.

"But the fire-cured tobacco growers of the Central Province did not prosper in 1959, and, although this season the quality of their crop is good in the field, reports are coming in daily that attempts are being made to persuade growers not to bother about how their cure and handle their crops as it may better meet the needs of those in other circumstances. How many better needs will be met in other circumstances? How long will this be possible? What a disaster it is being faced now should these growers depend upon the success of their marketing of quality.

"In striking contrast is the cotton industry of the Southern Province, which has been rejuvenated over the last year of

two. New strains have been introduced to give better yields; prices have been maintained, thanks to the price policy of the Marketing Board. There is general enthusiasm amongst the growers; and the average return per grower rose from 186s. in 1958 to 323s. in 1959.

"This is symptomatic of the desire of the African to move into the cash economy; and this is of signal importance to the would-be investor in industrial enterprise. We need as much industrial enterprise as we can get. It is a vital factor in the provision of gainful employment for those who leave the land for the urban centres; a movement which is gaining in momentum and creating severe social problems.

"Government's policy is to attract industrial and commercial enterprise, and it has created an Industrial Development and Loans Board and participated in the Central African Trade Fair. But the basic factor in the attraction of private capital for this purpose is that there should be a consumer demand for manufactured and processed commodities. The market has grown, is growing, and shows every sign of continuing to grow.

Year of Decision

"This is to be a year of decision. What the eventual political settlement will be I cannot foretell. But this I can and must say. The last seven years have seen a very considerable growth in public spending on all services, whether performed by the territorial or the Federal Governments. A conservative estimate of what this will amount to in the coming year is £9½m. on recurrent account.

"If this country were to stand on its own and levy all its own taxes, at present tax levels we should have about £54m. with which to pay this bill. We could raise more taxes; we might collect another half million pounds without unduly burdening the community. Even so there is a formidable gap, one likely to widen rather than lessen, because if we were on our own the annual increment of revenue would have very great difficulty in keeping up with the ever-increasing demands for expenditure.

"The country would have to be supported from outside if it was to go on functioning in a way in which I am sure that everybody would wish it to function. How is it to be supported from outside? I am not talking about an annual grant-in-aid of the order of £4m., which may well increase rather than decrease as the years go by.

"Are we to continue in association with an expanding economy from which we can derive the finance which we need as of right, and without derogation from our sovereignty in the many matters which are our undisputed concern. Or are we to put ourselves in the position where we are grant-aided from elsewhere, have to indulge in an annual horse-trading exercise, and submit to a financial control over our affairs which may deny us the freedom which many seek?"

Echo from Blantyre

EARL WINTERTON, who has been interested in Central African affairs for about half a century, said when the House of Lords discussed the Press recently that Mr. Justice Southworth's findings on the misreporting from Blantyre during the Prime Minister's visit to Nyasaland had been a damning indictment of most of the London newspaper representatives concerned. Those who had been proved guilty of gross misrepresentation might have been expected to apologize, but they had done nothing of the kind.

Dr. Banda's Ideas

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, explaining that he had decided to attend the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference in London this month "simply in deference to Mr. Macleod's feelings, purely because I respect him and do not want to give ammunition to his political enemies," announced in Blantyre a few days ago that the three other delegates from the Makawi Congress Party will be Mr. Orton Chirwa, Mr. Kanyama Chume, and Mr. Aleke Banda. They will ask for a majority of Africans in the Legislative and Executive Councils and a Legislature of 52 members elected by universal suffrage. Asked how he would react if those points were not agreed, he replied: "I do not anticipate failure." The Makawi leader did not on this occasion repeat his customary reference to secession from the Federation by Nyasaland.

Mutual Aid Scheme for Africa

Various Methods Under Study

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS the Foreign Secretary was asked by MR. DONNELLY if he would take the initiative in proposing that the Governments of the United Kingdom, United States, France and Western Germany should organize a mutual aid scheme for Africa comparable to the Marshall Plan of 1947.

MR. SELWYN LLOYD: "I sympathize very much with the purposes which the hon. member has in mind. I doubt, however, whether a mutual aid scheme on the lines of the Marshall Plan is what is wanted. The position in Africa, where the economy needs developing, not restoring, is hardly comparable to that of Europe in 1947.

