

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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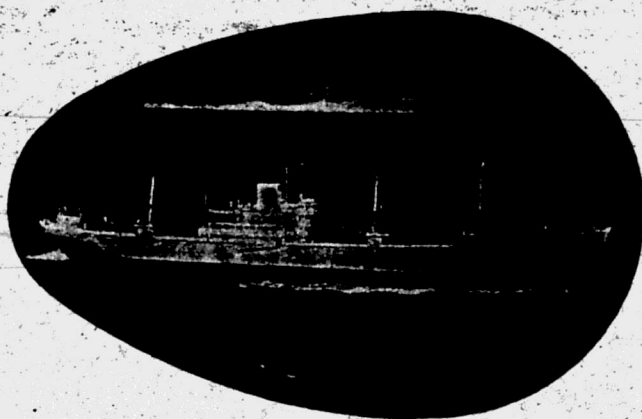
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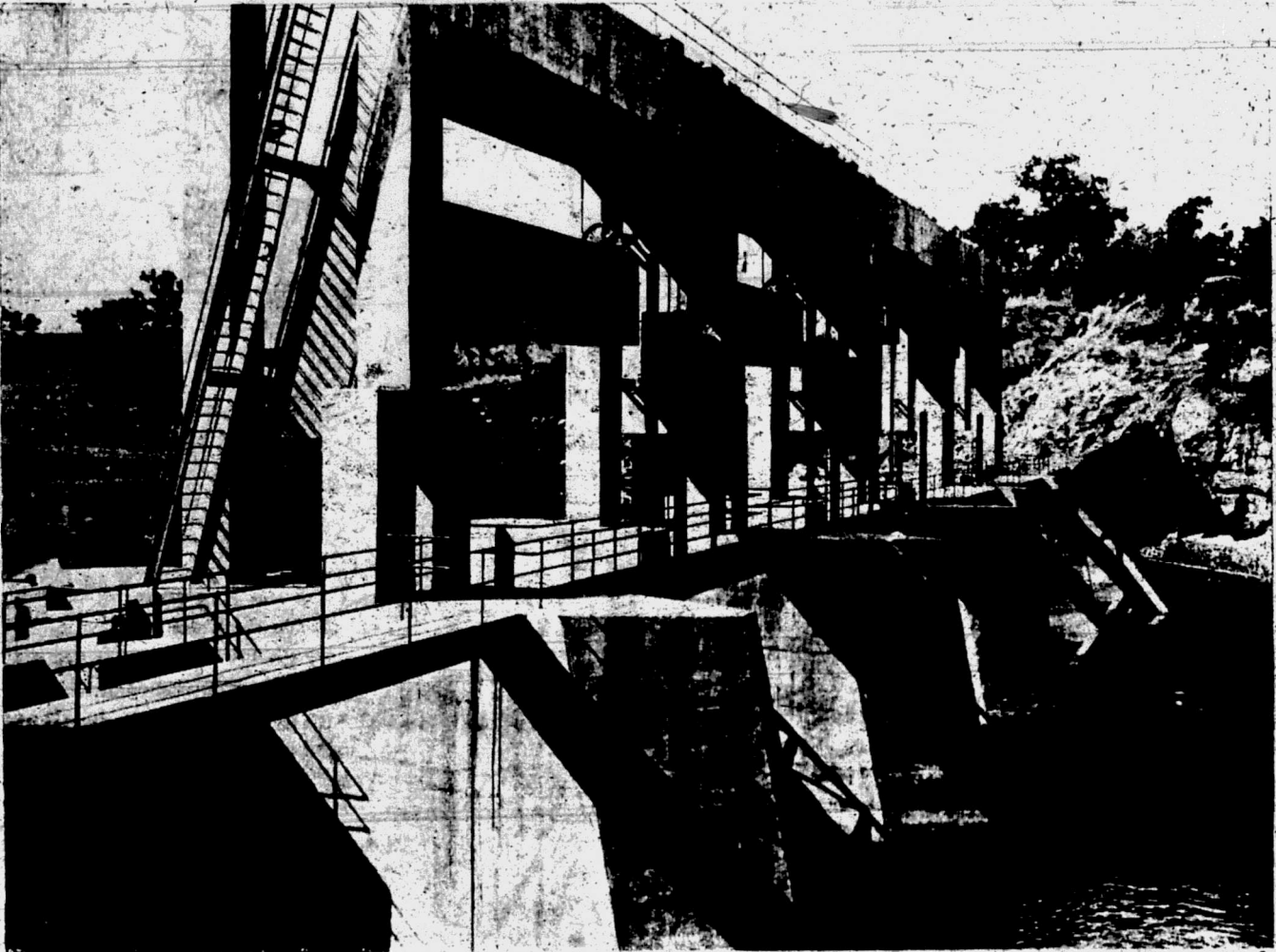
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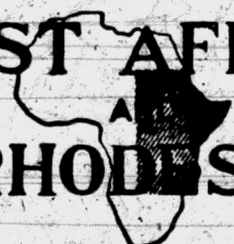
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A FEW YEARS AGO the British public, not then subject to daily doses of deception and other forms of brainwashing, would have been appalled at the thought that a Government which purported to represent it should discuss the affairs of a self-governing Colony within the Commonwealth with a delegation composed of citizens of Mali, Tanganyika, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Syria and Uruguay. Of those six countries one only, Uruguay, has been a sovereign State for any length of time; and there is probably no Uruguayan who knows more about Central Africa than a normally intelligent Rhodesian knows about the South American Republic—which is nothing. The first three States mentioned have all been independent for merely a few months, and every one of them is heavily dependent upon external aid of every kind. Tunisia and Syria have both suffered much more disturbance and bloodshed in the past couple of years than Southern Rhodesia has experienced in the three-quarters of a century since the Pioneer Column substituted British rule for age-old savagery. Such are the six States which have been selected by the United Nations to pass judgment on Southern Rhodesia in London. That is undeniably the essential purpose of their nominees. The official pretence that they have come for information is nonsensical; every conceivable piece of information on the subject has already been supplied to U.N.O., and if any item were thought to be missing it could have been procured by telegram. That was as evident to the Cabinet as to the United Nations, whose real purposes are to make another insolent demonstration of its power to humiliate the British Government and weaken the responsible Government of Southern Rhodesia.

the United Nations is the readiness of the Macmillan Government to engage in a second round of conversations with a mission from an international body (busy-body would be a better word) which has been told again both publicly and privately that British Ministers have no right to intervene in the internal affairs of a Colony which is not accountable to the Government at Westminster. On that ground alone the Anti-Colonial Committee should have been refused audience. If Ministers were so devoid of discretion and resolution as not to take that stand on their own account, they might at least have reflected that their reception of a panel so constituted would be bitterly resented by every responsible Southern Rhodesian, not merely by the Winston Field Government and its Rhodesian Front supporters—whose numbers increase with every new instance of British betrayal of Rhodesia's interests. Indeed, the follies of MacButlerism and of the United Nations in the Congo and in connexion with Southern Rhodesia were almost certainly the chief causes of the defeat of the Whitehead Government in the recent general election, during which its opponents, who now constitute the Government, pledged themselves to relate African advancement to capability, not to the purely political pressures.

The indignity of this second visit to London by a delegation of the Anti-Colonial Committee is attributable to the inability of the ineffable Macmillan Administration (very accurately described as **Craven Fear of Politicians.** effete by Sir Roy Welensky) to say "No" to the United Nations. Because of its craven fear of keeping Britain great, it repeatedly submits the country and the Commonwealth to lethal risk; and because politicians of all parties have for years shown

Even more outrageous than the action of

craven fear of faithfully discharging this country's responsibilities in Africa, British trusteeship has been violated, to the permanent detriment of millions of people of all races in sub-Saharan Africa. That such a crime should have been perpetrated by the ostensible stewards of British honour is still almost incredible. The impractical emotionalism about Africa of Socialist politicians between the wars could perhaps be partially excused by their ignorance and boundless optimism, but there can be no such exculpation of the deliberate delinquency of the Macmillan Government, which since the Prime Minister's cynically misleading wind-of-change speech in February 1960 has broken pledge after pledge, repudiated the most explicit obligations, and made Britain's name distrusted and detested, especially in Kenya and the Rhodesias.

How Kenya was betrayed is still little understood in the United Kingdom, but, thanks to the outspokenness of Sir Roy Welensky, the trickery used against the Federation by Mr. Macmillan,

Looking Back Thirty Years. Mr. Macleod, and now Mr. Butler has been made widely known. So low are the present standards of public life in Britain, however, that there has been no large-scale, continuing, and irresistible revolt by the Conservatives in the House of Commons, where professional politicians nowadays acquiesce in almost any duplicity prescribed by the party hierarchy. Parliamentary submissiveness has been matched by that of the Press, which has never been so compliant since its disastrous pro-Germanism thirty years ago to oblige another disastrous Tory Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Only two publications in London—the *Daily Telegraph* and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—were then ceaselessly critical of an abject Government over a period of years. But it was they who were to be proved right, and the rest of the Press and almost all the politicians wrong. Is it merely a coincidence that the line consistently followed by this journal is again supported by no London newspaper except the *Daily Telegraph*?—which, most unfortunately, wobbled sadly until it was aroused to its old loyalties by the behaviour of the United Nations in Katanga and the Macleod-Butler machinations in Central Africa.

Last year's delegation represented a committee on which seventeen nations had seats.

The number has now grown to twenty-four, and since half the present membership of the United Nations is either Asian or African, and Afro-Asian votes are continuously canvassed by the United States and the Iron Curtain and Latin American countries in particular, any absurdity which is solidly supported by the fanatical "anti-colonialists" is assured of endorsement by the General Assembly. The United Nations has been openly engaged in wrecking the work of the European Powers which transformed great areas of East, Central and West Africa from barbarity to such varying stages of advancement that some territories might have expected self-government fairly soon and the rest within one or two generations. Progressive developments by education and practical training, by the expansion of experience, and by the bearing of responsibility, though prerequisites for the safe devolution of authority to Africans, were scorned by the tiny minority of their number who for their own purposes were impatient for political power, with its high pay, perquisites, and prestige. To the amazement of Africans in the mass, and indeed of those self-seeking careerists themselves, their organized agitation (which was increasingly backed by intimidation and violence) was permitted to destroy the plans which had been carefully prepared for the greater well-being of Africans.

Theorists in the House of Commons, who were nescient about Africa but nonetheless assertive and intransigent, had more influence (though scarcely ever of an enlightened and constructive character) than the tried and trusted British administrators who had spent the best years of their lives in the closest contact with Africans. If those officials had been allowed by United Kingdom Governments to fulfil their duty progressively as they and Africans in general saw it, and at speeds regulated by the local circumstances, the range and pace of change would not have been chaotic, but well and wisely ordered; and that would have been to the economic, social and political advantage of populations which are now doomed to suffer deprivations, and quite possibly disasters, in consequence of their precipitate transfer from the guidance of experienced, tolerant and devoted Britons to control by Africans, sadly few of whom possess either the qualities or the qualifications for the tasks which they have coveted. An

international organization with any sense of responsibility would have supported gradualist methods based on the principle of advancement by merit—which is the professed but disregarded policy of the United Kingdom Government. But irresponsibility has

been the hallmark both of the Disunited Nations and the Macmillan Government. Their mutual but nonetheless sinister light-mindedness is once more exhibited by the brinkmanship of this week's conversations, which can do no possible good to Africa.

Notes By The Way

Chairman's Gaffe

A TORY GROUP created to guide the party in East and Central African affairs might have been expected to avoid the totally misleading pronouncement that Mr. Butler's latest exercise in evasion "goes half-way in accepting Southern Rhodesia's independence in principle". In fact, it is but one more effort in the deception which has characterized the Macmillan Government's attitude to Central Africa. Being immediately recognized as such by the Cabinet of Southern Rhodesia, it was rejected out of hand, with the formal reminder of that Government that the Colony would not be represented at any conference convened by H.M. Government unless it had previously received a written recognition of its right to complete independence on the day on which either Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia seceded from the Federation or became independent. It was in reply to a communication explaining that realistic and justified attitude that Mr. Butler wrote his unrealistic, tortuous, and abortive reply.

Group Resolution Weakened

ON ANOTHER PAGE will be found the full text of a letter sent to all Conservative M.Ps. by the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council. More than 90% of the members of the group are stated to have supported a resolution urging H.M. Government to recognize immediately Southern Rhodesia's right to independence. It is therefore astonishing to find Miss Owen, the chairman, committing the group a few lines later to a favourable interpretation of a statement of Mr. Butler's which certainly does not go half-way to meet Southern Rhodesia's case, as she alleges. In any event, the time for half-measures is past. Responsible Rhodesians are not to be fobbed off with hedged hints while irresponsible agitators in neighbouring territories are given whatever they care to ask—at whatever risk to their own territories, and Southern Rhodesia itself.

Duty or Convenience?

THIS IMPRUDENT COMMENT by the group chairman will enable Mr. Butler and the torpid Tories who side with him to claim that they have the sympathy of a body with specialist knowledge of Central Africa. Yet that same communication had declared that nine-tenths of the members deprecated the MacButler attitude. The contradiction between the group view and that of the chairman is deplorable at this crucial moment, and in elementary fairness to Southern Rhodesia, and in discharge of its duty to the Conservative Party, the group ought immediately to dissociate itself from the words in the letter which invalidated its own formal resolution. Not to take that course would be to commit an obvious dereliction of duty. To take it would presumably involve the chairman's resignation. Will duty or convenience prevail?

Misleading the Public

SIR HUGH FOOT has increased his record of extravagant statements on Colonial problems by saying in a "Tonight" programme on B.B.C. Television, a feature with an immense audience: "Developments in Central Africa have resulted in a confrontation between African nationalism north of the Zambezi and racial domination south of the river, and this is a terrifying prospect". It will be noted that he exculpates as "nationalism" the despotism imposed by extremist black politicians, but denounces as "domination" Southern Rhodesia's genuine endeavours to provide Africans with economic, political and social advancement on the basis of individual merit—which is allegedly the policy, but certainly not the practice, of the Macmillan Government. Even if Southern Rhodesia's paternalism were far more authoritarian than it is, it could not be said to be upheld by the intimidation, violence, and general brute force by which the United National Independence Party achieved power in Northern Rhodesia, where not long ago more than two thousand of its members were imprisoned on charges of subversion of law and order, ranging from murder and attempted murder through arson of churches, hospitals, schools, court houses and dispensaries, to the lesser forms of thuggery. Not once during the interview did Sir Hugh Foot mention this disgraceful and distinguishing characteristic of African nationalism north of the Zambezi.

Follies of U.K. Politicians

BLAMING SIR ROY WELENSKY for the failure of the Federation, he alleged that the Federal Prime Minister had hardly tried to win the support of Africans, who might have been persuaded to co-operate even five years ago. That statement merely showed Sir Hugh Foot's lack of knowledge of the history of non-co-operation by the African politicians. The truth is that Dr. Banda—whose enmity has been so unreasonable and implacable as to merit the term pathological—launched his campaign against the Federation even before its Constitution had taken shape. In a pamphlet published more than ten years ago he made recklessly inaccurate allegations, which were promptly denounced in detail by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and he has since lost no opportunity of misrepresenting the aims and actions of the Federal Government. Even Sir Hugh Foot should be aware that the basic reason for non-co-operation by Africans was their conviction that the British Government was indifferent to the Federation. On instructions from Mr. James Griffiths, the then Socialist Secretary of State, civil servants in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had been told that Africans who asked for guidance about this new thing called "federation" were not to be led to believe that it had the Government's support. What, then, could they do but assume that it must be disadvantageous from their standpoint and ought therefore to be resisted? The Bandas, Kaundas.

and Nkumbulas, and the agitators whom they recruited (most of whom who had never done any job successfully), consequently found it easy to turn suspicion into opposition, and to build thereupon parties which, through the folly and feebleness of the United Kingdom Government, were allowed ever-increasing licence to flout local authority.

Tanganyika's Air Space

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recently reported that the Tanganyika Government had protested to the United Nations that "in the evening of March 12 an armed Portuguese aircraft illegally entered the territory of Tanganyika. This shocking outrage is but another in Portugal's long history of complete disregard for international law. A formal protest is being prepared for delivery to the Salazar régime, together with a warning that Tanganyika will take such steps as are necessary to prevent the future occurrence of such international criminal behaviour". Every reader of those words must have thought, as I did, that, whether by accident or design, a Portuguese military aircraft from

Mozambique had crossed the border, engaged in reconnaissance, and flown back across the Ruvuma. What in fact happened, I have since heard, is that a Portuguese Air Force fighter landed at Dar es Salaam and that the pilot and observer said that they had come to "surrender", which presumably means that they asked for political asylum. Was that a "shocking outrage"?

Nice Shade of Purple

MR. DOUGLAS BROWN, who was in the Press gallery of the Federal Parliament when the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, said in his speech from the Throne that "my Government is convinced that the British Government has betrayed the people of the Federation", reported in the *Sunday Telegraph*: "Lord Alport, in the Distinguished Strangers' gallery, wore a nice shade of purple. As the United Kingdom High Commissioner, he is also in some sense a representative of the Queen. Sir Roy Welensky, who had written the speech, stared innocently at the ceiling".

Kenyatta Party's Vision of A Democratic Socialist Kenya

Main Points of K.A.N.U.'s General Election Manifesto*

INDEPENDENCE will give us the opportunity to work unfettered for the creation of a democratic African Socialist Kenya.

There will be no place for discrimination by race, tribe, belief, or any other manner. The personal rights and safety of all and of their property will be protected. While adapting that which is suitable from the East and the West, we must give our people pride and self-respect, building upon all that is good and valid in our traditional society.

Our people have the right to be free from economic exploitation and social inequality. We aim to build a country where men and women are motivated by a sense of service and not driven by a greedy desire for personal gain.

Efficient Farmers Needed Most

Our greatest need is for efficient farmers. Agricultural colleges will be expanded. Rural education work will be increased. Community development and self-help schemes will be geared to the aim of accelerating the agrarian revolution.

To meet the requirements of the civil service and our plans for industrial expansion, there will be a great expansion of our university and technical training facilities. Adult education, evening classes, and week-end and short-course schools of every kind will be increased. Help will be given to the self-help educational programmes of trade unions, co-operatives, and local communities. Every citizen lucky enough to possess some education or skill should be prepared to pass on his knowledge to those less fortunate. In particular, those who can read will teach those who cannot.

Production of crops for the market is the backbone of our economy. The K.A.N.U. Government will see to

it that changes are made in the under-developed areas, for only by a dynamic break-through in farming methods shall we finance the Welfare State we intend to build.

The problem of the unemployed landless will be vigorously tackled, and resettlement in the scheduled areas has a part to play in meeting their desperate needs. This process cannot continue indefinitely. We cannot afford to fragment economic farms which are making a vital contribution to our national prosperity into units producing little more than subsistence.

The main solution will lie in increasing agricultural efficiency in all areas. This will provide a basis for rural and cottage industries and for regular agricultural employment to absorb the landless. Attention will also be paid to the siting of larger industrial projects in rural areas where appropriate.

The K.A.N.U. Government will not tolerate the holding of large under-developed tracts of land by anyone. At the same time, those who have farms, estates and ranches making a full contribution to the economy need have no fear of appropriation.

The potential for industrial development has been neglected under Colonial rule. We shall set about righting the position. While our industrialization will be based upon local primary products and the need to supply local requirements, the possibility of expansion in new directions will be investigated.

It is economic madness to continue to import finished goods which have been processed abroad from our own primary products. Consumer goods, especially those made from raw materials available in Kenya or neighbouring territories, will have priority in our programme for industrial expansion.

One factor which has inhibited greater industrialization is the absence of a stable, skilled labour force. We shall see that this situation is changed. K.A.N.U. believes in a high wage economy to encourage the acquisition of skills and for the good of the worker and his family.

Priority for Africanisation

The principle of equal pay for equal work, without discrimination by sex, race or other criterion, will be assured.

The racial disbalance in the civil service, commerce and the professions will be righted.

While maintaining standards in the civil service, it will be the Government's policy to give first priority to indigenous Africans until progress has been made towards a structure reflecting the proportions of our society. Second preference will be given to citizens of expatriate origin. Only if positions cannot be filled by citizens shall we look outside. Those non-citizens who are replaced will be protected by the agreed compensation terms.

The Marxist theory of class warfare has no relevance to

*These extracts are taken from the 32-page election manifesto of the Kenya African National Union, entitled "What a K.A.N.U. Government Offers You". It was published in Nairobi last week.

Kenya's situation. Attitudes which were appropriate when we were fighting for independence have to be revised. An all-out war by the trade unions now could only be waged against their own Government and fellow-citizens.

We have stated our belief in a high-wage economy and the steps we intend to take to improve the lot of the workers. Naturally the unions will support these aims. We trust they in turn will instil in their members the need for hard work at the job they are doing.

The Government will not tolerate the sabotaging of the national effort by those who would play upon tribal or racial differences. We shall not allow the hopes and aspirations which our people have for their independence to be disappointed by such wrecking tactics.

The K.A.N.U. Government will welcome those non-Africans who choose to join with us in the noble task of building a Kenya nation. Their training, skills and knowledge will be of the greatest value to us. We are confident that those who show confidence in us will appreciate the need to pass on to the nation what they can teach the people. They will be fully accepted by us, not only through legal forms, but in our hearts.

Racial Antagonisms a Challenge

Divisions of tribe, party, colour, custom, caste, community, age, faith, or region will be subordinate to the national effort. Far from accepting the inevitability of tribal and racial antagonisms, we believe these differences are a challenge and an opportunity for creating a nation united in its purpose, yet rich in the diversity of its people.

Independent Kenya will adopt a Republican Constitution because we believe this is a form of Government appropriate to our conditions and meaningful to our people.