"But we are continually reviewing ways of helping Africa. In our support of the International Development Association we had Africa very much in mind, and we are studying the proposal for co-operative action within the Commonwealth which was made at the recent meeting in London of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

"Apart from private capital, we are contributing about £35m. a year in one way and another. It is a question of where the resources are to come from. European Governments and the United States Government are well aware of the need, and a variety of methods are being studied."

MR. TILNEY asked whether, in view of the hardship caused by the fall in the value of money in the last 15 years, the Foreign Secretary would make representations to the Sudanese Government to increase the pensions of former British members of the Sudan Civil Service to the same extent as had taken place in the United Kingdom.

MR. SELWYN LLOYD: "H.M. Government have on a number of occasions represented to the Sudan Government that it would be equitable to grant an increase in the pensions of former British members of the Sudan Civil Service. The latest approach was on June 9, when H.M. Ambassador communicated the text of the United Kingdom Pensions (Increase) Act of 1959, with illustrative examples. The Sudan Government are still considering the matter.

MR. IAIN MACLEOD told Mr. Stonehouse that Mr. G. Binaiasa and Mr. E. M. K. Mulira were rusticated in Uganda because in the Governor's opinion their release would endanger peace and order.

Parliamentary Motion

A SUGGESTION that the Federal Parliament should go on circuit in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been made by Mr. F. S. Owen, Federal Minister for Commerce and Industry. Addressing the Federal Pharmaceutical Society, he said: "With such a fine capital as Salisbury, I don't think we can afford the luxury of a Washington or Canberra, but I intend to ask Sir Roy Welensky to consider the possibility of bringing Parliament nearer to the people by moving its meeting places to Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in turn."

Resignations from Kenya E.E.M.O.

Joint Letter to the Chairman

SIX EUROPEAN ELECTED MEMBERS of the Kenya Legislative Council have resigned from the European Elected Members' Organization. They are Group Captain L. R. Briggs, Major F. W. Day, Sir Charles Markham, Mr. J. R. Maxwell, Major B. P. Roberts, and Air Commodore E. L. Howard-Williams.

They sent the following joint letter to Sir Alfred Vincent, chairman of E.E.M.O.

"It has become increasingly apparent over the past year that the European Elected Members' Organization has become an unsatisfactory medium for the representation of European interests and for the effective discussion of problems related thereto.

"This regrettable situation has been brought about by reason of the fact that certain members of the organization are influenced by their membership of a multi-racial group, which severely restricts both the field of discussion and decisions on such matters. Furthermore, the deliberations have been at times unduly influenced by the presence of the European specially elected members, which has in certain instances led to the reversal of previous decisions.

"Nevertheless, despite these difficulties, prior to the debate in Legislative Council, a considerable measure of agreement was reached in regard to the attitude to be adopted in regard to the franchise proposals as they affected the European community. However, at the meeting of the European Elected Members' Organization held on June 22 to discuss future action in the light of Government's refusal to accede to the representations made by the organization, it became apparent that there was no likelihood of agreement being reached on that issue.

"As the result, the undersigned elected members, after full consideration, have decided that it would not be in the interests of their constituents to remain members of the organization, which should be in a position to speak for their community, and they accordingly submit their resignations.

"In doing so they recognize that the European Elected Members' Organization can no longer remain in being, and, in order to facilitate the discussion of formal business and matters of a non-controversial nature, they would welcome the continuance of a committee of all European constituency elected members, and it is suggested that the European Elected Members' Association be revived for that purpose.

"The elected members concerned wish to express their appreciation of your services as chairman and of your impartiality at all times, and hope that, if the proposal be adopted, you will continue to act in the same capacity."

Dr. Chidzero's New Post

DR. BERNARD CHIDZERO, a Southern Rhodesian African political scientist, has taken up duty in Addis Ababa as associate officer in the research division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. He will pay an official visit to Southern Rhodesia later this year. Dr. Chidzero had been doing research work at Oxford University.



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DIAMOND SALES made on behalf of African producers, including the Williamson mine in Tanganyika Territory, during the first six months of this year totalled £43.7m., of which £31.2m. was of gem stones and £12.5m. of industrial diamonds.