The Government will take all necessary measures to protect the security of the people and to preserve the national integrity of Kenya within its present borders. Our armed forces will be maintained at a level to carry out this rôle. We have no aggressive or imperialistic intentions.

We are prepared to consider working with other African States in any form of joint defence arrangement. We first hope to create an East African defence policy, working together with our neighbours.

The judiciary will be independent of the other branches of State at all levels, and customary law will be codified.

We shall not countenance oppression by minorities or majorities. The answer to communal fears lies in every citizen thinking and acting as a Kenyan, whatever his origin.

Your duties are not limited to the political sphere. You must endeavour to support social advance. Above all, every one of you, whatever your task, has a rôle to play in helping to build a prosperous Kenya by your hard work.

Overseas Investment

We shall welcome both governmental and private investment from overseas. We shall encourage investors to participate jointly in projects with our own Government. This will be a guarantee to the provider of the capital of the security of his investment and to the people of Kenya that the undertaking is being directed according to our national policy and needs.

While we intend following a liberal policy with regard to foreign capital, investments must be made in accordance with Kenya's interests. To the extent that they serve our needs we shall protect them.

To boost industrial expansion a system of tax holidays for new investment will be considered. Infant industries will be protected.

Special consideration will be given to local investors, but we shall have no time for those who make large profits in Kenya and then fail to invest them in the country.

In keeping with our desire to create a Socialist society, we believe in a wide measure of governmental control of the economy in the national interest. There are many ways of participation without acquiring public ownership.

Our scarce capital resources have more urgent tasks to perform than the buying out of private owners, but if we find it imperative to take over a particular industry or part of an industry, fair compensation will be given.

The common suffering of Africa at the hands of imperialism has created a bond among our peoples. The K.A.N.U. Government of independent Kenya will build upon a basis of this pan-African unity to help make our continent a force for good in world affairs. The pressure we can bring to bear will have to be based upon moral strength, not military might.

We shall build on the foundations of the East African Common Services Organization and the East African Common Market & bring the peoples of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar into closer political association.

As they achieve their freedom, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia will be welcome to participate in the machinery for co-operation which we establish. The

other neighbours to the north and west will be encouraged to join with us in these practical steps towards unity.

We strongly support the Pan-African Freedom Movement for East, Central and Southern Africa as a step towards African unity. It is playing a crucial rôle in the development of political and economic unity in the continent.

It has an even more urgent task in helping those members still under Colonial or Local minority rule to achieve their freedom. No effort will be spared to help the remaining British Colonies to achieve their independence.

Threat to Southern Rhodesia

As regards Southern Rhodesia, the Portuguese territories, South Africa and South West Africa, we believe the time for mere resolutions and declarations of support is past.

We shall support the struggle of our brothers in whatever means they find necessary to overthrow the Fascist régimes. We promise that they will get from us all that is within our means.

No Kenyan can fully rejoice in his own freedom, nor can he feel secure in it, while our brothers continue to suffer under such barbaric oppression.

Our Government will work with other nations of Africa genuinely seeking pan-African unity. We must beware of outside forces which seek to disrupt or control the movement by backing one nation or group of nations against another.

The success of P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A. illustrates the validity of pan-Africanism and shows the way for continent-wide unity, free of external influence.

Practical steps for co-operation in such fields as defence, communications, science and education can be undertaken without delay.

In external affairs we shall follow absolutely and firmly a policy of non-alignment. We shall seek friendship with every nation that will return it. The establishment of such a relationship will not entitle any friend to choose our enemies for us. We fully commit ourselves to support what we believe to be right and just in international affairs. But each case will be judged on its merits.

While our own experience and that of our brothers has rendered us particularly conscious of the remaining examples of direct Western imperialism in Africa, we are aware that colonialism can take more subtle forms and can come from Communist as well as from capitalist sources. We must avoid any fixation or obsession about imperialism. We shall not be misled by empty slogans.

In accordance with the principles of non-alignment, we shall not permit the existence of foreign military bases on our soil.

The trade unions and other groups in our society must not get involved in international commitments which would compromise the nation's determination to remain non-aligned.

We believe the United Nations and its agencies are playing an important rôle in developing international friendship and co-operation. With certain reservations, we salute the rôle the U.N. has played in the Congo.

U.N. Outmoded

While we support the U.N., we believe its organization is outmoded. There has been a failure in its structure to take into account changes which have occurred in Africa and Asia — changes which the U.N. has played a part in bringing about. We believe the U.N. will run into greater difficulties if it is not organized to give the larger rôle which their members deserve to the newer countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

We believe the Commonwealth is doing a great service by uniting nations of different races and of varying political systems from all parts of the world. We shall apply for membership of this freely-associating group of sovereign States, knowing it to be an example to the world of international understanding and co-operation.

We have no intention of seeking associated territory status with the European Common Market, whatever Britain may eventually do. We are not opposed to membership of an effective political group, nor do we believe that the group would be wholly advantageous to our own economic plans. We shall seek satisfactory trade agreements with the E.C.M. countries as with other States.

During the past decade or so Kenya has been through some disturbed and difficult times. Nevertheless progress has been made in many spheres, in agriculture, health, education and the more subtle realm of human relations. We must consolidate these advances and build upon the foundations which have been laid.

The people of Kenya have free trade unions. Combating poverty, ill-health, and ill-education is our task. We must struggle together to build a united nation to achieve these ends.

Picture of Africa False, Says Bishop Huddleston

"Impertinent for Europeans to Speak of Developments in African Countries"

IT IS INCREASINGLY IMPERTINENT for Europeans, however much they love Africa, and however long their experience of Africa, to speak about developments in African countries, Bishop Trevor Huddleston of Masasi told the Royal Commonwealth Society in London when he spoke on developments in Tanganyika. He continued, *inter alia*:—

"Africa suffers from interpretations. Africa today is so complex and the pace of change is so fantastically fast that it is impossible for anybody to convey truthfully the actual situation. There is a horrible danger that the image of Africa on our television screens or through the Press is false.

"The present image of Africa in this country is false. It's an image of violence, of conflict, of constant tension, reaching breaking point. This is what has emerged from the constant focussing of attention now on this part of Africa, now on that, in which of course, because of the revolutionary phase in which Africa is involved, there are tensions; but the total picture is absolutely false.

Confronted by Challenge, Not Crisis

"I have been in Tanganyika during the most exciting, significant and exhilarating period of its history. Nobody could be in a country which in the course of two years has achieved its independence and its sovereignty without realizing that he has been there at the crucial moment in its history. Those of you who were in Tanganyika in the past are pretty old hat. Tanganyika today is a new country, totally, absolutely completely new. The categories in which you think of Tanganyika are past. That is not to say that they are bad or even necessarily wrong; but they are past and history takes them away very swiftly.

"Being in one of the least developed areas of Tanganyika, I am conscious of the problems and opportunities at a realistic level. There is nothing academic about poverty or hunger when you live with them as your constant companions. There is nothing academic about development when you are concerned with it every day as something which affects absolutely and vitally the lives of human beings, as something which will change for good or ill the whole pattern of human behaviour.

"Our problems of poverty, ignorance and disease can be defeated only by a common national effort; there is no room for division along racial or ideological lines. If we do not grapple with these common enemies together, we lose the battle before we begin. We are an under-developed country. Agriculture has to be the base of all our progress.

"We are confronted not with a crisis but with a challenge, not with despondency but with hope, not with the seemingly insoluble problem of human adjustment in race relations, but with a problem which can and will yield to a determined national effort.

Priority Problems

"Nobody in Tanganyika, least of all the Government, is complacent about the vastness of the effort required. The kind of agricultural development which can make freedom an economic and political reality is a very slow process. It cannot yield to gimmicks or the use of force. Yet time is not on our side. We know too that the kind of priorities which are obvious to us are not always obvious to a world which thinks in terms of investment and quick returns.

"Communications are fundamental to our development; without them we cannot use the agricultural potential which is there. But roads and communications are precisely the kind of subject which is not attractive to overseas aid. Water conservation, the need to preserve that which is our very life, is absolutely fundamental if Tanganyika is ever to become free; but it is part of the whole sub-structure of society which does not automatically appeal to the imagination of an investor. Education in the widest sense of the word is terribly costly, but it does not automatically appeal to those who want immediate returns.

"The Government has never stopped reminding us that without self-help we cannot move forward, and that freedom becomes a meaningless thing if it is dependent on the good will or charity of others. But because we are an agricultural country, and because peasant farmers are as conservative in Tanganyika as anywhere else, this is a slow process. You

cannot suddenly make a man who is thinking in terms of subsistence farming aware of the possibilities of cash crops. Moreover, you have got to be very careful how you do this, for you can so easily upset the delicate balance of social relationships upon which the whole structure of society in a peasant farming community is based.

"Deficiency diseases are very subtle enemies because they are so hidden, and it is so easy to mistake weariness for laziness, or a lack of initiative for a lack of energy. In the past we have so often done just this. Tanganyika is one of those countries in Africa which is most deficient in nutrition.

Exhilarating Mood of Nationhood

"It is very remarkable to find the tiny, remote villages of the Southern Region coming forward to build roads, make dams, add an additional classroom to a school, and build clinics from their own free labour. This initiative, impossible under the Colonial régime, is a reality in the new Tanganyika. But we must have help, the kind of investment and technical aid which we cannot produce ourselves. It is no good seeing a district prepared to build 32 clinics—I quote an actual example—when you have not the drugs for one clinic, when you know that you cannot train the medical assistants necessary to run those clinics, and that you have not the money for their education and their supervision.

"We in the West are old and tired. We have forgotten the exhilaration of the mood of nationhood. In our case the achievement of nationhood was spread over centuries. In Africa it has happened within five years. To come back from this mood of vitality to England is a very depressing experience. We have to understand this mood, go with it, and recognize that it produces great problems. Tanganyika, like every new country of Africa, has to find administrators, technicians, those capable of taking over the most complicated machinery of a State independent in this hard and divided world.

"I say without any criticism of the personnel, of those who served so faithfully and so long in Africa, that the greatest criticism than can be levelled against the Colonial régime in East Africa, or perhaps I should say Tanganyika, is that, knowing that self-government was bound to come, we did so little to prepare an administration which could take over.

"Today the new Governments of Africa are having to strip their schools of teachers to find men who can hold these jobs, just when a vast expansion in education is a major priority".

Several speakers suggested that Bishop Huddleston had failed to take fairly into account the great difficulties and great achievements of the British Administration and of the European business and farming communities.

Interference in Neighbouring Countries

Two speakers contested his criticisms of the Press on the ground that it was its duty to report the frequent incidents of violence. One reminded the Bishop that his book "Naught for Your Comfort" dealt largely with violence in South Africa.

Asked to comment on the fact that the Government-controlled Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation contributed to violence by lending its support to African organizations which had engaged in violence in Northern Rhodesia and were preparing violence in Mozambique, the Bishop replied that the Governments of those territories were to blame for maintaining their authority "against the known wishes of the African people in them". It would be "wholly intolerable" were Tanganyika to sit back and ignore her blood-brothers in neighbouring countries. Tanganyika's young leaders were deeply inspired in the sense of nationhood and they could not be satisfied with complacent criticism.

Wedding Gift for Princess Alexandra

H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, who is patron of the Companions (the junior section) of the Royal Commonwealth Society, has received from them a wedding gift of a green soapstone bowl sculptured in the workshop of the Rhodes National Gallery in Salisbury, Rhodesia. Each of the eight faces of the bowl has been deeply carved by Mr. Joram Mariga, a self-taught sculptor, who is an agricultural demonstrator. On the lid are four representations of the Zimbabwe bird.

Mr. Butler Ignored British Undertaking of 1957

Southern Rhodesian Government Will Reject Pressures to Change Constitution

THE FEDERAL PRIME MINISTER, Sir Roy Welensky, has criticized Mr. Butler's claim that so long as Southern Rhodesia remained within the Federation, "so long will the U.K. Parliament have the power to legislate with regard to the Federation, and so indirectly with regard to Southern Rhodesia". Those words, contained in the White Paper published two weeks ago on the correspondence between the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister and the Minister for Central African Affairs, are, Sir Roy declares, in direct conflict with the joint declaration of the British and Federal Governments of April 27, 1957, and with the opinion of the present Lord Chancellor and his predecessor.

"The declaration expressly states that the U.K. Ministers made it clear that the U.K. Government recognizes the existence of the convention applicable to the present state of constitutional evolution of the Federation whereby the U.K. Government in practice does not initiate any legislation to amend or to repeal any Federal Act, or to deal with any matter included within the competence of the Federal Legislature, except at the request of the Federal Government."

"There has been a serious disagreement between the British and Federal Governments as to the scope of the convention", Sir Roy continued, "in particular whether it precludes Britain from legislating to provide for the secession of a territory from the Federation. But up till now the British Government has always admitted that the convention precludes Britain from legislating with regard to the Federation for matters within the competence of the Federal Legislature. Both the present Lord Chancellor and his predecessor, Lord Kilmuir, have made this admission in the House of Lords debates of December 19 and March 27 last year, respectively."

"Mr. Butler also reminds the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister—who of course would have needed no such reminder—of the terms of the White Paper of June, 1961, where a similar convention relating to Southern Rhodesia is recognized. He appears obviously to have overlooked the declaration of April, 1957, which is equally binding on the British Government."

Insistence on Conference

Answering questions in the House of Commons when he published the White Paper, Mr. Butler said that the British Government would insist upon an independence conference before a final decision were taken. H.M. Government would raise any matter it thought fit, one of which might well be the franchise, concerning which it was clear that if the property qualification was achieved a great deal could be done to liberalize the Constitution, even under the present franchise under the present Constitution.

Because the three territories were at quite different stages of advance regarding self-government, he could not guarantee that the dates of their independence would be actually coincident.

The Labour spokesman, Mr. Strachey, had complained that Mr. Butler's statement contained no assurance that the Colony would not obtain independence until a franchise existed under a "liberalized" Constitution enabling Africans to participate effectively in parliamentary life there—"indeed, there is a direct implication that the only thing standing in the way of Southern Rhodesia's complete independence under its present white dictatorship is the temporary winding-up process of the Federation."

Tory Motions

The following Conservative M.P.s. have signed Mr. Wall's motion in the House of Commons on Southern Rhodesia "that in view of the new situation in Central Africa caused by the break-up of the Federation, and of the fact that Southern Rhodesia has been internally self-governing for 40 years, the request of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia for the right to full independence should now be granted":—

Mr. Patrick Wall, Mr. Victor Goodhew, W/Cdr. Grant Ferris, Mr. A. E. Cooper, W/Cdr. E. Bullus, Sir Wavell Wakefield, Mr. St. Clair, Sir John Barlow, Mrs. Evelyn Emmett, Mr. W. Clark, Mr. J. Parr, Mr. Farey-Jones, Mr. Biegs-Davison, Mr. R. Jenkins, Sir Donald Kaberry, Mr. R. Wise, Mr. Currie, Capt. Henry Kerby, Colonel Lancaster, Mr. G. R. Howard, Sir M. Stoddart-Scott, Mr. S. Wingfield Digby, Lord John Hope, Captain Orr, Mr. Burden, Mr. G. Page, Sir Cyril Black, Mr. P. Goodhart, Sir Peter Roberts, Mr. A. Marlowe,

Mr. A. Kershaw, Mr. S. Hastings, Mr. B. Irvine, Brig. Terence Clarke, Mr. H. Atkins, Mr. J. Hall, Mr. R. Cooke, Mr. N. Pannell, Mr. H. Prior, Mr. J. Dance, Dr. Alan Glyn, Mr. Clark Hutchison, Mr. G. Hirst, Miss Joan Vickers, Mr. R. Turton, Mr. J. E. Maginnis, Sir W. Bromley-Davenport, Sir Henry Legge-Bourke, Cdr. Anthony Courtney, Mr. J. Eden, Dr. Donald Johnson, Sir C. Mott-Radclyffe, Mr. J. Hollingworth, Mr. S. McMaster, Sir Jocelyn Lucas, Dame Irene Ward, Sir Harmar Nicholls, Mr. W. Loveys, Mr. A. J. Page, Sir O. Crosthwaite-Eyre, Miss Quennell, Sir William Teeling, Mr. R. Russell, Sir Peter Agnew, Sir A. Vere Harvey, Mr. D. James, Sir Beresford Craddock, Sir Harwood Harrison, Sir Stephen McAdden, Mr. E. Johnson, Commander Kerans, Mr. L. Cleaver, Mr. Shaw, Mr. A. Fell, Mr. G. Lagden, Mr. R. Harris, Mr. H. Gurden, Mr. J. More, Commander Donaldson, Sir Thomas Moore, Mr. P. Williams, Mr. Forbes Hendry, Sir Hugh Linstead, Mr. M. Coulson, Mr. J. Bidgood, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. T. Kitson, Mr. E. Taylor, Mr. Morgan, Mr. M. Woodnutt, Sir Spencer Summers, Mr. J. Cordle, and Mr. R. Bell.

A Tory counter motion proposed by Mr. Humphry Berkeley "welcomes the decision to accord the right to each of the territories of the Central African Federation to secede, in the hope of building up a more fruitful association between the territories in the future, and urges H.M. Government not to grant full independence to Northern or Southern Rhodesia until more representative Constitutions have been negotiated for both territories", and has been signed by:—

Mr. Humphry Berkeley, Mr. S. Mills, Mr. J. Woollam, Mr. T. Iremonger, Mr. R. Speir, Mr. G. Johnson Smith, Mr. D. Walder, Mr. Maxwell-Hyslop, Sir John Vaughan Morgan, Mr. J. Critchley, Mr. H. Clark, Mr. A. Buck, Mr. P. Tapsell, Mr. N. Miscampbell, Mr. W. Shepherd, Mr. R. Carr, Mr. P. Kirk, Mr. B. Harrison, Mr. I. Gilmour, Mr. J. Biffen, Lord Balniel, and Mr. Hornby.

Waning Influence

A third Conservative motion tabled by Mr. Farey-Jones seeks "appreciation of the services rendered by Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister, and all other Ministers of the Central African Federation, especially in the cause of multi-racial government, and urges H.M. Government to use whatever remaining influence it may have to bring about as quickly as possible a conference of all Governments concerned in order to secure an arrangement between the two Rhodesias covering economic and other matters essential to both countries, and to do all with their remaining or residual authority to effect a settlement so that both countries will stay within the framework of the British Commonwealth."

Automatic Independence

MR. WINSTON FIELD said recently on Rhodesia Television that he felt very sad indeed that the Federation was to end. That, however, should automatically give Southern Rhodesia the independence which the country would have had in 1955 if there had been no Federation.

Asked if he thought that the U.K. Government would grant independence only on condition that the franchise conditions were widened, he replied:—

"I should be very surprised indeed, as I have informed the British Government, if they, the designers of this Constitution—and the franchise is enshrined in the Constitution—persisted with the request that we change it so soon. After all, they were one of the three signatories. People like myself had nothing to do with it, but we have agreed to try to make it work. I should be most surprised if they attempted to bring pressure to bear on us. We would not accept that pressure."

"Insofar as the intention of the B roll has not been fulfilled I think it should be simplified. It is very complicated. This Constitution of ours bears the heavy hands of Sandys, and 90% of the electorate, A and B rolls together, do not understand it. We shall in fact consider this in due course. It must be made to work; the intention must be carried out."

Asked about a report that two of Dr. Verwoerd's organizers had helped the Rhodesian Front, the Prime Minister said:—

"That report which appeared in the *Observer* is an absolute lie. I am astonished that the paper should allow its reporter from this country to feed through such outrageous allegations. He can appoint any accountant to go into the Rhodesian Front accounts. Then the public will know that there is not a vestige of truth in this statement."

PERSONALIA

SIR ALBERT and LADY ROBINSON are on holiday in France.

MR. JOHN RIDDOCH will arrive from Kenya in the latter part of May.

DR. DURTON KABELEKA KONOSO, of Lusaka, has arrived in London.

MR. R. L. F. GULLIVER is now Director of Public Prosecutions in Nyasaland.

MR. and MRS. E. BELART, of Nairobi, are due in London by air on April 28.

MR. A. R. KEMP has been appointed chairman of the Rhodesia Railways Board.

MR. DAVID FINNIE has joined the board of the Industrial Finance and Investment Corporation, Ltd.

MR. A. E. ROBINSON, chief engineer of East African Airways, and MRS. ROBINSON are in the United Kingdom.

SIR WALTER COUTTS, Governor-General of Uganda, and LADY COUTTS will be on leave in this country until May 20.

MR. A. T. BEWES, managing director of Riddoch Motors, Ltd., is on holiday in Hampshire until the latter part of June.

MR. JAMA ABDULLAH KHALIB, president of the Somali National Assembly, is leading a group of M.Ps. on a visit to Russia.

MRS. ALEXANDRA FAWCUS, who is revisiting her farm near Thomson's Falls, Kenya, will return to England towards the end of May.

DR. R. H. KIRBY, assistant director in Britain of the Tropical Products Institute, has returned from a short visit to Northern Rhodesia.

BRIGADIER GILBERT MONCKTON, son and heir of LORD MONCKTON, has been appointed Director of Public Relations at the War Office.

MR. A. STORRER is now Director of Settlement in Kenya, where MR. M. F. H. ABRAHAM has been promoted a Conservator of Forests.

SIR KENNETH GRUBB, chairman of the House of Laity, is to be chairman of a new missionary and ecumenical council of the Church Assembly.

MR. ANDREW TIBANDEBAGE has been appointed Tanganyika's first Ambassador to Germany. He has been Chargé d'Affaires in Bonn since July.

MR. F. ERROLL, president of the Board of Trade, has had talks in Khartoum with the Sudanese Finance Minister, SAYED ABDUL MAGID AHMED.

MR. J. S. MAYANJA-NKANGI, Uganda Minister without Portfolio, recently led a trade delegation to Greece, the Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan and Egypt.

MR. T. J. KAMKASA, chairman of the Twapia township management board, near Ndola, is the first African in Northern Rhodesia to hold such a post.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF GLOUCESTER and some undergraduate friends from Cambridge are to visit East and Central Africa during the summer vacation.

MR. GEORGE MAGEZI, Minister of State in Uganda, has declared his intention to achieve 95% "Ugandanization" of the civil service by the end of 1965.

MR. D. C. DRIVER, First Secretary in the United Kingdom High Commission in Salisbury, and MRS. DRIVER have arrived in England from Rhodesia.

MR. D. O'HAGAN, a former P.C. of the Coast Province of Kenya, and afterwards chairman of the Tanganyika licensing Board, has arrived in London.

SIR OLIVER CROSTHWAITE-EYRE, Conservative M.P. for the New Forest, said the other day in Southern Rhodesia that it was quite unfair to keep the Colony in suspense and that it ought to be granted its independence immediately.

SIR JOHN LOCKWOOD, who has visited Northern Rhodesia on behalf of the Inter-University Council, has suggested an early start on a proposed university.

SIR THOMAS CHEGWIDDEN has translated for the Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Industries a survey of the French Government's economic organization.

MR. MARK F. K. LONGMAN, who has been appointed chairman and a joint managing director of Longmans Green & Co., Ltd., paid a short visit to Rhodesia some years ago.

The new Labour spokesman for Colonial affairs, MR. G. BOTTOMLEY, and MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., are to visit Singapore to inquire into the proposed Malaysia federation.

MR. A. J. ROBERTS is the new managing commissioner of the Kenya Meat Commission, whose Athi River factory is working to capacity. Last year's turnover exceeded £5m.

Study overseas should be reserved for pupils taking courses which are not offered locally, MR. R. S. MATANO, Parliamentary Secretary to the Kenya Ministry of Education, has said.

MR. ARTHUR N. L. WINA, a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, was due to speak at last week's conference in Washington of the American Society of African Culture.

MR. AUSTIN FERRAZ, who recently retired from the editorship of the *Sunday Mail* of Southern Rhodesia, may, it is believed, shortly come to London on behalf of the Government of that Colony.

MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Minister for Land Settlement in Kenya, and a member of K.A.N.U., has suggested the exporting of coffee and pyrethrum to Communist China, East Germany, and Yugoslavia.

MR. HENRY PHILLIPS, Minister of Finance in Nyasaland, has arrived in London for talks with the British Government. He is accompanied by MR. JOHN TEMBO, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry.

MR. J. A. STEPHENSON, an assistant secretary of the Standard Bank, and MR. F. G. GOOCH, manager of the Johannesburg branch, are to pay a goodwill visit to Israel during the first fortnight in May.

MR. R. A. S. BORLAND, of the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., has succeeded MR. W. H. WHITE of the Ministry of Education as executive secretary in Kenya for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme.

SIR FRANK LEE, Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, who visited East Africa some years ago in connexion with the Tanganyika groundnut scheme, has been elected to the board of the Bowater Paper Corporation, Ltd.

Tanganyika is represented by her Representative at U.N.O., CHIEF ERASTO MANG'ENYA, on the six-member mission from the U.N. anti-colonial committee which has arrived in London to discuss Southern Rhodesia with H.M. Government.

MR. KENNETH KAUNDA, Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare, has announced his intention of asking Britain to intervene to prevent the Federal Government from collecting Northern Rhodesian taxes under its forthcoming budget.

Four back-bench M.Ps. from Uganda are to spend the next month in Britain as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office. Two, MR. J. M. OKAE and MR. Z. G. MUNABA, represent the Uganda People's Congress; MR. ISA KIWE SEBUNYA sits for the Kabaka Yekka party; and MR. C. J. M. MAGARA is a Democratic Party member.

THE RT. REV. LUCIEN USHER-WILSON, Bishop of Mbale, and the REV. YONO OKOTH will address the annual meeting of the Uganda Church Association in London on Tuesday next. THE RT. REV. C. E. STUART, sometime Bishop of Uganda, will preside.

MR. JUSTICE W. E. WINDHAM has retired from his appointment as a puisne judge in Northern Rhodesia, to which he first went as a resident magistrate in 1947. He became a puisne judge in 1956. During the last war he was for six years in the Royal Air Force.

Arrivals in London from the Federation include MR. & MRS. J. H. ALLEN and MR. J. W. COWLARD from Bulawayo, and MR. D. R. EDMUNDS, MAJOR W. J. GYDE, MR. G. M. MILLS, CAPTAIN & MRS. C. P. PAFITIS and MR. S. M. WINSOR from Salisbury.

MR. JOB MICHELLO, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, and MR. S. KALULU, national chairman of U.N.I.P., are to spend two months in the United States on leader grants awarded by that Government.

MR. ANGUS OGILVY, who was married in Westminster Abbey yesterday to H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, is a director of more than 50 companies, many of them operating in the Federation. Among them are plantation, commercial, mining, property and investment enterprises.

MR. M. N. SMUTS, chief engineer of Rhodesia Television, has arrived in London and will shortly visit the United States to discuss possible extension of television services in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. MR. J. M. REEVES, chief engineer of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation, is also in Europe.

MR. W. R. KAPINGA, secretary-general of the Co-operative Union of Tanganyika, arrived in Stuttgart, West Germany, last week to attend a meeting of the Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance. Before returning to Dar es Salaam he will visit London and Manchester.

MR. R. C. HONEYBONE, of the Institute of Education of London University, has been appointed professor of education at the new Tanganyika University College, Dar es Salaam. DR. IVOR GRIFFITHS, senior zoology lecturer at Birkbeck College, London, has been appointed professor of biology.

MR. A. W. H. STEWART-MOORE, who became a director of Gallaher, Ltd., in April of last year on relinquishing the post of general manager of the group's African branches, has not retired, as was recently reported in error. On the contrary, he has been made an assistant managing director.

Passengers for East Africa in the RHODESIA CASTLE, which sailed from London last Thursday, include MR. C. W. H. BAXTER, MR. & MRS. A. L. CHRISTIE, DR. & MRS. R. CHURCH, MR. & MRS. E. A. FORSTER, DR. & MRS. A. N. HALL, MR. & MRS. P. A. HUGHES, MR. E. F. NICHOLSON, MR. R. G. SULLIVAN, MR. R. E. TEMPLAR, MR. & MRS. D. J. TUBB, MR. & MRS. P. O. WARDLE, and MR. R. F. WELLS for Mombasa; and MR. J. K. D. BOLT, MR. & MRS. G. E. CRICHTON, MR. & MRS. P. S. HERVEY, and the VERY REV. A. WEBSTER-SMITH and MRS. WEBSTER-SMITH for Beira.

MR. BASIL BATARINGAYA, Leader of the Opposition in Uganda, and MR. N. M. PATEL, Speaker of the Uganda National Assembly, are due in London next week for a month's course on Parliamentary practice and procedure at the invitation of the U.K. Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

DR. RICHARD KATONGOLE, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, has returned to Uganda from a trip to Britain and the U.S.A. to interview candidates for the country's proposed television service. He was accompanied by MR. HARRY ENGEL, the Government's adviser on TV.

A U.N.E.S.C.O. commission is to visit Northern Rhodesia to examine a proposal to establish a university, following discussions in Paris with the Minister for African Education, MR. HARRY NKUMBULA. He has been invited to Britain in June or July by the British Council to consider recruiting secondary school teachers on contracts.

DR. JULIEN DE ZULUEFA, a scientist on the staff of the World Health Organization, who was for two years in charge of the Kigezi clearance scheme in Uganda, has returned to inaugurate a long-range spraying campaign with a new insecticide, melathion. A first spraying has been completed in an area of 160 square miles of Buganda, which hopes to become malaria-free in due course.

When MR. P. V. EMRYS-EVANS, president of the Chartered Company, and SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, resident director in Central Africa, visited Oriel School, Salisbury, to present a replica of Watt's statue of "Physical Energy"; MISS V. P. THWAITTS, the headmistress, spoke scornfully of the "current vogue of decrying the Imperial idea, which brought progress, justice, and freedom to Rhodesia".

PROFESSOR R. S. MACARTHUR, of the educational psychology department of the University of Alberta, Canada, is conducting a survey of abilities and aptitudes in African schools in Northern Rhodesia at Standard VI and Form II levels for assessing vocational prospects. He is assisted by MR. S. H. IRVINE, acting director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, MR. A. R. BRIMBLE of the Ministry of African Education, and personnel from different Ministries.

MR. BENJAMIN NGAIRA, deputy chairman of the Kenya Civil Service Commission, will interview East African students at American and Canadian universities during the next month with a view to recruiting some of them. Similar interviews will be undertaken by MR. A. M. MATHU, localization officer of E.A.C.S.O., MR. R. A. LAKE, Under-Secretary for Localization and Training in Kenya, and MR. ISAAC LUGONZO, a Nairobi city councillor and assistant administrative officer of labour with E.A.P.L.

MR. L. LUBOWA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, is leading a delegation to the annual meeting in India of the International Cotton Advisory Committee which opened on Tuesday. The other delegates are MR. A. J. DALLIMORE, an Under-Secretary in the Ministry; MESSRS. P. N. KAVUMA and E. K. K. NTENDE of the Lint Marketing Board; and MR. J. M. MUNRO, director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's research station at Namulonge.

MR. E. J. F. HARRINGTON, managing director of Rhodesian Acceptances Ltd., will on June 1 move to Johannesburg from Salisbury on appointment as managing director of United Dominions Corporation (South Africa), Ltd. MR. P. G. BROWN and MR. L. P. NORMAND, currently assistant managers of the Rhodesian merchant bank, will become its joint managers on the same date. MR. D. C. MITCHELL will take over as assistant manager in addition to his post as manager of the new issues and investigations department.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
ESTATE HOUSE, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephone: WHitchall 5858 Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

Obituaries

Major Alexander Russell

Fifty-seven Years in Tanganyika

MAJOR ALEXANDER RUSSELL, O.B.E., M.C., who has died in Tanganyika at the age of 81, had lived in that territory for 57 years. After serving in the Scottish Horse in the South African War of 1899-1902, he went to Southern Rhodesia, where he was employed on the Globe and Phoenix gold mine. In 1906 he moved north to what was then German East Africa, in which he worked on railway construction before managing a sisal estate on the Central Railway about halfway between Dar es Salaam and Morogoro.

As soon as he heard early in August 1914 of the outbreak of war in Europe he boarded a train for Dar es Salaam in the hope of getting a passage by dhow to Zanzibar. By great good fortune he was on the sea front in the German capital when a pinnacle of the Royal Navy entered the harbour, managing to attract its attention, he was taken aboard and so escaped the internment which was the lot of other British planters in the territory. Russell promptly joined the East African Forces as an intelligence officer and served throughout the East African campaign. He was awarded the Military Cross and demobilized as a major.

The campaign ended, he began prospecting for gold in the Musoma district, where he and a partner made some good strikes. Russell bought land at Usa River, near Arusha, in 1920, and thereafter gave his attention mainly to farming, though he often went back to mining for a few months. He was one of the first British post-war settlers in the Arusha area, and for his manifold services he was made O.B.E.

A crack shot, he was the founder of the Usa Rifle Club, and was later largely instrumental in establishing the Arusha Rifle Club. He presented cups for marksmanship to both bodies and also for other sporting activities. He started the Arusha branch of the Caledonian Society, and was for many years an honorary game ranger.

Sir Leslie Plummer, M.P.

SIR LESLIE PLUMMER, K.B.E., Socialist M.P. for Deptford since 1951, who has died in New York at the age of 61, was executive chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation from 1947 to 1949 and in that capacity largely responsible for the disastrous mismanagement of the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika. He resided at Koneva for a considerable period, during which gross extravagance continued.

Though he had no knowledge of Africa or any experience of development projects overseas, he had been appointed chairman by Mr. John Strachey, a friend of many years' standing and then Food Minister in the Socialist Government, and he was knighted before any groundnuts had been produced. Soon after Mr. Strachey was moved to another Ministry his successor, Mr. Maurice Webb, arranged for Plummer's resignation, a consideration being a tax-free grant of £8,000. He had completed only two years of a seven-year contract.

Plummer had been on the staff of the *Daily Herald* from 1919 to 1922, and after a period on the *New Leader* established the *Miner* for the Miners' Federation of Great Britain after the general strike of 1926. He also became managing director of the *Socialist Review*. Mr. J. Strachey was the editor of both papers. When the second Socialist Government fell in 1931 Plummer joined the *Daily Express*; he was later its general manager and a director of the group. He received a gift of £10,000 when he left for the O.F.C.

Cabinet Changes in the Congo

Four Katanga Ministers Included

FOUR KATANGESE OFFICIALS have been appointed to the Central Congolese Government in Mr. Adoula's third Cabinet reshuffle since he became Prime Minister two years ago. The number of portfolios has been raised from 22 to 26, and six of the nine Secretaryships of State are new appointments.

Two Vice-Premiers have been appointed, Mr. Jacques Masangu, formerly Katangese Minister resident in Brussels, and Mr. Joseph Kasongo, of the Mouvement National Congolais (the Lumumbist party).

The three Katangese Ministers appointed are Mr. Albert Nyembo (National Economy), Mr. Rudolph Yava (Foreign Trade), and Mr. Bertin Mwamba (deputy Foreign Minister).

Mr. Justin Bomboko, Foreign Minister in every Government since independence in mid-1960, has been transferred to the Ministry of Justice, and is succeeded by a non-Parliamentarian, Mr. Auguste Mabika-Kalanda, a 30-year-old lecturer in public administration.

Mr. Joseph Maboti, of the Lower Congo Abako Party, becomes the new Minister of the Interior in place of Mr. Cleophas Kamitatu, who is now Minister of Planning.

The M.N.C. holds six portfolios, the Abako three.

Opposition M.Ps. claimed at the week-end that Mr. Adoula intended to establish a dictatorship by dispensing with Parliament when the present session ends on June 30, but a vote of no confidence proposed in the Senate was defeated by 31 votes to 20.

New U.N. Chief

Mr. Max Dorsinville (of Haiti) will on May 1 become the officer in charge of the U.N. operation in the Congo, succeeding Mr. Robert Gardiner (of Ghana), who will revert to the E.C.A. as executive secretary.

Mr. E. M. Rose, Minister in Bonn for three years, has been transferred to Leopoldville as British Ambassador, in place of Mr. D. M. H. Riches, who has held the post since September, 1961.

President Tshombe of Katanga has accused the Balubakat leader and former Congolese Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Jason Sendwe, of instigating the Jadotville fighting over Easter, in which 63 Africans were killed, with at least 55 others seriously wounded by bicycle chains and bush-knives. U.N. troops did not restore order until four days after the outbreak started. The commonest explanation is that a Lunda (Mr. Tshombe's tribe) tried to rape a Baluba girl.

But Mr. Tshombe asserted angrily at a Press conference in Elisabethville that Mr. Sendwe had organized the fighting as part of a master plan to gain control of the main towns. "That man is dishonest. He came here to preach reconciliation but at the same time he told his tribesmen to keep their weapons, and finally his partisans had to pay with their lives". Mr. Tshombe did not know if the Leopoldville régime was involved; "but one thing is certain: Leopoldville does not want a united Katanga".

Katanga francs worth some £3½m. which had been deposited in an Ndola bank in Northern Rhodesia last year have been burned under the supervision of a Central Congolese Government agent.

Bishop Huddleston

WHEN THE RT. REV. TREVOR HUDDLESTON, Bishop of Masasi, preaches at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday in St. Giles Church, Camberwell, London, S.E., he will summarize his impressions of his tour of Great Britain and visit to the United States. People with East African interests are cordially invited to attend the service and afterwards to join the vicar, the Rev. John Nicholls, and the church council for refreshments and discussion. The Rev. Maurice Soseleje was a curate at St. Giles for most of last year. Next week Bishop Huddleston will fly back to Masasi to consecrate him an assistant-bishop.

U.N. Anti-Colonial Group in London

"Remove Present S.R. Government" Demand

MR. WINSTON FIELD'S GOVERNMENT in Southern Rhodesia should be removed by Britain, the United Nations delegation from its 24-member "anti-colonial" committee declared at the week-end on its arrival in London.

Comprising the ambassadors in New York at U.N.O. of Mali, Tanganyika, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Syria and Uruguay, the group is led by Mr. Sory Coulibaly, of Mali, who is chairman of the full committee. Tanganyika's representative is Chief Mang'anya.

Mr. Coulibaly told the Press that at the mission's meetings with the Minister for Central African Affairs, Mr. Butler, and the Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, the attention of H.M. Government would be drawn to U.N. resolutions condemning the present Southern Rhodesian Constitution as "racist".

"It gives power to a small minority of European settlers and discriminates against nearly 4m. Africans. The U.N. calls on the British Government to abrogate this and to hold a conference at which all sections of the population are represented.

"This conference should prepare a new democratic Constitution conducive to setting up a Government which would be satisfactory to the whole population of that country, and should be followed by elections on the basis of universal suffrage, one man, one vote. Full governmental power should be given to the majority resulting from this election.

Warning About "Hesitancy"

"We at the U.N. have much respect for Britain's liberal colonial record, which has included the liberation of 600m. people. We are aware that the problem of Southern Rhodesia is particularly difficult. We want to offer the British Government the help of the U.N. in solving it."

Britain should act before there was an "explosion", said Mr. Coulibaly. There had never been any discussion of the possibility of sending U.N. troops to Southern Rhodesia, but hesitancy on Britain's part might lead to direct U.N. intervention. The use of British troops had not been suggested either; that was a matter under U.K. sovereignty.

No members of the group had yet visited the Colony, but they would welcome an invitation to do so.

The sub-committee had its first meeting with Mr. Butler on Monday, and next day saw Lord Home. The British Government is treating the discussions as an exchange of views, not as negotiations, since the whole issue of the Federation "is outside the authority of the U.N. by virtue of the domestic jurisdiction provision of the Charter. Nor does H.M. Government recognize that the U.N. has any powers of intervention in the affairs of Southern Rhodesia. Primary responsibility rests with the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and the United Kingdom has very limited powers of intervention under the Constitution."

Another Congo Tragedy

The chairman of the Conservative back-bench Commonwealth Affairs Committee, Mr. R. Turton, has complained that Mr. Coulibaly and his colleagues do not realize that Britain recently granted a new Constitution to Southern Rhodesia which the Africans, led by Mr. Nkomo, accepted, but later rejected because of the pressure of his extremist associates.

"It would be a tragedy if the U.N. intervened in Southern Rhodesia and repeated there what they have done in the Congo. The great majority of Africans want to be left alone to live in peace."

The sub-committee has also met Mr. Sandys, Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Secretary, and yesterday met Mr. Butler again.

U.F.P. Takes New Form

Four Separate Parties

THE UNITED FEDERAL PARTY has been split up into four separate groupings, under new names in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland and with the Federal wing continuing as the Federal Party until the dissolution of the Federation, the Federal Prime Minister and leader of the old U.F.P., Sir Roy Welensky, announced last week. The Southern Rhodesian division has been re-named the Rhodesia National Party; its president is Sir Edgar Whitehead, Leader of the Opposition. Asked about his personal plans, Sir Roy said: "I intend to do a bit of fishing, have a rest, and perhaps do a bit of writing. My story might coincide quite well with the next British general election."

Sir Roy Welensky has been elected president of the Federal Party. The honorary vice-presidents are Lord Malvern and Mr. T. B. Cochran. The chairman is Sir Donald MacIntyre. An inaugural committee has been formed, composed of Sir Roy Welensky, Sir Donald MacIntyre, Sir Malcolm Barrow, and Messrs. J. Greenfield, J. M. Caldjcott, S. Unwin, C. M. Chipunza, A. J. Pillay, J. B. Patel, G. A. M. Lewanika, J. R. N. Chinyama (Nyasaland), Mr. Currie and G. Becket (Northern Rhodesia).

The party's aims are to ensure that proper safeguards to protect and foster the interests of all races, creeds and minority groups are enshrined in the Constitutions of the three territories, and, provided that such safeguards are so enshrined, to assist both Rhodesias and Nyasaland to achieve independence within the Commonwealth; to serve the best interests of those who will be adversely affected by the dissolution of the Federation and to give them the greatest possible succour and protection; and to work for the maintenance and strengthening of those links which are clearly in the interests of the people of all three territories, based on a spirit of good will and co-operation between their Governments.

"Whizz-Kid With A Broken Spring"

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, chairman of the Conservative Party since he was moved from the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, is now under criticism even from the *Daily Mail*, one of the staunchest supporters of his policy of surrender to African political extremists. Recently that paper wrote:—

"It is little more than a year since this shrewd Scot was hot favourite for the top job. Now he has the image of a whizz-kid with a broken spring. Even pro-Macleod M.P.s now admit that a change of party chairmanship would be a good idea. His appointment was widely hailed as an inspired choice. He went in with a big reputation and a fair wind. It must now be granted that he was the wrong man in the wrong place. He is not a glad-hander. He is reserved and somewhat cold with strangers. I have even heard it said that he is not shy but simply arrogant. In addition, his courageous decisions on African problems while he was Colonial Secretary offended a lot of Tories at constituency level. They have never forgiven him. The result is that the party is as unhappy with their chairman as Macleod must be at not doing a good job."

Outrages in S. Rhodesia

TWO MEMBERS of the Zimbabwe Liberation Army, convicted on three counts of arson and conspiracy to commit arson, have been sentenced in Umtali to 15 years' imprisonment. In the High Court in Salisbury an 18-year-old African was jailed for five years for throwing a petrol bomb into a house in which two girls were asleep. In the Marandellas district a former branch chairman of Z.A.P.U. was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for planning with others to poison European-owned cattle.