Nchanga's Profits

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES LTD. report that profits for the year to March 31 after paying £7,780,000 in taxation were £13,647,764 against £4,704,535 in the previous year. The dividend is raised from 7s. 14s. to 7s. per £1 unit, requiring £2,800,000, as against £4,373,000. When the results were announced the shares rose 3s. 9d. to 63s. 9d. on the London Stock Exchange. The chairman is Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer.

Emeralds

ANOTHER EMERALD DISCOVERY has been made in Southern Rhodesia, this time in the Mazoe district, within 30 miles of Salisbury. A three-man syndicate has registered the claim, which is being examined by Government geologists.

Union and Rhodesian

UNION AND RHODESIAN MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., reports a net income of £110,702, and in addition a profit of £38,953 on sales of shares, £65,000 is being added to the investment reserve and £25,000 to the general reserve, and after payment of a 12½% dividend the carry-forward is £106,886. The issued capital is £600,000. Interests in subsidiary companies appear at £209,498, other investments at £974,185, and current assets less current liabilities at £102,975. The chairman is Mr. Clive S. Corder.

Turner & Newall

TURNER & NEWALL LTD. are to capitalize reserves in order to permit the free issue to stockholders of one new ordinary unit of £1 for each such issue now held. It is hoped to pay 22½% for the year to September 30 next on the present capital, compared with 20% last year. Mr. G. S. Sutcliffe, a member of the board and chairman for Ferodo, Ltd., has joined the boards of Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., Ltd., Glass Fabrics, Ltd., and J. W. Roberts, Ltd., and Mr. N. A. Morling, a director of the parent company and chairman of the three other enterprises, has been elected to the Ferodo board.

London County Freehold Report

THE HIGHEST BUILDING in the Federation, Livingstone House, 330 Curry, is owned by The London County Freehold and Leasehold Properties, Ltd., the annual report of which for the year ended March 31 has as a frontispiece a full-page illustration of this 23-storey office block. Net revenue after taxation of £639,984 was £585,345 (£546,472). Holders of the 10s. units have received dividends totalling 1s. 10d. (10d.). Issued capital of the parent and subsidiary companies is £821,000 in 51% cumulative preference and £7,620,183 in 10s. ordinary units. Capital reserves exceed £2.7m. and revenue reserves £651,000. Fixed assets have a value above £17.8m. and current assets less current liabilities total £116,817. Mr. T. J. Cullen is chairman and managing director. Mr. R. G. Dashwood, who has paid a number of visits to the Federation, is manager and chief surveyor.

Metal Box Overseas

THE METAL BOX COMPANY OVERSEAS LTD. — among whose subsidiaries are the Metal Box Company of East Africa, Ltd., Plastics (Africa), Ltd., Nairobi, and The Metal Box Company of Central Africa, Ltd. — reports profit for the year to March 31 after paying just over £1m. in taxation of £1,254,354 and net income of £484,468 after allocations to reserve. The ordinary dividend is 11%, and the carry-forward £1,151,399 (£918,056). The issued capital is £4m. Interests in subsidiary companies stand in the balance-sheet at £7.4m., and trade investments at £865,329. Capital reserves are just under £14m., revenue reserves £1.2m., and current liabilities less current assets £1,388,284. The directors are Sir Robert Barlow (chairman), Sir Harold Roxbee (deputy chairman), and Messrs K. D. Brough (managing director), M. C. Clear, W. W. B. Dalzell, D. Ducat, H. Chiswell Jones, C. Parker, and W. M. Still.

Federation-Union Trade Pact

A NEW TRADE AGREEMENT between the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa came into force recently. It regulates reciprocal duty-free entry of various agricultural and related products authorized for importation by the respective Ministries of Agriculture. Other Union goods will pay the rates of duty generally applicable to self-governing Commonwealth countries other than the U.K. South Africa will admit free of duty 2m. lb. of flue-cured leaf tobacco from the Federation, but do not guarantee that that quantity will be bought each year.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

| | UNDERTAKINGS | CONSUMERS | UNITS CONSUMED |
|------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1922 | 2 | 1,904 | 1,500,000 |
| 1938 | 11 | 17,093 | 21,500,000 |
| 1956 | 20 | 68,838 | 300,000,000 |
| 1957 | 20 | 83,483 | 324,000,000 |
| 1958 | 20 | 90,404 | 355,881,000 |

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD.