Development projects in the Sudan are to be financed by a £5m. loan from Britain.

Communist broadcasts to Africa increased nearly 50% last year to about 300 radio hours weekly. Somali was added to the Native language programmes from Moscow.

Moscow Radio has described Britain's decision on the Somali N.F.D. dispute as "another victory for the national forces in Kenya"; but *Izvestia* has declared full support for the Somali Republic's complaints, accusing the U.K. of "provocative actions" against the republic.

Comment on Mr. Butler's Reply

Criticism from Many Quarters

THE MACMILLAN CABINET'S REPLY to the letter from the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia—published in full in last week's EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—has come under substantial criticism despite the fact that it was released to the Press on the eve of the Easter holiday.

The answer given on behalf of the Cabinet by Mr. R. A. Butler, First Secretary of State and Minister for Central African Affairs, was deemed "irritating" by the *Daily Telegraph*, which said in a leading article:—

"Mr. Butler could have been more outspoken about the need for reform if at the same time he had insisted more on a refusal to tolerate outside interference. For the Pan-African Movement, the United States, and the United Nations have been bumptious in the affairs of Southern Rhodesia over a long period. Even Mr. Adlai Stevenson recently referred to the territory as 'the most dangerous place of all'. That is just well-meaning nonsense.

Respite from Interference

"But at this juncture Rhodesia needs the assurance of no interference. Indeed, without giving it openly Britain will have little moral standing in the winding up of Federation, and consequently no influence for good. Without it Mr. Butler's reply is inadequate. The 1961 Constitution of Southern Rhodesia, with its limited franchise, may not be ideal and the security laws are severe, but the greater the outside pressures exerted the more rigid they will remain. A worse danger to the freedom and well-being of the African lies in the Balkanization of Central Africa and the economic want that will result from it".

"Ca'-Canny Failure"

The editorial comment in the *Scotsman*, headed "Mr. Butler's failure", said, *inter alia*:—

"Mr. Winston Field has announced that his Government will not attend a conference on the changes to be made on the break-up of the Central African Federation unless Southern Rhodesia's demand for independence is granted. Mr. Butler seems to have thought that he could oblige Mr. Field to attend such a meeting by insisting on the technicality that it would not be possible to make Southern Rhodesia an independent country in the full sense of the word while she remained in the Federation, which is not in itself independent. He even assured a questioner that in response to a suggestion of the Southern Rhodesian Government the British Government had offered to discuss with them partial independence within the Federation, and he seems to have imagined that he could therefore hold Southern Rhodesia to such conversations. Mr. Patrick Wall had the better judgment when he said: 'Say yes or no to Mr. Field, or you won't get the conversations'."

"Of course to say 'No' to Mr. Field would have at once produced a refusal by him to take part in conversations. Mr. Butler's actual reply has had no better response. In a way the onus for the disruption of the talks is put upon Mr. Field, but Mr. Butler has not secured the credit which a straightforward 'No' to Mr. Field would have earned him.

"He has been too clever by half. The impression Mr. Butler has conveyed is of a man active behind the scenes in trying to arrange compromises, astute rather than constructive in his outlook, pursuing politic ends. All this ca'-canny performance falls short of outstanding leadership."

Grotesque Fake

The weekly journal *Southern Africa* wrote editorially:—

"To speak (as did *The Times*) of Mr. Field 'loyally' accepting a British refusal is, in the light of the British Government's record in Central Africa, grotesque. That the British Government should dare at this stage to fake a moral attitude on the Southern Rhodesia issue after rolling in political harlotry over the Federation's future for years is surely more than even the rump of Tory yes-men is prepared to stomach. Insofar as moral integrity and loyalty have entered the Rhodesian question, they have always come from the Salisbury end of the spectrum. The London end has been sinister in the extreme.

The loyalty and integrity of Sir Roy Welensky were manipulated by men who sank to the depths of cynicism and expediency to pursue their craven course. Are these the men that Southern Rhodesia is now being invited to trust?

The British Government has brought itself into such contempt and disgust in Rhodesia that there its only friends today are outlaws, hoodlums, bomb-throwers, and political bandits who have terrorized the simpler people into supporting their plot to force their way into power. The law-abiding and civilized people of all races upon whom any chance of law and order rests are sickened by the brutal choice of friends that the British Government has made.

U.K. Politicians Disdained by Rhodesians

"Let Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Macleod (first architect of this new darkness in Africa) go to Southern Rhodesia and speak to any of the men and women upon whom the possibility of a decent future must depend—not the politicians, but ordinary black and white people whose modest aspiration is merely to live out their lives in reasonable comfort in the company of their families and friends. They will find among these people no more than a handful who would regard them as individuals worthy of anything but the utmost disdain. They would ask members of the British Government why they have capitulated to pressure from the United Nations, the United States, and from their own sentimental internationalists at home. Finally, they would ask Mr. Macmillan and his friends if they believed that they would feel different from Rhodesians if they had made their homes there.

"Rhodesians are not people from another planet. They are civilized people, for the most part of British stock. Their only crime in the eyes of the Macmillan Government is that there are not enough of them; and their only crime in the eyes of the African racist is that they are not black. Neither of these views has anything to do with morality, and it is bending the meaning of words until they break to attempt to defend a sell-out to black racialism as a 'moral' decision. Morality in this instance is on the side of the Rhodesians. They, like all people of British stock, recoil from going beyond constitutional limits. But this is a case where, like America, the limit of vexatious (and even vicious) interference from London has been reached. Mr. Butler blandly asks for more time to machinate and to compound his folly. But the matter is now really beyond his control. The Rhodesians themselves will decide."

Racialism Triumphant Over Gradualism

Mr. John Biggs-Davison, M.P., commented in a letter in *The Times*:—

"I would be readier to agree that Southern Rhodesia's right to independence should be delayed until she is 'democratic' (the word used for example in a U.N.O. resolution) if independence in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia were likely to be 'democratic'. Independence under the Malawi Congress and U.N.I.P. probably means one racist party.

"Southern Rhodesia's moral case is strengthened by Mr. Nkomo's consent to her new multi-racial Constitution. His later withdrawal of approval was in the way of other Africanist leaders, in Kenya as well as the Federation, dealing with British Ministers in non-stop retreat. Mr. Nkomo could have been Leader of the Opposition in a Parliament in enlightened evolution. The Africanist cry is that Britain should ensure the triumph of racialism over gradualism.

"Southern Rhodesia will receive independence (as did Canada) or take it (as did the U.S.A.)—in which case I doubt there will be any redcoats to fight any Battle of Bunker's Kopje."

Good and Bad News

Professor W. Melville Arnott and Professor A. L. d'Abreu, both of Birmingham University, said in a joint letter:—

"The affairs of the Central African Federation, and Southern Rhodesia in particular, are matters of anxious consideration. The British Press has recently devoted considerable attention to accounts of hostile elements which were apparent during the laying down at Salisbury of the foundation-stone of a new medical school and teaching hospital. We would have thought that it would have been appropriate to point out that, in spite of the political uncertainties and emotional clashes, the development of this new medical school is proceeding without interruption. It is a faculty of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is also an affiliated college of the University of Birmingham, enabling students who take courses of study and examinations in Salisbury to be admitted to the degrees of M.B., Ch.B., Birmingham.

"The school opened its doors last month with 26 students selected from around 100 applicants. The standards of selection have been exactly similar to those of the Medical School in Birmingham. These 26 students are drawn from African, European and Indian sources, these being the three main ethnic groups in the Central African Federation. Some senior staff have already been recruited from this country.

"These signs of solid development may not make startling headlines nor do they send shivers of cold fear down the spines of sensation-loving readers, but surely in a sophisticated society they are worthy of at least as much attention.

"We have both noticed repeatedly how alarming the situation in that part of the world looks when viewed through the medium of the Press and how much less disturbing it is when one is actually in the country. We suppose the answer is quite simply, bad news sells, good news doesn't".

Rhodesia's Reasonable Request

Mr. David Bagnell, a member of the executive committee of the Conservative Commonwealth Council, wrote:—

"Mr. Field's request for acceptable guarantees that Southern Rhodesia should receive independence within the Commonwealth on or before the date by which either Nvasaland or Northern Rhodesia secedes or either of these territories is granted its independence seems to be incontestable for the following reasons:

"(1) British responsibility for Southern Rhodesia is vestigial, and H.M.G. has accepted that it has no constitutional powers to interfere in the internal affairs of the country.

"(2) The delaying tactics of withholding independence until the Constitution has been modified is neither desirable nor practicable, as Z.A.P.U. could not contribute anything of value to responsible government today, and the Rhodesian Front Party was elected on the pledge that the existing Constitution should remain in existence during the lifetime of the present Parliament.

"(3) The continuing ambiguity of the constitutional relationship between the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia can only lead to continued economic uncertainty, as well as pan-African attempts to stir up violence and disorder with the object of provoking possible U.K. military intervention, and/or intervention by U.N. forces.

Coercion by Terrorism

"(4) Such a situation can but be harmful for our own kith and kin, and for the moderate and enlightened Africans who would be subjected to continual coercion and terrorism.

"(5) Without the co-operation of Southern Rhodesia under acceptable guarantees for the future, the orderly dissolution of the Federation will not be possible. For example, the complexities and difficulties of appointing the Federal Government debt, for which no clear-cut formula can easily be evolved, and the break-up of the Federal Land Forces are both matters upon which Southern Rhodesian co-operation is vital.

"Many of us seem to have forgotten that European volunteers from Southern Rhodesia, who fought by our side in the last war, represented 52% of the male European population, which must be one of the highest figures for the Commonwealth. It is, therefore, deplorable that for the sake of political expediency at home or abroad a Conservative Government should cling to an ambiguous constitutional position endangering the ability of former comrades in war to preserve the safety and well-being of their families, and exposing the many moderate and enlightened Africans supporting a non-racial approach to governance to further coercion and violence".

The Fabian View

Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., and Miss Margaret Roberts, respectively chairman and secretary of the Commonwealth Committee of the Fabian Society, wrote:—

"Mr. Butler's statement raises doubts regarding the 'normal processes' which will operate in the working out of H.M.G.'s policy in Central Africa. He spoke of an 'independence' conference which he proposes to call to deal with the ending of the Federation and the future relationships of the three territories. Constitutional questions would be on the agenda, and H.M.G. would feel free to raise any other matter.

"It is, of course, desirable that such a conference should be called soon to free the three territories from the Federation. But to use such a conference for amending territorial Constitutions seems singularly inappropriate. It will certainly increase African exasperation and European uncertainty, by the mere fact of the delay involved. Moreover, unless the

Constitutions of the two Rhodesias have been made representative before the conference, it will not adequately reflect the opinions of the peoples of the territories.

"It is a matter of urgency that the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia should be amended by negotiation at a special conference called for the purpose. The same is no less urgent for Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Butler declared that H.M.G. accepted in principle that all the territories will pass through the 'normal processes' to independence. But it is doubtful whether the course he proposes conforms to the 'normal processes'. This requires, before independence is conceded, the establishment of representative government, which is enjoyed at present by neither Northern or Southern Rhodesia. Yet Mr. Butler declared that Southern Rhodesia may expect to be in the constitutional position to move to full independence after the federal conference he proposes calling.

"Surely the 'normal processes' require negotiation and discussion at a special conference confined to representatives of all major shades of opinion within the Colony and the British Government. We see no reason for making Southern Rhodesia an exception to the normal practice.

"The advantage of all the peoples of Southern Rhodesia lies in the acceptance of democratic government. Only this will secure world acknowledgment, economic association with other African territories and access to world sources of development capital.

"It is therefore right that H.M.G. should insist, in order to avoid racial deadlock and revolution in the future, that Southern Rhodesia be denied independence until representative government has been achieved. Such a stand by H.M.G. will strengthen Britain in the Commonwealth and at the United Nations, and, perhaps most important, will help the European population in Southern Rhodesia to see their problem in its true perspective".

Protest by Federal M.P.

Mrs. Muriel Rosin, Federal M.P. for Salisbury West, wrote to the *Scotsman*:—

"Your Salisbury correspondent, Mr. Jack Halpern, quotes a Rhodesian business man as saying, of African nationalism: 'If any of these agitators try to make trouble again just shoot five or six of them. That'll fix it—they're all cowards. South Africa's got the right answer'. Mr. Halpern then makes the incredible assertion that this Rhodesian's alleged beliefs 'are almost universally shared by the whites here'.

"As a Federal Member of Parliament visiting Britain, I am appalled that a national newspaper in this country should publish so scandalous a statement. You cannot seriously expect your readers to believe that most white Rhodesians would advocate the shooting of 'five or six' (or, indeed, any) Africans as a solution to present problems. To libel a nation may be safer than to libel an individual; it is certainly no less contemptible. I trust the *Scotsman* will unreservedly withdraw this monstrous allegation which clearly it cannot substantiate".

"Myth"

The following footnote by Mr. Halpern was appended:—

"In the hours of defeat for her United Federal Party it is gallant of Mrs. Rosin to continue to the last to fight to perpetuate the myth of a politically reasonable and realistic white Rhodesia. She has a massive and legitimate vested interest to defend; as a disinterested professional journalist I can only report facts and attitudes as I find them after careful and prolonged first-hand investigation.

"It is almost universally assumed by white Southern Rhodesians that it is only through 'a few agitators' that trouble is stirred up. The Southern Rhodesian record under white Government in the past year of repeated mobilizations and the destruction of civil liberties is a matter of fact and not dispute. It is similarly indisputable that these measures were almost universally supported by Southern Rhodesian whites. (Dr. Terence Ranger, now deported by Mrs. Rosin's Federal Party, was one of the tiny minority which openly dissented).

"There were signs last year, which I reported in the *Scotsman*, that white Southern Rhodesians were prepared to accompany repression with further liberalization of social relationships. Last December's general elections gave the majority verdict on that.

"My latest report gives what objective observers would agree is a realistic picture of what I stressed is the wishful thinking typical of initial white Southern Rhodesian reactions to the ending of the Federation, that consistently politically unrealistic institution of whose establishment Mrs. Rosin has been—and apparently remains even now—so devoted a member".

K.A.N.U. Candidates Lead

715 Nominations for 343 Kenya Election Seats

NOMINATIONS TENDERED on Saturday for the Kenya general elections, to be held between May 18-26, show that K.A.N.U. (under Kenyatta) has 240 candidates, K.A.D.U. (under Mr. Ronald Ngala) 159, and the A.P.P. (under Mr. Paul Ngei) 37. There are 261 Independents, and 18 candidates from minor parties.

For the lower House of Representatives, there are 88 K.A.N.U. candidates, 55 from K.A.D.U. and 20 from the A.P.P. For the 41-member upper Senate, there are 28 K.A.N.U. nominations, 24 K.A.D.U., and three A.P.P. There are 125 K.A.N.U. candidates in the Regional Assembly elections, 80 K.A.D.U. and 14 from the A.P.P. (With 12 and 26 specially elected members, there will be 129 and 211 members respectively in the House of Representatives and the Regional Assemblies.)

Total Somali Boycott

No candidates have presented themselves for nomination in any of the 26 constituencies for either House of the National Assembly or for the Regional Assembly in the new North-Eastern Region, where the Somalis have fulfilled their threat to boycott all the elections. In the contiguous Eastern Region, no candidates came forward for six of the 30 seats in the Regional Assembly from the predominantly Rendille and Boran areas.

Candidates returned unopposed include, in the Regional Assemblies, 26 K.A.N.U., seven Independents and six K.A.D.U.; in the House of Representatives, nine K.A.N.U., seven K.A.D.U., and two Independents; and, for the Senate, five K.A.N.U., four K.A.D.U., and one Independent.

The K.A.N.U. president, Kenyatta, has been returned unopposed for the Gatundu constituency of the lower House, as have his present Parliamentary Secretary for Economic Development, Dr. Julius Kiano (Kangema), the Finance Minister, Mr. James Gichuru (Limuru), and Mr. Peter Mbiyu Koinange (Kiambaa), considered in 1952 by the British and Kenya Governments to be second only to Kenyatta in the Mau Mau movement; Messrs. Bildad Kaggia and Fred Kubai, convicted with Kenyatta on Mau Mau charges, are standing in Kandara and Nakuru East, opposed by an Independent and K.A.D.U. respectively. The Party's general secretary, and current Minister for Labour, Mr. T. J. Mboya, is opposed by K.A.D.U. and the A.P.P. for Nairobi Central.

K.A.D.U. and A.P.P.

The K.A.D.U. president, Mr. Ngala, is standing for Kilifi South lower House constituency in the Coast Region against a namesake, Mr. Kilian Ngala of K.A.N.U. The party's deputy leader, Mr. Masinde Muliro (Minister for Commerce and Industry) is opposed in Trans Nzoia by K.A.N.U.'s organizing secretary, Mr. John Keen. Other K.A.D.U. M.P.s. nominated include Mr. Daniel arap Moi (Baringo North) and Mr. William Murgor (Elgeyo), both returned unopposed, and Mr. Taita Towett (Buret, opposed by K.A.N.U.), Mr. J. K. ole Tipis (Narok East, opposed by two Independents), and Mr. M. J. Seroney (Nandi North, opposed by an Independent). Mr. J. L. N. ole Konohellah, who was recently expelled from the K.A.D.U. Parliamentary group, is standing against his former party in Narok West as an Independent for the Masai United Front.

The A.P.P. leader, Mr. Ngei, is opposed by the K.A.N.U. junior Minister, Mr. Henry Mulli, in Machakos North. A former K.A.N.U. Minister, Mr. Frederick Mati, is standing for the A.P.P. against his old party and an Independent in Kitui North.

Among the minor groups with nominees are Mr. Musa Amalomba's Balueya Political Union and the Coast People's Party.

Mr. Ngei was expected to withdraw some of his candidates in favour of K.A.D.U. to avoid splitting votes to K.A.N.U.'s advantage.

More than 120 African "orphans" have been "adopted" to date by foster-parents in Britain, America and Canada through the London office of the Kenya agent; the new "parents" range from an 89-year-old widow on pension and other individuals, to 58 youth clubs, other social groups, and business houses.

Tanganyika Government's Interference

Gifts for the Kenyatta Party

INTERFERENCE by the Government of Tanganyika in the affairs of other Commonwealth countries in East and Central Africa is officially admitted by two statements issued by the Ministry for External Affairs and Defence, of which Mr. Oscar Kambona was recently given charge.

Referring to newspaper reports that Tanganyika had given motor vehicles to the Kenya African National Union (still often called the Kenyatta or Mau Mau Party), the Ministry said:—

"The Tanganyika Government and the Tanganyika African National Union have always declared their stand against any form of colonialism and their unqualified support of all liberation movements. This support is given to whomever approaches us, and our decision is based on individual merits".

Another announcement, dealing with the attitude of the United Kingdom Government to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said:—

"For a long time, and in fact since the Federation was formed, the majority of the population in these countries have not accepted it as it tended to perpetuate the domination of the European over the African. As time has advanced it has become increasingly obvious that the only way to keep the Federation in being was by force of arms. This method is certainly not civilized enough for this century, and certainly the results never last.

"Tanganyika has always been anxious to have a happy and friendly neighbour where the inhabitants are ruled by consent rather than by the force of arms. It has been gratifying to us therefore to see H.M. Government accept the inevitable and allow the inhabitants to make their choice.

"Tanganyika also sincerely hopes that this statesmanlike action by H.M. Government will not be restricted to Nvasaland and Northern Rhodesia, but will involve Southern Rhodesia as well. The inhabitants of this country must also be made to decide their own future. It is only when the people are free that they can map out any association or even federation to suit their own circumstances and needs. All this cannot be done without majority rule".

Half-Baked Political Opportunists

SHARP CRITICISM of African politicians in Kenya has appeared in a leading article in the *Nairobi Reporter*, which said:—

"There are ever-increasing indications that Kenya's main crop this year will be one of half-baked, half-educated political opportunists who are regarding the approaching *Uhuru* as a glorious free-for-all, with the biggest prizes going to those who can shout loudest, buy the most support, or threaten, bully, burn or bludgeon their way past the polls into the Legislature.

"There are ample indications that the rot has not only gripped both the major political parties, particularly in the fringe areas where they are fighting for political supremacy; it is also erupting throughout the country in areas where independents, some of them with genuine social consciences, and others who are in the game for what they can get out of it, are trying their luck.

"It is well known that the wings or factions within the parties are merely the tools of ambitious men higher up the ladder. These are the men whom the parties must bring to heel.

"If they want to know where they should start cleaning up their own houses, we suggest that the party executives demand an immediate accounting and handing over to party control of all funds which have come into Kenya from outside its borders for aiding party electioneering or other unstated purposes. In this respect one of the parties is far more at fault than the other".

Pre-budget tax and duty increases covering cars and other vehicles and textiles have been announced in East Africa, to realize some £800,000 (half in Uganda) for the coming year and to prevent revenue losses from traders' speculations.

Tory Group's Letter to M.Ps.

Government's Rhodesian Policy Condemned

ALL CONSERVATIVE M.Ps. have received the following letter from the chairman of the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council:—

"The East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council has for some time been gravely concerned at the situation in the Rhodesias, and has continually urged both H.M. Government and the parties in the Rhodesias to make every effort to maintain political and economic links between Northern and Southern Rhodesia; not only to maintain a non-racial State in Central Africa but also to avoid the serious racial consequences of such a break-up throughout the world. Unfortunately the break-up must now be recognized as fact, and we have to decide in what way we can now best help the Rhodesias.