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SOLE AGENTS

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Company Report

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

A Satisfactory Trading Achievement

Note of Warning Regarding Current Operations

SIR GERARD D'ERLANGER'S STATEMENT

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER & RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on July 7 in London.

SIR GERARD D'ERLANGER, C.B.E., F.C.A., the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated review:

The consolidated profit and loss account shows that the profit for the year, before taxation but after taking into account the dividend from our Argentine subsidiary, has risen by £235,958 to a total of £1,035,156.

The consolidated net profit for the year attributable to the parent company is £712,258, an increase of £121,169 over the profit of £591,089 earned in 1958. We have, in accordance with our established practice, transferred from the free reserves of the parent company the sum of £210,000 in order to make the necessary profits available for the payment of the dividend. The net result is that the Group, excluding Argentina, has retained in the business the sum of £336,038, compared with a figure of £224,317 retained in 1958.

Better Market for Wattles

As I forecast last year, the year 1959 saw a marked recovery in world demand for wattle extract, and the total market expanded over that for 1958 by about 34%, whilst sales of South African extract were up by over 40%.

The Forestal Group were able fully to maintain their share of the world wattle extract market, and the consequent increase in the throughputs of our factories, particularly in South Africa, and in the turnover of our sales department, was reflected in the substantial increase in profits recorded in the consolidated profit and loss account.

Last year I felt it necessary to strike a warning note about the danger of the increased pressure likely to be exerted by rising costs on profit margins, particularly in our African subsidiaries. I am glad to say that through 1959, as a result of intensive concentration on this aspect of our operations, production costs have been held fairly steady.

It will continue to be necessary, however, to devote unremitting attention to this problem of rising costs, and particularly to the possibilities of savings in expenditure by technical improvements to offset certain increases, especially in labour costs, which cannot possibly be avoided.

After commenting further on the satisfactory achievements of the Group in the year 1959, the chairman continued:

Prospects

I have to report to you a serious deterioration in the trading situation since the beginning of this year as the result of a severe price war which has broken out in the vegetable tanning extract markets.

Taking into account the state of precarious stability in which the quebracho industry operates, it could not have been at all surprising if the very large profit margin secured in the exchange reform brought into operation at the beginning of 1959 in Argentina had

encouraged price cutting by individual manufacturers, leading in turn to a general reduction in the price level. In fact, however, nothing of the sort happened at that time. Due, no doubt, to the exhausting effects of the two previous years of internecine price war, the temptation was resisted, and for many months a reasonable degree of price stability was maintained by the quebracho manufacturers. This of course, contributed in no small measure to the good profits made during the year by the whole industry.

Price Cutting

By the last quarter of the year, however, the continuing rise in production costs, with its consequences of narrowing profit margins and strain on the cash position, had begun to put pressure on the price structure, and a good deal of price cutting developed. At this stage the open and declared intention of one of the leading manufacturers to go out after an increased share of the market, which could be achieved only by encroachment upon others at the cost of stability, tipped the scale towards chaotic conditions, and by the end of the year price cutting was general to an extent which, with rising costs, seemed likely soon to make the industry unprofitable.

A further factor which added to the pressures making for intensified competition was the continued decline in 1959 in the world quebracho market.

The natural consequence of these converging pressures was an appeal to the Argentine Government to abolish the retention of 20% of the proceeds of exports of quebracho extract, which was still being withheld from the manufacturers after the exchange reform, and to relieve the industry of the burden of the 8% sales tax and of some other minor taxes, so as to restore a wide profit margin which could be used to reduce prices in international markets and secure an increase in export sales.

At the end of February 1960 the Government acceded to these requests, thereby automatically providing manufacturers with an additional profit margin of about 4,000 pesos (approximately 50 U.S. dollars) per ton. A section of the industry announced a reduction in listed prices of quebracho extract of 30 U.S. dollars everywhere and a further reduction of 10 U.S. dollars in those markets where there existed the most direct competition with wattle and chestnut, this precipitating an international price war.

Proposals by African Producers

Wattle manufacturers responded with initial reductions of up to £5 a ton in the markets most directly threatened; and chestnut extract prices were reduced on more or less the same scale.