"The group, at a very full meeting, backed by letters, and covering altogether over 90% of its members, passed a resolution last week stating that we "deprecate the delay in recognizing the right of Southern Rhodesia to independence, and urge that such recognition by H.M. Government should be given immediately; if this action is not taken it will make it extremely difficult to hold a conference to ensure the orderly dissolution of the Federation."

"We also decided to write to all Conservative M.Ps. urging them to support Mr. Patrick Wall's resolution on Southern Rhodesia.

"Since then Mr. Butler has made his announcement, which appears to go half-way in accepting Southern Rhodesia's independence in principle; but it is understandable, in the light of past events, that Mr. Field, the Prime Minister, should ask for a written promise, and I believe we should continue to press H.M. Government on these points.

"The continued uncertainty of the position of Southern Rhodesia is making the country less viable daily, and is encouraging subversive forces within the territory to attempt to force Southern Rhodesia into declaring independence herself, hoping thereby to provoke United Kingdom or United Nations intervention.

"Our support of Southern Rhodesia's right to independence (in line with Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia) should not be seen as white racialism, but as a genuine effort to retain London (rather than Pretoria) influence in Salisbury, and to preserve the lives and economic future of both the European and African population. It is in any case recognized that Z.A.P.U. (unlike the African Governments of the northern territories) is unlikely to make a major contribution to responsible government for some time.

"We recognize H.M. Government's fear of the reaction of the new Commonwealth countries and the United Nations to Southern Rhodesia's independence, but from a practical point of view H.M. Government cannot stop it. It would be better to face up to it now, and make possible an orderly conference on the dissolution of the Federation, rather than destroy the last vestige of British influence and prestige in Central Africa"

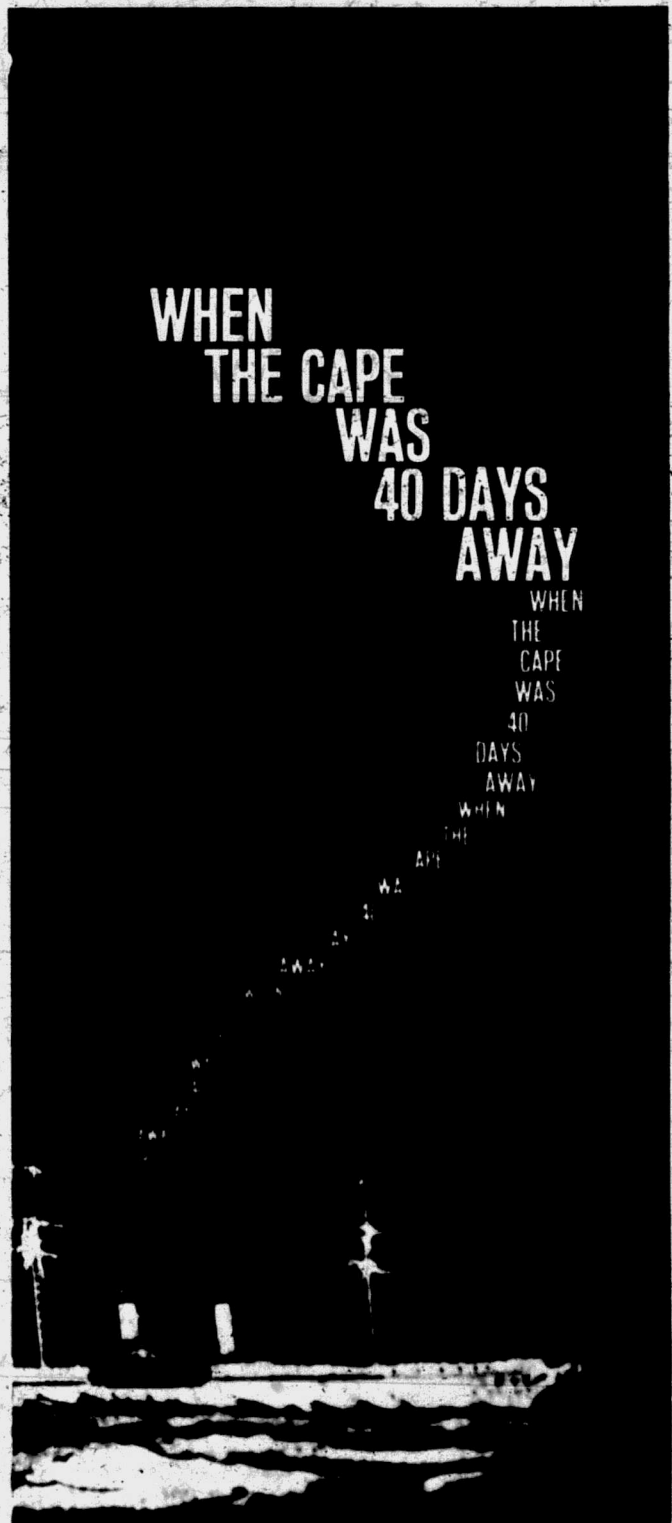
[Comment appears in Notes By The Way.]

Split Between Kabaka Yekka and U.P.C?

SHOULD THE 21 KABAKA YEKKA M.Ps. in the Uganda Legislature cross the floor to join the Democratic Party Opposition, the Uganda People's Congress would remain in power for its full term of office. Mr. A. Milton Obote, the U.P.C. president-general and Prime Minister of Uganda, stated recently after an emergency meeting of the party's national council to discuss an expected move by the Kabaka of Buganda to order the K.Y. coalition partners of the U.P.C. to join the D.P.

Mr. Obote said that such a step would be regarded as unconstitutional. His party would not attempt to break the alliance with the K.Y. but as Buganda's powers were exercised in the Lukiko, that kingdom alone could not vote the U.P.C. out of office. That could be done only in the other three regions, where the U.P.C. had been elected with a majority to the National Assembly, and had since obtained control of all the district councils except in Ankole

The £4.8m. contractor-finance road scheme in Kenya arranged by Sir Ernest Vasey with the Mowlem Construction Co., Ltd., has been completed. It has provided 252 miles of modern bitumenized roads.



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Letter to the Editor**Subversion and Irresponsibility****Press Unconcerned with Threats to Africa**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—When Britain is attacked, as now by the "Spies for Peace" pamphlet, London newspapers demonstrate an excitement for which there was nothing comparable in their columns when the victims were a British territory in Africa.

Under the title "From C.N.D. to Spying", the *Daily Telegraph* has written in a leading article:—

"Spies and traitors are no less spies and traitors because their motive is not money. To claim to be spying for peace is tenable only if it is peaceful to render one country—their own country—defenceless. In fact, the tone of the commentary interspersed with the facts in the pamphlet betrays far more hostility to Britain and her institutions than concern for peace. In its emphasis on the non-elected character of the emergency staffs, its sarcasm about 'our rulers', its wild insinuations about a plot for a military dictatorship, its sneer at the Church of England as a 'Government department', and its cheap minor obscenities, it seems to reflect an amalgam of the worst elements of C.N.D.: Communist subversion and pure rebellious irresponsibility"

Substitute "Southern Rhodesia" for "Britain" in that paragraph, and the sentiments are those which we have read month after month in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—unhappily, with little support from the daily Press in the United Kingdom.

Geneva,

Yours faithfully,

Switzerland.

R. MURRAY-HUGHES.

Points from Letters**Looking for Trouble**

"The Americans/United Nations are apparently still looking for trouble in the Congo, for the largest transport vessel yet, the U.S.N.S. GENERAL GORDON, is now unloading in Dar es Salaam armoured cars and other military vehicles which are being railed to the Congo immediately".

Wider Readership

"A VIGOROUS SUPPORTER of your paper, I suggest that many of your readers might help the cause by leaving copies of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA where they are likely to be read—in waiting-rooms, trains, buses, clubs, libraries, etc. This method already appears to be used by readers of the *Daily Worker*. Few of your readers are likely to accept its policies, but they could do good by following the lead given by its supporters. More people ought to know E. A. & R."

Don't Give Alcohol

"IN MY YOUNG DAYS in East Africa, when snake bite was discussed in clubs or round a camp fire, it was often said that the best treatment, after applying potassium permanganate, was to give the victim a stiff dose of whisky and keep him walking. I see that one of the greatest authorities in the world, Dr. FitzSimons, has now issued a warning against giving alcohol, since it acts as a stimulant and causes the blood to circulate more quickly; he advocates strong black coffee instead. Thanks to him and others, there are, of course, now excellent antidotes prepared from snake venom".

Truculent Touts

"THE AFRICAN WORKERS on my farm constantly complain to me that they are being forced to pay ever-increasing sums to truculent touts acting in the name of the Kenya African National Union. A couple of years ago the demand was often for no more than 2s. a time. Then it rose to 5s. Lately I have been told that they now exact 8s. for the man himself, the same amount for a wife, and something for each child. On this basis one complainant has just parted with £1, certainly not for any love of K.A.N.U. to judge from his language, but as an insurance premium; and he said dolefully that collectors for K.A.D.U. would doubtless be along soon. While the politicians of both parties seem to do very well for themselves, Africans in the mass are far from enthusiastic about these demonstrations of *Uhuru*".

Centre for Sedition

"AFRICAN NATIONALIST AGITATORS from other countries receive a ready welcome nowadays in Dar es Salaam, for it has become a centre for sedition in the Federation and Mozambique especially. Indeed the Tanganyika Government, which subsidizes a number of subversive movements, makes no secret of such activities, in which some Ministers take considerable pride. Use of the State broadcasting system was granted to the Malawi Congress Party in Nyasaland and to U.N.I.P. in Northern Rhodesia for their attacks on the Government of a Federation of which those two countries were members—and this despite the fact that Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are all Commonwealth countries. It is a strange conception of political morality that Commonwealth countries should publicly criticize one another in this way and overtly encourage seditious action against duly constituted authority. If the Federal Broadcasting Corporation were to permit comparable criticism of Tanganyika there would be the most violent protests.



United Africa Changing Activities

THE UNITED AFRICA GROUP, which as a matter of policy has greatly reduced its merchandising and produce handling activities, reports that turnover in 1962 dropped to £229m. from £279m. in the previous year, there being fall of £27m. in merchandise, of £22m. in produce, and of £1m. in services and other activities. Profits before tax were £3.2m. lower.

The industrial ventures in which the group is a partner now include building and civil engineering, mattresses and metal furniture manufacture, tea and coffee packing, plastics, brewing, and cement. The group has not a majority share in any of the ventures, and the results are therefore not consolidated in the accounts or reflected in the turnover figures. Income from such trade investments continues in general to show a healthy growth.

Of the operations in East Africa the report says: "Political uncertainties continue to hamper economic advancement in most territories; an unpleasantly severe pruning of expenses was necessary, but had the satisfactory effect of turning the losses of previous years into a modest profit. We withdrew altogether from produce, but good profits were earned by the technical goods side".

The group forms part of the great Unilever organization, whose total exports, including merchandise for U.A.G., amounted to £47.2m. from the U.K. and £46.1m. from the Netherlands. Last year Unilever approved plans to spend £52.7m. on new capital projects. Of that total £4.2m. or 8%, has been or will be spent in Africa.

Globe & Phoenix Gold Mining

THE GLOBE & PHOENIX GOLD MINING CO., LTD., reports profit for 1962 at £299,087 (£315,753), subject to tax of £109,120 (£117,900). Dividends of 7s. per 5s. share are repeated, taking £171,500. The issued capital is £200,000. Investments appear at £155,435, current assets less current liabilities at £438,386, and fixed assets at £92,006. Mr. Alexander Macquisten is chairman, Sir George Harvie Watt deputy chairman, and the other members of the board are Sir Richard Snedden, Mr. James H. Younger, and Mr. P. Macquisten (alternate). Mr. John Priest is the secretary.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Disappoints

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., which made a profit in 1961 of £678,671, reports a loss of £78,639 for 1962, the reasons being an unexpectedly low output of lead and zinc, lower world prices for both metals, and interruptions to operations by strikes. The average price for lead throughout the year was £56, a reduction of £8, and for zinc £67, against £78 in the previous year.

The issued capital is £34m. Fixed assets appear at £12.4m., current assets less current liabilities at £403,068, and investments at £133,443. There are £3m. worth of 6½% notes outstanding, and loans to the company amount to nearly £1.6m. On the announcement of the results the 5s. units lost 3d. to 4s. 1½d. on the London Stock Exchange.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman and Sir Keith Acutt the deputy chairman. The other members of the board are Messrs. D. O. Beckingham, P. H. A. Brownrigg, W. Marshall Clark, E. S. Newson, H. H. Taylor, and W. D. Wilson.

North Charterland Exploration Company

THE NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION CO. (1937) LTD., reports profits for 1962 at £10,296, against £19,480 in 1961. A dividend of 2½d. per ls. share takes £15,978. Investments stand in the balance-sheet at £174,301 (£245,974), the decrease arising from the sale of shares in Rhodesia United Transport, Ltd.; current assets less current liabilities total £171,288 (£18,238); and fixed assets appear at £2,344. The issued capital is £76,696. Capital reserves amount to £196,183 and revenue reserves to £75,054. The company owns 16,397 acres of farm land in the Fort Jameson and Sesare districts, 2,386 acres in plots and stands in Fort Jameson, and mineral grants over 10,000 square miles. Mr. F. E. O. Davies is the chairman, and the other members of the board are Major-General J. Dee Shapland and Messrs. A. H. Ball, C. F. Braun, A. J. B. Ogilvy, and R. W. Rowland.

There is a London Committee consisting of Mr. J. A. G. Mills and Mr. F. A. Butcher.

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Company Report**Bandanga Limited****Record Crop**

THE 25TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BANDANGA LIMITED WAS HELD ON APRIL 19 IN LONDON, MR. W. R. T. PICTON-WARLOW, M.B.E. (THE CHAIRMAN), PRESIDING.

The following is an extract from his circulated review:

During 1961/62 the climate was generally favourable and our estates produced a record crop of 610,839 lb., an average yield of 830 lb. per acre. Our modern tea is yielding much above this average and as our annual extensions come into bearing, our crop should improve both per acre and in total. Unfortunately in the season under review this increase was not enough to compensate for a rise in costs due mainly to higher wages, and a fall in sale prices of over 5d. per lb.

However, forward contracts have been made for 307,000 lb. of the Company's 1962/63 crop at around 33½d. net and we have reasons for hoping for a higher average sale price for 1962/63.

During the year a further 58 acres were planted in tea and plans were made for the necessary extension to our factory and machinery to deal with future crops.

Disposal of Surplus Land

As I have said before, this is a development company and your directors hope to continue an orderly expansion within the limits of our resources, as long as they have faith in the future of tea and of Nyasaland. Nothing has occurred during the past year to shake

seriously this faith. Through the company's agent in Nyasaland an approach has been made to the Government to dispose of most of the company's reserve land that is neither required for tea nor other ancillary purposes, and is already heavily settled by villagers. Your Board believe that little advantage accrues to any party, least of all to the Government, in your company remaining the nominal owner of such land, and hope that a settlement will not be long delayed. A corollary to such a transfer is of course proper respect for the company's title to the land retained for present and future productive use, for the solvency of the country is in part based on the efficient working of this and all the other tea estates.

The report and accounts were adopted and a dividend of 15%, less tax, was approved.

E.A. Industrial Promotion Services

THE AGA KHAN and the Ismaili community are to provide £800,000 of the initial capital of £1.2m. of a new group of industrial development companies to be incorporated in East Africa. The group name will be East African Industrial Promotion Services (I.P.S.), and in addition to local companies in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika there will be a fourth in Switzerland. An office has just been opened in Nairobi, where a spokesman said last week that the aim was to promote industries by participating in new projects started by local or foreign companies or by helping enterprises already in existence; assistance would range from market research to technical planning and business management. Offices are shortly to be opened in Kampala and Dar es Salaam, and the present private companies are to be converted into public enterprises with directorates consisting of people of all races.

An economic survey of the Sudan has been published by Barclays Bank D.C.O.

Meat and meat extracts at over £2½m. last year were Kenya's fifth largest export.

The Ottoman Bank reports net profits for 1962 of £449,841 after tax (£447,054). The 10s. dividend is repeated.

A representative of the German Krupp combine is to assess the development potentialities of the iron and coal areas in the Songea district of Tanganyika.

A £1m. electrolytic copper refinery is to be built in Southern Rhodesia to treat the output from the Alaska, Mangula and Messina group mines and others.

Ethiopia's Ministry of Public Health is providing half of the £150,000 required for a pharmaceutical factory to be operated by Smith and Nephew Associated Companies, Ltd.

British Batteries Overseas, Ltd. is to build a factory in Kenya to make car and motor-cycle batteries. The local company is named Associated Battery Makers (East Africa), Ltd.

An open-door policy towards Africa has been announced by the European Common Market. Commonwealth countries in Africa may either act under the E.E.C. Convention or arrange more limited trade agreements.

Kilembe Mines, Ltd., Uganda, have discovered new copper deposits which will, it is hoped, extend the life of the mine by at least two and a half years. February production of 1,304 tons of blister copper was valued at £306,483.

When Mr. J. P. Willsher, managing director of Rhodesia Sugar Refineries, Ltd., and of Chirundu Sugar Estates, Ltd., returned to Salisbury last week from a visit to London, he announced that Tate & Lyle, Ltd., would buy for their refineries in London, Montreal and Toronto all Rhodesia's permitted exports of raw sugar for 1963 except for one cargo recently arranged for the United States.

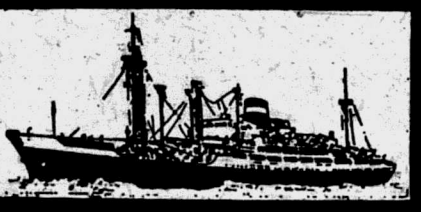
East African Sugar Industries, Ltd., of which Uketa Development Corporation, Ltd., is the holding company, is to build a £2½m. factory 50 miles from Kisumu, Kenya, to produce initially 35,000 tons of sugar yearly, rising eventually to 50,000 tons. Ordinary share capital of £1m. will be raised locally, the balance coming from British and West German loans. Cane for crushing will come from a 6,000-acre small-holder settlement scheme.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga reports a net profit for 1962 of 657.9m. Belgian francs, compared with 1,526m. in the previous year, the heavy fall being due to lower copper deliveries, exceptional expenditure arising from the military operations in Katanga, and exchange losses on conversion of Congolese francs. Distribution of a dividend and payment of the 1961 dividends still in suspense will depend upon the grant of the necessary foreign exchange by the monetary authorities in the Congo. Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., has a large stake in Union Minière.



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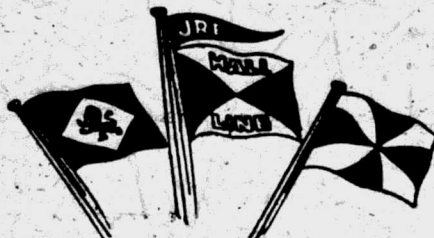
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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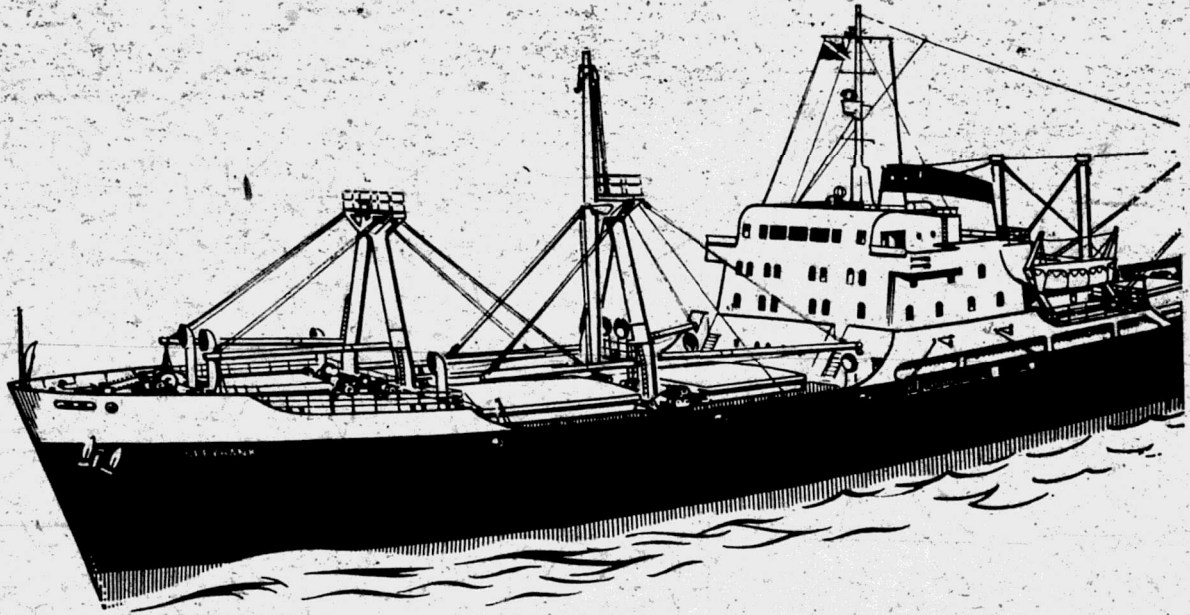
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1963

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR PATRICK RENISON, Governor of Kenya from the latter part of 1959 until quite recently, spoke in London last week so candidly, critically and comprehensively of the condition to which Kenya Risks Chaos And Bloodshed. the Colony has been reduced by MacBlundellism that his address has since been described to us as the most convincing corroboration imaginable of the editorial policy consistently followed by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA throughout the last three and a half years. The speech, which will appear almost in full in our issues for this week and next, does not contain a single criticism or warning which has not been made in these pages, in most cases repeatedly. Seldom indeed can a journal which had campaigned for years against what it considered the follies of a Colonial Government have had the head of that Government as the outstanding witness to its accuracy. We doubt whether within ten days of his retirement on pension from the Colonial Service any Governor has ever made, partly directly and partly by implication, so frank a public disclosure of the ineptitude of his political masters in the United Kingdom, who, Sir Patrick reiterated, set so swift a speed for the abdication of responsibility by the British authorities in Kenya that the country now runs the risk of "disaster, chaos, and tribal warfare"—because the wrong Africans may gain political power; because of the dire deeds of African thugs and rogues who are abundantly supplied with money by subversive sources; because the land settlement plans, which are more theoretical than practical, may fail—and "land is dynamite" because, in short, confidence may disappear, administration and security may collapse, the economy may be smashed, and an African population increasing with frightening rapidity may then find itself controlled by ignorance, poverty, and disease.

Like everyone else, the late Governor hopes that these and other divisive and potentially destructive forces will somehow be prevented from wrecking a country for which all who know it have strong affection, but no one can find in his carefully considered

Threats to the Constitution.

words—which were not extempore, but had been committed to paper beforehand—any cause for optimism, or for condonation of the Macmillan Government for its recklessness and ruthlessness in submitting a prosperous and highly promising country to such grave dangers. The pretence of United Kingdom politicians of both parties that the most complicated Colonial Constitution ever devised guarantees the people of Kenya protection from strong-arm rule gets short shrift from the head of the Government of that State for more than three years. He doubts whether the Constitution will survive the grant of independence; and in that regard his view is shared by the Kenya African National Union, the Kenyatta-led party, whose senior spokesmen have often affirmed their resolve to scrap the safeguards which emerged from the Marlborough House Conference as soon as they gain power, as many people expect them to do in this month's general election.

The sombre picture of Kenya today and of the possibilities of tomorrow painted by Sir Patrick Renison is unfortunately much closer to reality than the K.A.N.U. election manifesto which we published last week. A Utopian and jaunty document, it bears little relation to what the party propagandists have said for years. They now expect their extravagances and threats to vanish overnight, and they treat almost superciliously the desperate straits to which the country has been reduced by the

The K.A.N.U. Manifesto.

Macmillan Government's submission to the agitations of K.A.N.U. and its predecessor parties and personalities. With the indispensable aid of Mr. Macleod, the most disastrous Secretary of State of modern times, and Mr. (now Sir Michael) Blundell and his colleagues, they have brought Kenya to bankruptcy and to the brink of a collapse in the central functions of the State. Far from accepting any share of the responsibility, the party blames "Imperialism"—which in fact substituted law and order for inter-tribal warfare, laid the foundations of civilization, and in innumerable ways prepared the ground for the independence which is now being prematurely granted in so many African areas, not because it had been earned or could be expected to be satisfactorily operated by the people concerned, but because nerveless and nescient professional politicians in England have preferred to shuffle out of their responsibilities. The temporary convenience of men of the Macmillan school—who would have been impeached in an earlier age—has counted for more than Britain's solemn pledges or the well-being of many millions of the Queen's subjects.

* * *

K.A.N.U. promises Africans in Southern Rhodesia whatever support they may find necessary to overthrow the Government, which is ridiculously described as "a Fascist régime" and as "barbaric oppression".

Threat to Southern Rhodesia.

Words have no meaning if that passage is not a direct incentive to subversive activities by violence. K.A.N.U.'s intention is clearly to emulate Tanganyika, Ghana, and Egypt in promoting conspiracies against other States in Africa. Tanganyika, though within the Commonwealth on its own application, openly supports plotters against other Commonwealth territories in Africa. A Kenya under Kenyatta would do likewise, though the party announces if it should win the election the resultant Government would apply for membership of the Commonwealth, which would then have to decide whether to admit a Kenya pledged to conspire against a present member, Southern Rhodesia, or to reject the Kenya application in the knowledge that that course would bring resignations from a number of African and Asian members. The circumstances would resemble those in which South Africa resigned two years ago in order to forestall expulsion. That Southern Rhodesia might be faced with a similar dilemma is another crime attributable to MacButlerism—which still emits the

silly chant that the Commonwealth is not breaking up but growing up. What it is doing is to trample in the dust the principles that made Britain great.

* * *

The Kenya African Democratic Union's manifesto, which is published in this issue, is so much more honest and courageous a document that all who read it with appreciation must deplore the

The K.A.D.U. Manifesto

failure of the party to field enough candidates to have a chance of winning the election. Its nominations for one hundred and seventeen seats in the Lower House number only fifty-five, compared with K.A.N.U.'s eighty-eight. It is, it is true, to have the support of the recently formed African People's Party, which broke away from K.A.N.U. in disgust with its unreliability, and has twenty candidates, but there are constituencies in which both K.A.D.U. and A.P.P. nominees are to stand, thus greatly enhancing the prospects for their joint enemy. Yet there can be little doubt that Kenya would be best served by a K.A.D.U.-A.P.P. Coalition Government, which might well attract some of the best men in K.A.N.U.—for a number of them would want a share of the spoils if their bitterly divided party were defeated. If it is not, the result will be attributable in considerable measure to the large subventions received from behind the Iron Curtain, Cairo, Accra, Addis Ababa and other sources and to intimidation.

* * *

The K.A.D.U. document acknowledges that stability is the first essential, and warns those who would seek to undermine law and order that unconstitutional methods would

The Voice of Responsibility.

be promptly quashed and subversive organizations suppressed. It refrains from joining in the parrot cry for removal of the British military and air bases, but emphasizes the need for highly trained and efficient defence forces. Instead of repeating the false but popular slogans against European settlement, the policy statement says specifically that "K.A.D.U. does not believe that replacing large landowners who contribute to our economy through taxation by subsistence-level peasant settlers is for our long-term economic good", adding that "all land titles will be fully respected". Here, as throughout the pronouncement, speaks the voice of responsibility. Unhappily, it is irresponsibility which moves the mobs.

Notes By The Way

What Did Mr. Butler Say?

DID MR. BUTLER confide to the six-member delegation from the Anti-Colonial Committee of the United Nations what he declined to tell Parliament? The question arises because he repeatedly refused last Thursday to give the House of Commons any information about the reply which he had received from the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, whereas that same day Mr. Coulibaly, of Mali, chairman of the visiting sub-committee, informed journalists that he and his colleagues had been told by Mr. Butler that he was considering making changes in the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia and that he intended to call an early conference on the future of all Central Africa, to be followed by a second conference to decide on what terms Southern Rhodesia might be offered independence. There was presumably more that Mr. Coulibaly thought it unwise to reveal, for he expressed the conviction that the United Kingdom Government was now genuinely trying to reach a compromise with the African nationalists of Southern Rhodesia and with the "white settlers".

Divergent Interpretations

WHAT MR. BUTLER told the Commons was that the constitutional limitations upon British power to intervene in Southern Rhodesia's internal affairs had been carefully explained to the delegation; and from that statement nobody could deduce that he contemplated taking upon himself the onus of attempting to make changes in the Constitution in the Colony. There is, it will be seen, a serious conflict between the Butler and Coulibaly versions. But there have, of course, been several occasions in the past year in which Mr. Butler's assertions about a Central African matter have been flatly repudiated by people with whom he had been negotiating. If trouble develops with the United Nations as a result of this divergence of interpretations, the Minister for Central African Affairs will have himself to blame, for no dispute could have arisen if he had declined to receive the delegation, as he ought clearly to have done.

High Life

THE IRRESPONSIBILITY of the United Nations in its choice of a delegation from its Anti-Colonial Committee, and the irresponsibility of the United Kingdom Government in discussing with that mission Southern Rhodesian matters which are in no sense the concern either of the U.N. or of the U.K., were the subject of last week's leading article. Another aspect of the irresponsibility universally involved is that the delegates, for whom accommodation had been reserved at a good West End hotel, promptly removed themselves to a month-old sky-scraper at which the rates are perhaps four or five times as high as was intended by the bankrupt organization which sent them on their futile journey. The Disunited Nations, being bankrupt, should at least compel its representatives to exercise the strictest economies. Would any of the delegates (from countries whose Governments are parodies of democracy, to quote Sir Godfrey Nicholson) have stayed at this latest of luxury establishments if the cost had had to be met from his own pocket? Almost certainly not. Yet, representing bankrupt busybodies, they blithely flouted the

financial decencies. Since H.M. Government contributes so substantially to the U.N. budget, it should complain of this extravagance.

Livingstone Statues

STATUES of Livingstone, the great African missionary traveller, one in Dar es Salaam and the other on the northern shore of Lake Nyasa, are to be destroyed by order of the Tanganyika Government, a spokesman for which said last week that Livingstone had discovered nothing. Mr. Chipembere, Minister of Local Government in Nyasaland, had said the same thing in the Legislature recently, when he even disparaged Dr. Livingstone as "a tourist". Falsification of history by African politicians is nothing new. Indeed, it has been the keynote of the insidious propaganda against colonialism. Such childish acts as the destruction of effigies will not, however, expunge the truth that Livingstone gave his life to the service of an Africa steeped in witchcraft and other superstitions, ravaged by slave-raiders and inter-tribal war, and needing above all the civilization which, Livingstone proclaimed, could come only through Christianity and commerce, which have jointly laid the foundations of the Africa of today. How well the great explorer served Africa was magnificently testified by the little party of his followers who bore his remains for months on a perilous journey through what is now Tanganyika to Zanzibar on its way to Westminster Abbey. They did honour to their race. The petty politicians belittle it and themselves by such infantile behaviour as tearing down monuments erected to one of the world's greatest explorers and humanitarians.

Sycophancy

SYCOPHANCY, which should be avoided at all costs by the information services of any Government, distorted an official statement about the arrival in Mwanza of President Nyerere. The occasion, the Tanganyika Information Services told the Press, was "Uhuru, Jamhuri, and the home-coming of a well-loved son all rolled into one gigantic welcome. A deliriously happy torrent of humanity estimated at more than 20,000 people rocked the capital of the Lake Region to its very foundations from the time the Presidential train drew into the station until the President's triumphal motor cavalcade through the town, terminating at the Fort, the regional commissioner's residence high above Lake Victoria". Mwalimu Nyerere, who quickly left Mwanza to join volunteers who were making bricks for a dispensary seven miles away, does not need, and is scarcely likely to appreciate, this kind of panegyric.

Tranquillizer

WHEN INTRODUCING Sir Patrick Renison at last week's most successful two-day study course organized by the Royal African Society, Mr. Brian Macdonald quoted Mr. Laurens van der Post's judgment that "the people of Kenya appear to live in a permanent state of agitation, frenzy, rage and resentment". The general laughter was interrupted by the chairman's aside that "that, of course, is merely a description of their condition before they get their weekly EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA". The idea of this newspaper as a tranquillizer caused louder laughter.

Kenya Submitted to "Horrible Risks" Says Late Governor

Sir Patrick Renison's Candid Survey of Results of Undue Haste*

KENYA'S MAIN PROBLEMS AND DANGERS are as follows:

(1) That after the May elections the wrong people may hold the real power, without a sufficient number of trained and balanced people to teach them how to use it.

There are, particularly in the K.A.N.U. party, plenty of thugs and extremists and "have-not" ambitionists with plenty of subversive money and none of the sobering experience of running a Government. They might seize power and oust the more balanced leaders.

(2) That experienced and reasonable people may hold the real power, even if their numbers are diluted by the extremists, but the racial, nationalistic, and party pressures on them may be so great that they have not the will or capacity to run so complicated a Constitution.

Economy Smashed Irreparably

(3) That the Constitution and Administration may break down through an irretrievably smashed economy, particularly if there is no revival of commercial and farming confidence and those on whom the economy depends continue to pack up and go.

(4) That the Constitution and Administration may break down through lack of competent administrators and professional and technical officers to help the Africans run it. There is at present little encouragement to Europeans and Asians to stay, even when there are no Africans with the qualifications to take their place.

(5) That security and defence may break down through fragmentation or through similar lack of competent man-power in a country where tribal frictions and criminal violence, including the most beastly forms of witchcraft and intimidation, are never very far below the surface.

In a poor, weak country I hate this non-involvement policy. It leaves you defenceless, with no friends. You cannot ignore crime and evil and pretend they do not exist. If the State is threatened internally or from East or West, there must be action.

Land Is Dynamite

(6) The sixth danger is land—that old African flash-point. The arrangements in the Constitution for the control of land, reached and agreed after infinite argument, are detailed and difficult. I pray that they will work. But they probably won't. Land is dynamite.

Any of these things could cause disaster, chaos and tribal warfare, and, without the most costly of salvage operations by Great Britain or the United Nations, might produce a most fertile field for the major infiltration of Communism into Africa.

I do not fear such dangers before independence. In the period of internal self-government the Governor, with the British Government behind him, will be ultimately in charge. Anyone with knowledge of the country and its problems would like to see time between the introduction of self-government and the celebration of complete independence. There should be time for the firm establishment of central and regional Governments, time for the Administration and the economy to sort themselves out.

But that time will not be given. The demand for an independence date will be made immediately after the self-governing Government comes to power, and there will not be either in Kenya or in this country enough people who care enough about Kenya and its peoples to hold back that final step until the country is better balanced to take it.

**Being a slightly abbreviated version of an address to a study conference in London under the auspices of the Royal African Society. The speaker was until recently Governor of Kenya.*

At times it all seems like a Greek tragedy rolling forward to inevitable disaster; something doomed and fore-ordained by the gods. I have to shake myself to remember that I have said in public that in Kenya somehow disasters don't seem to happen. I still believe it. But I must not pretend that the dangers and problems do not exist.

I cannot see anybody running Kenya without a very strong Kikuyu/Luo group sharing the seats of power. You can think what you like about the internal rivalries of K.A.N.U.; about the indiscipline of their youth groups; about their thugs, Mau Mau elements; about their flirtings with Communists and acceptance of Communist money. But don't forget how much of the real ability and drive lies with them—in their younger members rather than in their patriarchal figures.

However much you like their opponents—"and Brutus is an honourable man"—can you see those opponents running a country as complex as Kenya without the help of the two main tribes? Could anything lead more quickly to tribal warfare and hopeless Katanga situations? I have reason for gratitude, affection, and respect for the K.A.D.U. leaders. I have been wholly sure that they must be kept in circulation and be given a place from which they can have their real influence on the future of Kenya.

But if now, ten days in retirement, I may speak of my disappointments, I think that the K.A.D.U. leaders, with all their comparative integrity and nice thinking, made the mistake of trying to build up a confederation of minor tribes against the main ability in the country. It has led inevitably—Greek tragedy—to the regionalism and over-complicated Constitution which we have found the only practicable path to independence.

"If the Constitution Survives"

I have not experienced directly the drags, strains, tugs and temptations of running a political party, inspired by the very heady wine of approaching independence, but I think that the leaders of the minor tribes, unless they have really resigned themselves to the fun of being in permanent opposition (if the Constitution survives) and believe that British-invented Constitutions will survive, would have done better to infiltrate and consolidate and to try to form a broadly-based non-tribal party with all the best elements of the whole country, rather than try, as other British countries in Africa are trying, to drive their heads into a brick wall.

I think K.A.N.U. will win the all-important Lower House. And I hope the broad base of that party, of which a part is undoubtedly in the mind, will give the fundamental heave which will bring forward enough of those who now know at a glimpse how the country is governed into the positions from which it will be governed.

K.A.D.U., now we know their nominations, cannot win alone. I cannot see K.A.D.U. and Mr. Ngei as happy bed-fellows in K.A.D.U. positions. Links with Independents would seem like transitory harlotry to me.

If the Constitution lasts, K.A.D.U. may have great influence: they may even be the saviours of Kenya in opposition. They can and will have, at any rate during internal self-government, the even greater satisfaction of making the Rift Valley Region so economically viable, so efficient and well-run, so much an example of inter-racial amity and co-operation, that the rest of Kenya will have no option in public but to try to keep up with them.

Horribly Complicated

I worked all the time I was in Kenya to keep the influence of some of the K.A.D.U. leaders inside the counsels of Government. Just as they could not run the country without colleagues from the Kikuyu/Luo bloc, so the K.A.N.U. leaders will be unwise if they win the elections and try to run the country without any Ministers who represent the smaller tribes. Tribalism must eventually be broken down if the country is to prosper.

Of course a coalition of the best and most experienced leaders of both groups would most ably lead the country into independence. Party politics are such that it will not happen. But I believe that as long as the Constitution survives—and it will survive until independence—those who do not win the elections for the Lower House will be in sufficient strength there and in the Upper House to make their views respected. They will be more powerful in the Upper House; and in their own regions, within the powers of regional governments, they will no doubt be able to do what they like.

This is what I was working for. It is a horribly complicated, but by no means a bad or impossible Constitution, if only it is allowed to survive.

The image which K.A.N.U. has managed to project is more popular with the Kenya masses and with the independent States of Africa, even if it is in a rather out-of-date and transitory way perhaps over-concentrated on anti-colonialism. They have been clever enough to push the idea around with some acceptance among other African States that K.A.D.U. is a party of "stooges".

Certainly K.A.D.U. has very much more slender electoral resources. Without the same pan-African appeal, they will not win the same overseas contributions. K.A.N.U. has more money, much of it from the most dangerous sources, to run a campaign. I think that they will win control, and that, indeed, if they can control their strong-arm supporters they have the capacity to run the better Government in the centre.

Taking A Horrible Risk

But as the flame of British rule gutters and flickers, the shadows of the question thrown on the wall of the future grows more shapeless and more menacing. It is a tremendous question mark.

We are taking a horrible risk with a beloved country. It took us perhaps too long to make clear the decision that it is going to be an African country. Once the decision was made—and it is the right and only decision—I think that we have gone too fast and thereby made it more difficult in this very complex setting to ensure the measure of stability for the new sovereign country which will make a difficult task possible; it is not a question of delay but of doing it decently—and the thinking Africans agree with this.

Our 65 years in Kenya have been a tremendous story. All the opinions in the world about colonialism should not frighten us into being ashamed or shy about what we have done. I only pray that the rather undignified scramble of the last act will not spoil the good things we have done and leave cynicism, bitterness, and a sense of betrayal where there should be feelings of pride and work well done.

Politics Have Cheated Duty

I think the Colonial Service has been cheated on this and will be cheated again in the Central African Federation. Politics in these last few years come before service—and the Service is dying. But the Service would wish that the requirements of home and international politics did not damage the future of the peoples of Kenya for whom the members of the Service have for so long been working.

Those who come to power as a result of the elections will have a big influence in determining how much of Western civilization remains a part of East African life. Kenya may find its place in the councils of the world as a modern State with comparatively efficient and up-to-date institutions on the Western model, or it may descend to strong-arm rule, with tribal institutions, lost economy, subsistence farming, and control of the alarming population figures by ignorance, poverty and disease.

The British Government in the United Kingdom and in Kenya has been working for the self-government and independence which is now taking place. It has required some brutal surgery. As conscientious, if strictly haphazard architects, we want to see the maintenance and development of all that is best in Kenya under African leadership.

We shall have much on our conscience if there is too great a degree of failure. We shall have sacrificed our own people in East Africa—farmers, administrators, professional and technical officers, businessmen—without accomplishing our overriding purpose of bringing the African peoples to a soundly-based independence. The dangers are immense.

Going Too Fast

It is not very long since the days of the Zanzibar slave trade, since travellers' tales of the Uganda kingdoms were told by explorers for the source of the Nile. Kenya then, as Kenya, did not exist. The railway and port of Mombasa, the roads and airports and buildings of Nairobi and other towns, the very institutions of Government, itself, the schools and hospitals and law-courts and offices are of recent growth, with none of the permanence of the mountains and plains. They can disappear in the life of Africa as suddenly as they appeared. Are they necessary or desirable for a life worthwhile in African eyes?

I make no secret of my own belief that in Kenya, for the lasting good of our British African peoples, as we interpret it, we have been forced to go too fast. We are placing too great a strain on African leaders, who, for all their growing ability, have as yet frighteningly little resources of assured public finance or experienced African man-power to help them with all the difficulties and dangers which they must face. We want them to stand on their own feet. They whistle very bravely in the dark.

If through nuclear war or other disaster they were wholly

cut off from both East and West and attained a compulsory neutralism or non-involvement—which would not, I think, prove so attractive as the voluntary neutralism and non-involvement which they choose—would they be able over the years, given access to raw materials, to revive and reintroduce the arts and sciences, the knowledge and culture and invention of the ages, handed down through China, India, Egypt, Greece and Rome, Europe and America to our modern over-materialistic and science-ridden age? Would they wish to do so? Or would the future African way of life develop not as "something old, something new, something borrowed something true blue" (for true red), but as an "African image", golden age, "noble savage" emanation of their own?

I am trying rather tortuously to make the point that for small, poor countries there can be little development and modernity with non-involvement, though there can and must be pride and self-respect. We are all inter-dependent in this world which has grown so small.

Britain's responsibilities in Africa will not end when the flag comes down. By going too fast we have left ourselves with a legacy of more responsibilities than perhaps we would have wished to shoulder indefinitely. It is for the African to continue to use our aid effectively and without subservience, if he wants it.

(To be continued)

Kenya Parties Condemn Violence

Organized Gangs Breaking Up Meetings

K.A.D.U. AND K.A.N.U. leaders last week met the Acting Governor of Kenya, Sir Eric Griffith-Jones, and senior Government officials to review the security situation in the light of recent incidents of violence. They issued this statement:—

"We agreed that the interests of Kenya demand that, whichever party wins the forthcoming elections, peace and good order must prevail before, during, and after the elections, and we therefore pledge ourselves to do what we can to ensure that this is the case.

"We warn our followers that we will not support them in any action which they may take which is contrary to this policy. The election campaign should be fought with words and ideas, not with violence. Those who are not prepared to listen peacefully should not attend political meetings, and youth wings and other organized gangs must not be sent or permitted to break up their opponents' meetings.