In view of the vital importance of the wattle industry in the economy of South Africa, the South African Government has decided to intervene in the international price war, and, speaking for itself and for the Governments of the other wattle-producing areas in Africa, namely Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, and Kenya, has proposed to the Argentine Government negotiations on a Government-to-Government basis for the termination of the price war and the re-establishment of

stability in the vegetable tannin industry. At the time of writing the outcome of this *démarche* is not known.

Even if the Argentine Government responds favourably to this initiative, there is no doubt that the negotiation of an international agreement and the reconciliation of conflicting interests will prove a long and difficult task. Nevertheless, a return to a reasonable degree of stability must be the eventual outcome, and it is deplorable that a long and expensive price war, which, apart from the damage to private interests, can involve a serious loss to the national economies concerned, should have to precede the re-establishment of a natural balance in the market which cannot differ substantially from the *status quo ante bellum*.

Trade War

Since the costs of production of wattle extract in Africa are substantially the same as those for quebracho extract in Argentina, neither party will be forced to the point of capitulation, and neither party, therefore, can win any decisive victory. If it becomes evident that a reasonable level of prices cannot be re-established quickly, the wattle industry will inevitably be driven to much more drastic price reductions. The war will be intensified and the losses increased.

Moreover, it must be recognized that paroxysms of competition such as we are now witnessing are the likely, though not inevitable, outcome of the situation where an industry finds its production capacity geared to an expansion of the world market which never took place. The necessary readjustments must be carried through. It should be possible to implement them in a more or less orderly manner and without serious loss. That is what we hoped was being achieved, as I indicated in my review last year. If, as now seems possible, this cannot be done, something like the same results will follow more painfully by way of price wars.

Whatever the setbacks suffered in the process, your company is confident of its position in the final outcome, particularly in the light of its own programme of internal readjustment by reallocation of its resources which is being pushed forward with all possible speed.

As far as the immediate future is concerned, it is, of course, evident that the profits for the year 1960 will be seriously reduced by the current price war.

Diversification

With regard to the development of new uses for tannins, I have no fresh achievements to announce, nor can I add any more optimistic note to the prospects indicated last year.

I am able to tell you, however, that the African wattle industry as a whole, both growers and manufacturers, have now decided to make a joint attack upon this problem through an existing organization, the African Territories Wattle Industry Publicity Fund (A.T.W.I.P.), which has for some time been engaged in the campaign for the defence of vegetable tanned leathers against substitutes. This body, supported by a levy on the whole industry, will now also undertake a programme of research into possible new uses of the tannins, thus taking over a burden which has been largely carried hitherto by Forestal alone, and at the same time greatly increasing the resources available for, and the scale of, the programme.

As regards the redeployment of assets, particularly land and timber, in our overseas subsidiaries, the work of the Argentine group has already been dealt with in an earlier section of this review.

In Africa the programme outlined last year has been pushed forward with some success.

A cattle project on a considerable scale is now under way, and a similar project, on a smaller scale, approximately the same financial commitments, has just been

authorized for Rhodesia.

Our Kenya Company during the year under review brought its charcoal project into operation, and is now delivering substantial quantities of this product under its contract with Uganda Cement Industries, Limited, a subsidiary of the Uganda Development Corporation.

Our entry into the sugar industry—of course on a small scale initially—is now assured in both Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. Our Rhodesian Company will be producing raw sugar from its own cane in its factory at Melsetter during the wattle close-down period next year, and we hope to be able to duplicate this project at the Nyanga factory with Native-grown cane.

Our South African subsidiary, The Natal Tanning Extract Company, Limited, has secured a quota for a limited acreage from the Sugar Industry Control Board, and this has now been planted up. The cane grown so far has shown a satisfactory yield. As soon as conditions in the South African sugar industry permit the removal of the present quota freeze, we hope to secure a substantial increase in our authorized acreage.

Experimental Projects

The small crop recently harvested from our Rhodesian Company's tobacco project and now being sold has proved encouraging as to quality and as to the price received.

A number of small-scale experimental projects for other crops are under way in both Kenya and Rhodesia.

As regards utilization of our surplus timber, two major industrial projects—one for South Africa and one for Southern Rhodesia—are under investigation but have not yet reached the stage when any report could usefully be made to you about them.