"The Commissioner of Police has been informed of our grave concern at the growing number of incidents which can be attributable to supporters of one or both of our parties, together with the fact that we will support him in any action which his officers find necessary to take to maintain law and order.

"We emphasize that the use of violence or intimidation by one party is not an excuse for similar action by supporters of another, whose duty is to report such incidents to the police and leave them to take whatever action they think necessary".

Somalis Insistent on Secession

N.F.D. Leader Talks of Armed Revolt

KENYA WILL BECOME ANOTHER CONGO, with the Northern Frontier District as its Katanga, if the country is granted full independence under the present "silly" Constitution, Mr. Abdi-Warsame Ilaye, national executive officer of the Northern Province People's Progressive Party, said in Nairobi last week.

The Somali secessionists of the N.F.D. would, he said, engage in armed revolt if necessary in support of their claim to leave Kenya and join the Somali Republic. So far the Somalis had fought peacefully. Now they were being forced through a door which they did not want to enter [the reference being to the recent creation of a Somali Region in Kenya].

Mr. Ilaye, who was accompanied by two party officials, one from Isiolo and the other from Marsabit, said that there would shortly be a conference of Somali leaders and chiefs at Wajir, from which a delegation would be sent to the Colonial Secretary. If that mission failed "we shall form a Government for the N.F.D. at Garba Tulla" (a watering-place about 100 miles east of Isiolo). The revolt would be so strongly supported by arms and men that it could defeat the combined forces of Kenya and Ethiopia.

National Identity Must be Established Through Regionalism

Main Points of Kenya African Democratic Union's General Election Manifesto*

WHETHER Kenya succeeds in establishing a sovereign independent State with a viable economy will depend on the efforts of Kenya's people themselves.

The time for empty political slogans has passed, and the leaders must be prepared to fulfil their promises to the people. K.A.D.U., through unrelenting pressure on Britain and convincing arguments to its political opponents, have provided Kenya in its new Constitution with the vehicle necessary to achieve all our aspirations.

K.A.D.U.'s aim is to achieve nationhood through regionalism. The creation of a national identity, if it is to have any meaning, must spring from the willing co-operation of all Kenya's people and not from superficially imposed identity arising from arbitrary Colonial boundaries drawn on the map of Africa. The people must feel secure in the control of matters which are vital to them—land, education, the public service and the police.

Only when this has been achieved, as it has under the new regional Constitution, will there be a willing co-operation in the national interest and the emergence of a spirit of national identity, based on the clear constitutional right of Kenya's people to control their own affairs at all levels. This will make for a stable future.

Communism Rejected

Our foreign affairs policy, while rejecting the ideology of Communism, will be based on the prime need for a friendly relationship firstly with our own close neighbours and other African States, and, secondly, with all other countries of the world.

The establishment of a federation in East and perhaps also parts of Central Africa will be discussed with our neighbours at the earliest possible date. K.A.D.U. are federalists and foresee a close degree of co-operation, particularly in economic matters, between all our neighbours—Uganda, Tanganyika, Somalia, Ethiopia, Zanzibar, and other East and Central African States whose participation would be to our mutual benefit. As federalists, K.A.D.U. insist that any East African federation must be democratic in concept.

K.A.D.U. realize that there is a problem of the newly formed seventh region and the wish for Somali secession. We expect the Somali people to co-operate in this election, not only for their own good, but for the good of Kenya as a whole. K.A.D.U. have stated more than once in the past that they believe that the solution to this problem will lie within the context of the formation of a federation of East Africa. We would therefore wish the Somali people to discuss this aspect within the newly-formed Government.

No Sanctions Against Non-Citizens

It will be both necessary and desirable to introduce citizenship laws. Obviously, Kenya's citizens must have preference in serving their country either in the armed forces or the public services, but K.A.D.U. believe that there must be no restrictive limitations in the economic field tied to the non-possession of Kenya citizenship.

No sovereign State can force any citizen of another country to give up his nationality. K.A.D.U. naturally hope that those who commit themselves to Kenya and its future will show their confidence in the country by taking out Kenya citizenship papers. K.A.D.U. are confident that we shall create in Kenya conditions in which people will be proud to be citizens of Kenya.

Kenya's new Constitution is the independence Constitution for Kenya, and this fact has been agreed by all the signatories to the Lancaster House framework—K.A.D.U., H.M. Government, and K.A.N.U. This election is therefore not being fought over the question of the Constitution.

The Regional Boundaries Commission which demarcated the present regional boundaries, although generally fair in its findings, did make mistakes. At K.A.D.U.'s insistence the

Constitution contains a mechanism whereby these mistakes can be rectified, particularly in the first six months of the Constitution's operation.

K.A.D.U. intend to make necessary adjustments to regional boundaries in order to simplify administration and to achieve the establishment and maintenance of order and good government. K.A.D.U. do not look upon adjustments of regional boundaries as political bargaining points.

Kenya has a relatively highly developed system of local government, and in the new Constitution the control of this system will lie with the people themselves through their regional assemblies. K.A.D.U. believe that in the field of local government there must be generated a new spirit whereby the activities of local government are geared to the needs of the people themselves. Expenditure on administration must be kept down to a minimum, compatible with efficiency, and co-ordinated to the national need.

K.A.D.U. maintain that we must move progressively from a dual system of local government and Central Government administration to a single system wherein local government carries out the whole process of administering services in the countryside.

Regional Dedication

The Constitution provides for each region to have its own civil service. K.A.D.U. have pressed for this since the beginning, because we believe that a public service dedicated to and working in the region which employs it is the best method of ensuring efficiency and progress.

The training of local men and women and their promotion within the various services, subject only to the criterion of maintaining efficiency, must be given the highest priority. K.A.D.U. recognize that, both in regional services and as servants of the Central Government, expatriate skills must be retained. The process of training local people will be intensified in order that as soon as possible the civil servants in Kenya, whether they work for regional governments or the Central Government, will be Kenya people.

Expatriates must clearly understand that Kenya is an African country, and although their services are required and welcome during the transitional period, there can be no question of a long-term civil service career for those who are not committed to Kenya. A recruitment and promotion policy based on the following order of priorities will therefore be adopted: local serving officers; local people joining the service; expatriates willing to join regional public services; and expatriates willing only to serve on secondment from the Central Government.

Security First Essential

In view of the economic state of the country, as much use as possible must be made of fixed contract terms based on the rate for the job. In this way unnecessary overhead costs can be kept down and the uncertainty in the minds of expatriate officers can be minimized.

If the fruits of Kenya's independence are to be won, stability in the country is the first essential before planned economic expansion can take place.

As democrats, K.A.D.U. believe that subversive organizations no longer have any place in Kenya's politics, and we give our pledge to the electorate that any organization, be it allied to a political party or not, which aims to undermine good government by unconstitutional methods, will be promptly and firmly dealt with.

If law and order are to be maintained, Kenya's police force must be properly paid, housed and trained. Expenditure on the police can be reduced only with the active co-operation of all Kenya's people in the maintenance of law and order. The more law-abiding our citizens are, the less necessary there will be for heavy expenditure on the police force.

The independence of the courts is of paramount importance in this connection and K.A.D.U.'s aim is firm government with justice for all, regardless of their colour, creed or race.

We will become responsible for our own defence. The K.A.R. will become the basis of our own national army. K.A.D.U.'s policy is to maintain the high standard of efficiency of our Kenya battalions and to move as quickly as possible to our own army, capable of efficiently defending the whole country and entirely officered and led by people of Kenya origin.

The solution to Kenya's unemployment problem will depend in the long run on the return of economic activity. Short-term, K.A.D.U. intend to examine possibilities for the provision of Government finance to relieve unemployment, but such schemes must be critically examined in order to co-ordinate them with overall economic development.

*These extracts are taken from the election manifesto of The Kenya African Democratic Union entitled "Freedom and Regionalism Now!" It was published in Nairobi last week.

To achieve economic development we must first aim at preserving our political freedom and, therefore, attracting investments, loans and grants without political strings attached to them. The objective must be to ensure that our political independence brings, as soon as possible, economic independence as well.

We must set out a clear list of what needs to be done in the field of economic development and then allocate priorities so that all Kenya's people clearly understand our goals. There must be a planned development programme which is realistic both in terms of capital available and in terms of supporting those sections of our economy which will give an economic return in due course. We must, in brief, generate our own expansion.

K.A.D.U. intend to establish effective machinery for the development of economic planning which will translate our economic aspirations into realistic tasks capable of achievement by our own efforts, aided by capital from overseas.

If plans for our economic development are to be realized, all Kenya's people must willingly shoulder the burden of taxation necessary to generate economic expansion. K.A.D.U. give their pledge that this burden will be held down to an absolute minimum compatible with the achievement of our aims. However, the implemation of this pledge rests largely with the people themselves. Evasion of tax payment and refusal to pay rates and taxes generally could only mean the postponement of economic expansion for the country as a whole.

K.A.D.U. are determined that the introduction of a regional Constitution will mean more efficiency at less cost for the taxpayer. The duplication of duties and services, especially between the administration and local government, will be ruthlessly resisted, and by careful planning extravagance in the field of administration will be avoided.

Nationalization Wasteful

Kenya's development must spring from opportunities for private enterprise, but it will be necessary to impose controls which will ensure that the profit motive does not dominate to the extent that the living standard of the majority of our people cannot be quickly raised. If we are to attract private investment and at the same time achieve a balanced economy, it will be necessary to inject Government money into certain sectors which are normally unattractive to private investment, but this process will not involve widespread public ownership. Many of our national services are already Government-owned or Government-financed, but experience elsewhere in the world has demonstrated that nationalization of industry or land leads to wasteful spending of the taxpayers' money.

Priority in spending will be given to agriculture, with particular reference to increased production, the processing of our products, marketing, and the development of water resources to this end. We shall make available to both farmers and traders loan funds in order to speed this process.

K.A.D.U. do not believe that replacing large landowners, who contribute to our economy through taxation, by subsistence-level peasant settlers is for our long-term economic

good. Increases of agricultural production must be matched by an increase in contribution to the revenue. As part of our economic drive, K.A.D.U. believe that processing industries based on agriculture, as well as secondary industries such as motor vehicle assembly plants, must be encouraged.

Kenya's greatest potential economic expansion lies in the attraction of tourists to our country, and K.A.D.U. pledge themselves to do more for the tourist industry. However, unless there is political stability and good government, overseas visitors are unlikely to be attracted to come and spend their money in Kenya. Given stability, tourism and its allied services such as hotels and transportation provide a wonderful opportunity for the participation of private enterprise. K.A.D.U. pledge themselves to maintain our unique asset of game through our national parks system.

Our communications system will require development at the same time as our overall economic planning as an aid to increased production. The provision of roads will be relative to the economic needs of the country; prestige projects must receive a less high priority from Government funds. Planned economic development requires skill, and in the field of education expansion must also take place; to provide trained technicians and other skilled men and women to implement our development plan on the ground.

Private Land Enterprise Encouraged

All land titles will be fully respected.

Under the new Constitution the control of land transactions will rest with the people themselves through their region or tribal authorities. Although land may be in individual or tribal ownership, owners will be encouraged to use their land fully so that the people of Kenya can benefit. The encouragement of private enterprise in agriculture is likely to provide more money towards the national revenue than is any grandiose scheme of nationalization of land. K.A.D.U. see Government's contribution to this process as lying in the provision of capital funds for agricultural purposes; including processing by industry, and in the provision of specialist advice through research and training facilities.

Settlement schemes must be economical not only in terms of increased production but in terms of increased revenue accrued to the national exchequer. K.A.D.U. doubt whether the present settlement schemes have achieved their purpose, and it is essential that they should be organized to make a proper contribution to Kenya's economy.

(Concluded on page 750)

Racial Animosities in C. Africa Jeopardizing Commonwealth

Independence for Southern Rhodesia an Essential Prerequisite

A PACKAGE DEAL in Central Africa by which all three territories of the Federation would be promised independence when they wanted it, on condition of attending a conference to discuss such matters as inter-territorial services, debts and civil services, was advocated by Mr. PATRICK WALL, Tory M.P. for Halespence, last Friday when he moved

That this House, being convinced of the vital importance of the Commonwealth to the world, conscious both of its intangible strength and of the strains that are being imposed upon its unity, particularly by events in Central and Southern Africa, calls upon H.M. Government to explore means of improving methods of Commonwealth consultation and co-operation in the political, economic and administrative fields; to study methods of promoting Commonwealth development, trade and aid; and to take action to improve Government machinery so as to ensure the immediate and effective presentation of the British point of view to partners in the Commonwealth.

In a speech lasting three-quarters of an hour Mr. Wall said:

"Is there the right kind of co-operation between the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office

in handing over a country on independence to the new office? Is the C.R.O. thinking of how it can best help these countries to tackle their special problems? Had there been careful planning ahead and real thought some 10 years ago, the Sudan and Somalia might well now be in the Commonwealth.

"If we had really thought of East African Federation 10 or 12 years ago and produced a regional Constitution such as we now have in Kenya for perhaps Tanganyika or Uganda, and if it had been accepted, we might have found 20 or so regions in East Africa which would be a wonderful basis to come together under one federal Government. It is much more difficult to get Federation when there are countries with such widely differing Constitutions as Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and the independent Somali Republic.

"I believe it right to amalgamate the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office. A first step has been taken by having one Minister over the two offices. This has not turned out very satisfactorily because it is physically im-

(Continued on page 754)

PERSONALIA

MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA, Vice-President of Tanganyika, has visited Guinea.

CAPTAIN KEMPEN of the Federal Army has won the Governor-General's Bisley Cup.

LORD and LADY DALHOUSIE paid a farewell visit to Lusaka on Monday and Tuesday.

MR. F. L. WALKER, business director of the K.F.A., has resigned and is about to leave Kenya.

MR. BRIAN MACDONA left London on Sunday for a business visit to the United States of six weeks.

MR. and MRS. R. MURRAY-HUGHES are due in London today from Geneva for a visit of some weeks.

MR. F. MALLON, a Crown counsel in Kenya, is to go to Northern Rhodesia as Deputy Registrar of the High Court.

DR. BARBARA MOORE, the long-distance walker, is to take part in a march of 110 miles in Southern Rhodesia shortly.

MR. L. J. LEATHERS, a director of Forestal Land and Timber Co., Ltd., is spending this month in East and Central Africa.

MR. PAUL KAVUMA, deputy mayor of Kampala, is chairman of a provisional council for a proposed Uganda-Britain Society.

LIEUT.-COLONEL DOUGLAS TANNER (Rhodesia Front) is representing Southern Rhodesia at the C.P.A. seminar in Britain this month.

MR. AUSTIN FERRAZ is due in London from Salisbury in a few days to report on presentation of the Southern Rhodesian Government's policies.

MR. W. STEER, Mayor of Salisbury, has said that the municipality's critical finances must curtail all capital spending except on water and electricity.

MR. P. N. DALTON, Attorney-General in Zanzibar, has been appointed a puisne judge in Kenya, where MR. K. S. FEW is now Registrar of the Supreme Court.

PRESIDENT IBRAHIM ABOUD invested MR. A. M. OBOTE with the Order of the Grand Cordon of Honour during the Uganda Prime Minister's visit to the Sudan.

SIR DEREK RICHES, who spent part of the last war in Ethiopia and has lately been British Ambassador to the Congo Republic, is to become Ambassador in Lebanon.

MR. A. A. NEKYON, Uganda Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, arrived in Israel on Sunday for a week's visit on his way back from a short visit to London.

MR. R. A. BUTLER received on Monday the sinecure office of High Steward of the City of Cambridge. Dating from 1529, the office now carries neither duties nor emoluments.

MISS CONSTANCE PENY having retired from the service of the Tanganyika Red Cross Society, MISS MARY MACKEJA has been appointed her successor as organizing secretary.

MR. N. L. DAVIES has been appointed senior instructor in the Civil Service Training Centre in Tanganyika, charge of which is a responsibility of the Vice-President.

MR. R. W. BROWN has been appointed manager of the head office in London of the Standard Bank. He was formerly assistant general manager in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. SAIDI MASWANYA, Minister for Health in Tanganyika, after attending an F.A.O. conference in Rome left on Monday for Tel Aviv on a week's visit to Israel as a guest of the Government.

MISS MARJORIE PEARS, a typing and shorthand teacher who has spent five years in Nigeria, has arrived in Kenya to assist the Government in organizing training courses for clerical staff.

MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, Minister of African Education in the coalition Northern Rhodesian Government, has declared his readiness to go to prison rather than pay taxes for the Federal Government this year.

MR. W. H. HARNDEN has succeeded MR. R. R. FISHER as Copperbelt manager of Johnson and Fletcher, Ltd. MR. FISHER, who joined the company 40 years ago, has been appointed resident director in Ndola.

MR. JEREMIAH KASAMBALA, Minister for Co-operative and Community Development, has returned to Tanganyika after spending a month in the United States and paying short visits to Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and London.

MR. H. A. BENSON, a well known City Chartered accountant, who visited Tanganyika professionally in connexion with the groundnut scheme, is one of three members appointed to report on a proposal for a turnover tax.

MR. PAUL BOMANI, Finance Minister in Tanganyika, and MR. C. DE N. HILL, Permanent Secretary, were in Germany last week to sign loan and grant agreements and have come to London to discuss a Commonwealth Assistance Loan.

ALHAJ CHIEF ABDULLA S. FUNDIKIRA and MR. I. M. BHOKE MUNANKA, Parliamentary Secretary in the Vice-President's office, were yesterday sworn in as the new Tanganyika members of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

MR. HERBERT CHIPUNGU, a Northern Rhodesian assistant community development officer stationed at Mungwi, is spending six weeks in four West African countries to study community development and agricultural extension services.

MR. HENRY TUCKEY is captain of the Rhodesian "White Ants" polo team which will play the first of four games in Britain on Saturday at Cowdray Park. The other members are MESSRS. HARRY WELLS, ANTHONY FORD, and PATRICK KEMPLE.

MR. R. A. LAKE, Under-Secretary for Training in the Kenya Government, has estimated that by 1965—when civil service trainees will exceed 3,000—there will be "every prospect of an adequate numerical replacement of expatriates in most grades."

MRS. BETTY KAUNDA, wife of MR. KENNETH KAUNDA, a Minister in Northern Rhodesia, and likely to be its first Prime Minister, is spending a few weeks in England. She is taking a short domestic science course at the College of Further Education, Oxford.

MR. ALAN MARSH, who has become assistant mining engineer to R.S.T. Exploration, Ltd., graduated at Camborne School of Mines in 1950, joined Roan Antelope Mines, Ltd., and for the past three years has been personal assistant to the vice-presidents of R.S.T.

MR. AHMED A. M. LAKHA and MR. NARBHERAM PANACHAND MEHTA have been re-elected president and vice-president respectively of Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce. MR. RASTOM SIDHWA, a member of the Legislative Council, has been re-elected secretary.

"Intimidation and violence do not get a single extra child to school or create a single better home", SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, resident director of the Chartered Company, told the "less sensible followers of Northern Rhodesia's able young political leaders" in Ndola when he announced a £14,000 annual scholarship and bursary scheme.

Awards of the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct have been made in Northern Rhodesia to MRS. ELINA NINEPENCE and 14-year-old EUGENE MARAIS for rescuing two people seized by crocodiles in the Kabompo and Zambezi Rivers in October and August respectively last year; and to MR. CHIMANGA MWAMBA, of the Chinsali district, who in July 1961 was savagely axed when he tried to stop a mob of 200 from breaking into the sub-court building to steal firearms.

CONSTABLES JOHN THATCHER and JACONIAH NGWENYA of the British South Africa Police and Police Reservist HAROLD WARD have been awarded the British Empire Medal for gallantry in saving one night in December two African children who had fallen into crocodile-infested waters near Fort Victoria.

DR. W. A. TAYLOR, Professor of Economics at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has said that the likely loss of Commonwealth preferences if Southern Rhodesia declared her independence unilaterally could not be easily offset by finding other markets, particularly for tobacco.

DR. WARREN BROWN, an American Negro, has taken up duty in Salisbury as Cultural Affairs Officer in the United States Information Service. He was at one time Professor of Social Anthropology in the University of New York, and has recently served in the U.S. Information Service in Guatemala.

MR. PATRICK CROSSE, deputy general manager of Reuters, and MR. A. A. NEKYON, Uganda's Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, recently signed in Kampala a three-year agreement under which the agency will supply world news direct to the Government as its sole distributing agent in Uganda.

Southern Rhodesia's economy needs to be mobilized on a war footing, the National Affairs Association in Bulawayo was told last week by the Leader of the Opposition, SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD. Economic agreements with the two northern territories to salvage something from the Federal break-up were a priority.

MR. R. KUNDYA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, has warned Asian businessmen that they will not be tolerated if they fail to assist African traders to establish themselves, since their non-co-operation would be tantamount to hindering the public's fight against poverty.

CHIEF ADAM SAPI MKAWA, Speaker of the National Assembly of Tanganyika, has arrived in London to attend the 12th Parliamentary course organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Tanganyika's other representative is MR. PHILIP MBOGO, M.P., for Mpanda. THE SPEAKER is due back in Dar es Salaam on May 30.

A Malawi Air Service is among post-secession transport plans announced by the Nyasaland Minister of Transport and Communications, MR. COLIN CAMERON. Other ventures will include hovercraft and water-bus services on Lake Nyasa, a railroad extension north of Blantyre and a shore road linking Fort Johnson to Karonga.