The chairman then reviewed in detail the progress achieved during the year in the development of various industrial projects in the United Kingdom.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Commercial Brevities

An Exchequer loan of £14m. to help finance Tanganyika's development programme has been arranged by Sir Ernest Vasey, the Finance Minister, during his visit to London. About £18m. will be required in the next three years.

The Northern Rhodesia Co., Ltd., reports a profit for the year ended May 31 of £11,089 after tax of £8,421. After paying a dividend of 7½% and a bonus of 5% (both the same as in 1959), the carry-forward is £4,082 (£3,649).

The Federation's gross national product last year was £514m. compared with £449m. in 1958. The contributions of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland respectively were £266m., £195m., and £53m.

In the first three months of this year tobacco manufacturers in the United Kingdom used more than 9m. lb. of Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco in excess of the total used in the corresponding period of 1959.

The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company has received its first order from the United States—for 22,000 tons of steel billets at a price of £36 per long ton.

To increase the use of electricity in homes, the Uganda Electricity Board now supplies a limited quantity of power for a fixed monthly charge of 8s. 6d.

The 10-day strike of 1,100 workers at the Kenya Meat Commission's Athi River factory in June will mean a loss to producers of about £20,000.

The East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., has presented a collection of technical books and works of reference to the Technical Institute, Dar es Salaam.

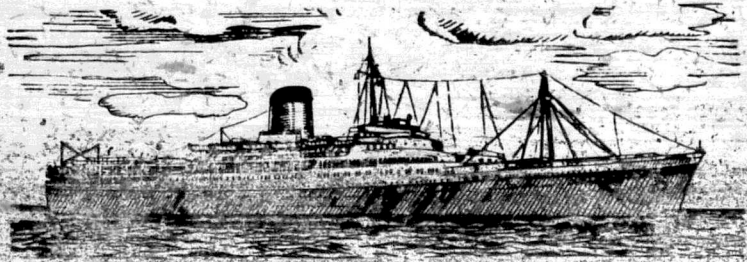
The Uganda Development Corporation is to make an initial investment of £400,000 to establish a fertilizer industry at Sukulu, near Tororo.

The Mitchell Cattle Group is to offer 4,201,600 new 5s. ordinary shares at par to shareholders registered on June 26. This represents a 10% increase for five years.

More than 1,500 Africans in Northern Rhodesia are now registered as growers of Turkish tobacco.

Long Co. is erecting a new £50,000 building at its quarry.

South and East Africa



WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON AND DURBAN

| Sailing | Southampton |
|-------------------|-------------|
| ATHLONE CASTLE | July 29 |
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| EDINBURGH CASTLE | AUG 4 |
| WINCHESTER CASTLE | AUG 11 |
| WINDSOR CASTLE | AUG 18 |
| STIRLING CASTLE | AUG 25 |
| PRETORIA CASTLE | Sept. 1 |
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|-----------------|----------|------------|
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| WARWICK CASTLE | Sept. 9 | — |
| DURBAN CASTLE | Sept. 19 | Sept. 20 |
| KENYA CASTLE | Sept. 30 | — |
| RHODESIA CASTLE | Oct. 25 | — |
| WARWICK CASTLE | Nov. 25 | — |
| DURBAN CASTLE | Dec. 7 | — |

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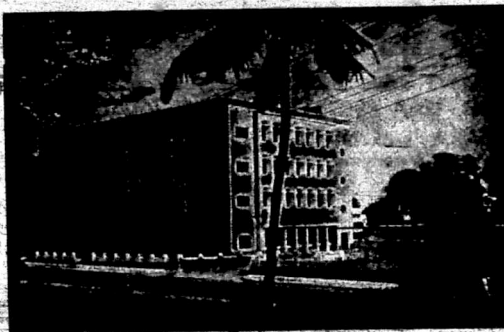
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square miles

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UGANDA

TANGANYIKA
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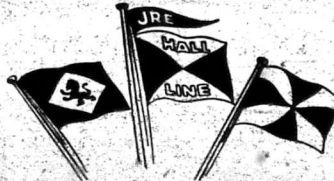
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| CLAN MACLAREN | July 14 | July 18 | July 18 | July 27 | |
| JOURNALIST | July 28 | Aug. 1 | Aug. 10 | Aug. 10 | |
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