MR. W. M. MCCALL, Q.C., Solicitor-General, is chairman of a Northern Rhodesian committee appointed to supervise the transfer of Federal Government powers to territorial Ministries. The members are MR. R. C. KAMANGA, Minister of Labour and Mines, MR. C. E. COUSINS, Minister of Land and Natural Resources, MR. C. J. A. BANDA, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of African Education, MR. E. M. LISO, Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Secretary, MR. E. H. K. MUDENDA, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of African Agriculture, and MR. S. WINA, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

The members of the Local Civil Service Salaries Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. L. J. Pratt, of Sierra Leone, which is to recommend on a local civil service and unified teachers' service in Kenya, and on local conditions in the East African Ports and Telecommunications Administration and the general fund services of the E.A.C.S.O., are MR. C. H. MALAVU and MR. KIRPAL SINGH SAGOO, of Kenya; MR. C. SMITH, chairman of the staff side of the National Whitley Council in Britain; and Mr. R. L. SIMKOKO, a Dar es Salaam city councillor. The secretary is MR. J. CLAYDEN, of the Kenya Treasury.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, M.P. (who was at one time connected with a co-operative organization in Uganda, and has been declared a prohibited immigrant in the Federation), has described the situation of the London Co-operative Society, of which he is president, as catastrophic. He estimates a loss of more than £800,000 for the past six months.

MR. JOSHUA NKOMO, accompanied by MR. LEOPOLD TAKAWIRA and two other officials of the proscribed Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union, left Nairobi last week for Cairo. He said in Kenya that plans for an independent government in Southern Rhodesia would be announced at this month's African summit conference in Addis Ababa.

LORD WROTTESELEY, who was living in Southern Rhodesia when he inherited the title, and LADY WROTTESELEY have returned to Salisbury after a visit to England, during which they decided that, because of the weight of taxation, they could not afford to live in the family home near Wolverhampton. The property has been in possession of the family since the 12th century.

OFFICER CADET JOHN BUTLER WALDEN, who on Friday passed out from Mons Officer Cadet School, Aldershot, has been commissioned as a lieutenant in the Tanganyika Rifles, and Officer Cadet ABDU SAID KIBOLA as a second lieutenant. MR. WALDEN was a colour sergeant in the 2nd Bn. before being selected for training, and MR. KIBOLA trained in Kenya and with the 1st Bn. at Dar es Salaam. They flew to Tanganyika on Saturday.

Encouraging tourism without adequate and up-to-date hotel facilities would be like trying to stage Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark, MR. GEORGE KAHAMA, Minister for Commerce, told the National Assembly last week when moving a hotel laws amendment Bill which requires hoteliers to admit all travellers and to improve their premises and permits them to auction goods left behind by debtor patrons.

The annual conference of the Conservative Commonwealth Council will be held in London on Saturday and Sunday. Among the speakers will be the chairman, MR. DOUGLAS DODDS-PARKER, MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., the MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, MR. JOHN THLNEY, M.P., MR. NIGEL FISHER, M.P., SIR ROLAND ROBINSON, M.P., SIR TUFTON BEAMISH, M.P., and the HON. MRS. EVELYN EMMET, M.P.

MRS. BARBARA SABEN has been appointed chairman of a committee to advise the Uganda Government on preserving historical records for the archives. The other members include DR. C. GERTZEL, of Makerere College history department; MR. A. A. OJERA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister; DR. W. W. BISHOP, curator of the Uganda Museum; and the secretary, MR. C. C. SENINDE, archives officer in the Prime Minister's office.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE was host for the Government at a luncheon given in Marlborough House last week in honour of MR. ADOKO NEKYON, Minister of Information in Uganda, and MRS. NEKYON. The other guests were the HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR UGANDA and MRS. BAZARRABUSA, MAJOR-GENERAL & MRS. W. H. A. BISHOP, MR. & MRS. T. FIFE CLARK, MR. & MRS. A. ADIMOLA, MR. BEN OGUTA, MR. & MRS. J. BERGIN, and MR. & MRS. ELIOT WATROUS.

SIR WILLIAM FORELL-BARNES, who will shortly retire on the abolition of his post as Joint Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, will on June 1 take up duty as financial director of the Harvey group of Bristol, one of whose directors recently visited East and Central Africa. SIR WILLIAM has paid many visits to the territories, and was one of the senior official members of the British delegation to the Common Market discussions in Brussels.

Obituaries

The Rev. S. Douglas Gray

THE REV. SIDNEY DOUGLAS GRAY, M.B.E., who has died in South Africa, to which he retired in 1954, was for more than 40 years a Methodist missionary in Northern Rhodesia.

Born in Birmingham in 1883, he was educated at Seacombe Wesleyan School and Didsbury College, Manchester, and went to Southern Rhodesia as a missionary in 1910. Three years later he was transferred to Northern Rhodesia. On the outbreak of war in 1914 he joined the Northern Rhodesia Rifles, with which he served until 1916. Then he returned to his remote station, which became widely known for its evangelism and education; in 1928 he started one of the first secondary schools for girls, and it is still the only girls' school in the country with a sixth form.

Douglas Gray translated much of the Bible into the Benemukini language, and he wrote "Frontiers of the Kingdom in Rhodesia". He was president of the General Missionary Council of Northern Rhodesia from 1931 to 1935, and a decade later he was elected the first president of the Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia. In the following year he became a temporary member of the Legislative Council, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the European Educational Advisory Board. In 1952 he was made M.B.E. Though then officially "retired" he took charge of the Free Church in Chingola for a couple of years.

DAME LILLIAN PENSON, who has died at the age of 67, had given great service to the cause of higher education overseas. She served on the Asquith Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies, which reported in 1945, on the Colonial Education Advisory Committee, and on the council of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Entering London University in 1913 as a student, she became its vice-chancellor 35 years later, being the first woman in the Commonwealth to attain such an office. She was one of the first women to receive an honorary degree from Cambridge, and she held honorary degrees from Oxford, St. Andrews, Belfast, Leeds, Sheffield, Southampton, McGill and Western Ontario. She was created D.B.E. in 1951.

MR. DONALD MCHARDY, whose death is reported, had been a director of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., for 14 years. Starting with the company as an apprentice in 1897, he became general manager in 1940 and a director nine years later.

PRINCE ALBERT-EDOUARD DE LIGNE, aged 50, who was killed in a car accident in Belgium on Saturday, served in the war with the R.A.F. as a pilot and afterwards visited the Belgian Congo and Kivu, where he had plantations.

A memorial service for LIEUT.-COLONEL C. R. ALSTON was held last week at St. Andrew Undershaft, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.2.

A study group of 18 members of the Canadian Defence College paid a two-day visit to Kenya last week.

Six Nyasaland Ministers have recently issued major policy statements pre-recorded in Zomba through the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation.

The Rhodesia National Party (formerly the Southern Rhodesian wing of the U.F.P.) has declared its opposition to a unilateral declaration of independence by the Colony's present Government.

In a chartered aircraft of Central African Airways 11 men and 34 wives and children left on Saturday to take up jobs with the Rhodesian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., at their Redcliff Works near Que Que, Southern Rhodesia.

"Too Friendly With Africans"

Couple Flee Nyasaland Before Expulsion

MR. STUART COOK, who in March left the *Nyasaland Times* on the "advice" of Malawi Congress Party officials, has fled the country to Southern Rhodesia with his South African-born wife, an African jazz singer, and their eight-year-old daughter. They said that a friendly civil servant had shown them a letter from Mr. Orton Chirwa, the Minister of Justice, asking on Dr. Banda's instructions for an examination of ways to expel the Cooks from Nyasaland because they were becoming "too popular with Africans".

Mr. Cook said that he had been on extremely good personal terms with numerous leading Malawi Government and party figures, but that Europeans showing sympathy towards the party were now suspect. "They appear to prefer Europeans to be in complete opposition to their views. There is no room for anyone in the middle".

Dr. Banda has "categorically denied the whole story," and the Minister of Justice has described Mr. Cook's allegations as "mischievous, absolute rubbish, and extremely damaging", but adding that Mr. and Mrs. Cook "may well have had good reason for their sudden departure" last week.

Journalist Sentenced

A BRITISH FREELANCE JOURNALIST, Mr. Peter John Sutherland Mackay, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment (suspended for three years) and fined £20 in Salisbury for possession of a subversive document and copies of a banned African magazine, *Chapupu*. The document was a duplicated letter from the former national chairman of the proscribed Z.A.P.U., the Rev. N. Sithole, containing subversive references to the then Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead. Mr. Mackay pleaded that he had kept the document for journalistic reference purposes only. Overseas Press correspondents met Mr. Dupont, the Minister of Justice, on Monday to express their grave perturbation at the implications of the court decision, since they constantly received unsolicited documents from African nationalist organizations. The Rhodesian Guild of Journalists has accepted an assurance from the Minister that *bona fide* journalists who do not participate in the affairs of banned organizations will not be liable to prosecution.

Libel Award Against "Malawi News"

MR. T. MAGENNIS, a journalist employed by the *Nyasaland Times*, was on Monday awarded £250 damages for libel against the editor and proprietors of *Malawi News*, the official organ of Dr. Banda's Malawi Congress Party, which now forms the Government of the country. Sir Edgar Unsworth, the Chief Justice, said that he had not been satisfied by the defence that Mr. Magennis's actions justified an allegation in the party publication that he would "write all kinds of false and malicious propaganda" against the Malawi leader.

Lake Kariba is now full. It is 175 miles long, and the largest man-made lake in the world.

Nine East African travel agency representatives have been expelled from Burundi as "aliens and saboteurs".

Of 1,150 expatriate officials on permanent engagements in Uganda, no fewer than 583 have either retired or will retire by the end of July.

Duty on whisky has been raised by 2s. 6d. per bottle in the Federation and on other spirits by 1s. 3d. In a full year the additional revenue will be about £550,000.

When a fellow worker was suspended at Bulawayo post office 180 Africans went on sympathetic strike. As they declined to resume work all were discharged.

"The Queen Could Save Rhodesia"

Mr. Winston Field's Surprise Statement

MR. WINSTON FIELD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, told Mr. Douglas Clark, of the *Sunday Express*, by telephone on Saturday that he believed that the Queen might play a decisive part in determining the fate of the Colony.

The Prime Minister was quoted as saying:—

"I fail to see how it could possibly occur that the Queen would herself take advice to abdicate her headship as far as Southern Rhodesia was concerned and so cut all ties with her loyal subjects in this country.

"But suppose Southern Rhodesia is forced out, it might still be perfectly feasible for the Queen to remain Queen of her subjects in my country. Southern Rhodesia, in that event, would maintain a special relationship with the United Kingdom outside of and apart from the Commonwealth.

Ignoring Spirit of Constitution

"The Constitution was drawn up largely on the initiative of Mr. Duncan Sandys. One would almost say it is a Constitution decided and drafted by the British Government. It contains an elaborate arrangement to safeguard the rights of all communities living in Southern Rhodesia. To refuse to grant us independence in spite of these safeguards means, in my opinion, that the British Government is refusing to recognize the spirit of that new Constitution."

When Mr. Field was asked if he thought the Macmillan Government's policy was strengthening pro-South African opinion in his country, his reply was "to fire a fierce barrage at the United Nations which he indicated was driving Southern Rhodesia towards the arms of Dr. Verwoerd. Under pressures from countries at the United Nations rather than from Britain's own policies, he said, there was growing sympathy with South Africa.

"Opinion in Southern Rhodesia is increasing that two countries subject to the same attacks should provide mutual support and collaboration if the situation changes for the worse", said the Prime Minister.

Rhodesians Should Settle Their Future

African Rule Would Mean Self-Destruction

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S future should be settled by Southern Rhodesians, Professor W. M. Macmillan has argued in *The Times*. He wrote:—

"A letter from the Fabian Society bids H.M. Government stand firm against independence for Southern Rhodesia, with assurances that only such firmness can help the European minority there 'to see their problem in its true perspective'. The shoe is certainly on the other foot: those who have brought this devotedly British community even to dream of secession are themselves not seeing straight.

"The starting point is often missed. Patient, unrewarded work over many years, and the directive ability of white pioneers, have given the Rhodesias a stronger and more broadly-based national economy than that of any 'unmixed' African State. Yet under strong pressure from Afro-Asian quarters, and some from America, H.M. Government has made the heirs and successors of the builders feel themselves classed as a dominant faction standing in the way of their African fellows and, as such, expendable.

"Though I won foundation membership of the honourable company of *kaffir-boeties* in the South Africa of the 1920s, I am unable to go along with the 'progressives' of today in welcoming the prospect of an exodus of Europeans as easing the 'problem'. African interests cannot be served this way: they are the chief sufferers from the unemployment and collapse of services which must result.

"The white minority are not die-hards. They never challenged the policy of equal rights which they inherited from the Cape. No party stands, as in South Africa, for maintaining the near monopoly of power their economic strength gives them. *Apartheid* they have explicitly rejected. They had even won Nkomo's consent for their present Constitution. Only when the African leader refused after all to co-operate and make this by no means final instrument the basis of further progress, the minority came very undemonstratively to a resolve not to surrender unconditionally to demands they saw as destructive of hope for the future.

"The white Rhodesians have a case: they are themselves a vitally important and integral part of the Rhodesian whole. Till the African leaders acknowledge this fact the self-rule they look for will be self-destruction.

Africans Should Compromise

"The very staunchness of the white minority, and the effective power it still holds, may in the end prove the saving factor. It is, I suggest, for the African leaders at last to make a move towards the compromise their own people's interests demand. Inexperience leads them to neglect economics, but H.M. Government can offer no substitute for their once expanding economy; there is in fact much evidence of how the best work of the Colonial Service was impeded by poor economic support.

"The power of H.M. Government is at any rate, as we often hear, only vestigial. As much of it as remains will best be used now to bring all the Rhodesians together, and then—on the strictest anti-colonial principles to which it has yielded so much—to hold the ring against all outside interference while the Rhodesians settle their own future by and for themselves."

Disillusioned by U.K. Government

MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS, M.P., said in a letter to the *Spectator*:—

"You seem to imply that a declaration of war against Southern Rhodesia might be a practical possibility. The Labour Party have also appeared to advocate the use of force, though never very clearly. You are of course right that war is unfortunately the last sanction in Central Africa. But will you now place yourselves face to face with the Chiefs of Staff on the eve of this decision?

"Which troops will be ordered to attack Southern Rhodesia? Best to avoid those who served with Rhodesians in the Eighth Army and elsewhere, do you not think? There may be other individuals in our forces contaminated with illiberal sympathy for their white Rhodesian relations and friends. Would you resort to the Gurkhas? Would you call in the U.N. to do the work? Or would you recognize then as we do now that such a course of action is not open to you?

"You advocate sapping the will of the whites to resist and advise Mr. Butler to 'play it by ear'. What exactly do you mean? Do you think it will be possible to alter the Southern Rhodesian Constitution again, by half-withheld promises and ambiguous official letters? It was this process which ruined the position of Sir Edgar Whitehead and the U.F.P. from whom so many of us hoped so much. The vote for the Dominion Party was, in part at least, a vote of disillusion with British attitudes, and there is now no goodwill left to draw on.

"Rightly or wrongly, Southern Rhodesians believe they have learnt their lesson from the slow erosive death of the Federation. The posturing, the demands, and the composition of the U.N. committee on colonialism leave them in no doubt about what they must face, and to many we are the Trojan horse.

Disastrous Politics

"There is only one more constructive task we can hope to undertake in Central Africa, and that is to help to design the framework of an economic association. Southern Rhodesia will not co-operate unless the question of independence is settled. Our Government can either make this clear and proceed to a conference or stall in the hope they can bluff or coerce Southern Rhodesia into reverse. But even to imply a threat without the will or indeed the wish to strike is disastrous politics. African nationalism spotted this fatal weakness long ago.

"Even if you do not accept, as I do, that advance for the African will come quicker in an independent Southern Rhodesia face to face with her problems and unfettered by these nebulous ties with an unpredictable and undecided Britain, even if you feel no sense of loyalty or sympathy whatever for the people who have built the country, you must face the

consequences of your argument. You suggest that our case is below the level of expediency. With respect yours is above the level of the cloud cuckoo".

MR. R. G. BONNER-MORGAN, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has written to the *Sunday Times* : —

"It would appear to be the belief of the British Government, and not less of its Opposition, that in relation to Governments numbers are the only things that matter. As one of the despised 'white settlers' in Southern Rhodesia, I concede that there are only some 250,000 of us against 3,600,000 blacks. But of the 250,000 whites there are perhaps 25,000 who are morally and educationally equipped to perform the tasks of Government. Of the 3,600,000 blacks, perhaps 360.

Too Soon

"We whites do not enjoy that situation. All most of us are asking for is the time, place, and money to bring our black brothers and sisters up to some semblance of our own standards of civilization, because we believe that even in black Africa white standards of civilization must be the only standards. We do not mind if the blacks govern, provided they govern according to the standards of European government—up to, but perhaps not including the British Government of 1963. Unhappily, the time is not yet. *Circumspice*".

MR. ERNEST S. NAPIER, for many years a member of the Fabian Society, has protested at publication of the letter (quoted recently in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA) by the chairman and secretary of the Commonwealth Committee of the society, on the ground that it contravenes rules which provide that no collective policy may be enunciated.

"Of course Mr. Creech Jones, M.P., is fully entitled to argue a certain course over the deadlock in Southern Rhodesia, both as an individual and as the member for Wakefield; and Miss Roberts can do likewise as an individual Socialist. But I shall certainly not feel bound to subscribe to their views, which are abhorrent to me in view of the disgraceful manner in which a substantial minority of Rhodesian citizens of European descent is being sold down the river by H.M. Government".

K.A.D.U. Election Manifesto

(Concluded from page 745)

K.A.D.U. are deeply aware of the problems of marketing our agricultural produce, even at today's production levels, and we pledge ourselves to give close attention to the development of new markets; where necessary, we will encourage the establishment of processing industries, which will make our products more readily saleable overseas.

Past Governments have never made the best use of the vast majority of our land which is in the drier areas, but which, with some capital investment, especially in water supplies, would be able to produce food and wealth. K.A.D.U. will pay especial attention to these areas.

Loans to farmers: K.A.D.U. give highest priority to this and will obtain the necessary finance.

K.A.D.U. recognize the part which co-operatives will have to play in the expansion of our primary production in agriculture. Co-operative farming and marketing, with Government assistance where necessary, will play a major rôle in the achievement of our economic freedom. K.A.D.U. will encourage the establishment of both farmers' and traders' co-

operatives and will maintain and extend co-operative training facilities.

K.A.D.U. have insisted on the protection of the right of the workers to associate themselves together in trade union organizations, so that by negotiation between employers and labour the workers can play their full part in the tasks which lie ahead. The right to strike is guaranteed to the workers, but K.A.D.U. are confident that this right will be sparingly and wisely used in order to overcome employment difficulties; it must not be used for purely political purposes.

The availability of education for all has always been a main plank in K.A.D.U.'s policy, and whilst the sole governing party, and later during the coalition, K.A.D.U. have brought Kenya to the stage when almost all its children can receive primary and intermediate education. When they are returned to power K.A.D.U. will continue the process of providing education for all our people, but we believe that a change of emphasis on the development of education is now necessary.

Emphasis on Secondary Education

Far too high a proportion of those successfully completing the intermediate course are unable to find places in secondary schools. The development of secondary educational facilities will therefore be given a high priority, and the training of properly qualified teachers will be accelerated to meet the need of every institution. Immediately after the election K.A.D.U. will examine the problem throughout the country of providing secondary educational facilities and will concentrate on attaining a balanced secondary education provision throughout the country. K.A.D.U.'s insistence that all education up to and including the secondary level shall be a regional responsibility will undoubtedly facilitate this expansion.

As part of our co-ordinated plan for economic development, facilities for university and higher technical training must be expanded. The development of the University of East Africa will provide more places locally for Kenya's people, but there will still be a need for overseas training, particularly in specialized fields. Where Government funds are provided for this training, whether by way of grants or by bursary, the provision of finance will be geared to our overall economic requirements, and students will be required to co-operate for the good of the country. Bursaries to study subjects outside the scope of our development planning must come from private sources.

K.A.D.U. believe in a single teaching service. All teachers, other than those employed by unaided institutions, should be employed by the regional governments or the Central Government, depending on the control of the institutions in which they teach. This will mean that these teachers will have common pension facilities paid from one source. K.A.D.U. also believe that there should be common standards of qualifications and comparable salary scales throughout the country. If aided institutions experience difficulty in recruiting staff it would be possible for the regional or Central Governments (according to where the control of the institution is vested) to make staff available to them on secondment.

Cannot Afford Welfare State


Unless Kenya's people are healthy and well housed, the achievement of economic progress will be delayed. Health institutions are now a regional responsibility, and K.A.D.U. is satisfied that the regions and the local authorities which they control will see to it that health standards are improved and developed. The people themselves will have a much greater influence on the development of health facilities under the new Constitution than they had in the past, and in this field there is scope for voluntary effort by the people themselves to provide services.

K.A.D.U. intend to introduce measures to promote higher standards of housing, both in urban and rural areas, at rents which are within the means of the people. Included in our development planning will be schemes for tenant purchase of houses.

K.A.D.U. will not promise to provide greatly extended social services immediately. However, they pledge themselves as the new Government to undertake as a matter of urgency examination of the whole field of social services with interested organizations, with a view to providing at the earliest possible date an extension of existing services.

The creation of a welfare State is beyond Kenya's means at the moment, and the extension of social services can only come from the fruits of an expanded economy. There are, however, urgent problems with which to deal, including aid for disabled and aged people, extending facilities for youth, and encouraging sport.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

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Parliament**Still Stalling on Southern Rhodesia****Admission that Britain Can Merely Advise**

MR. R. A. BUTLER, First Secretary of State and Minister for Central African Affairs, declined in the House of Commons last week to reveal the nature of the reply which he had received from the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia to his recent letter.

MR. HECTOR HUGHES asked for a statement on the latest representations received from authoritative sources in Africa with regard to the Central African Federation.

MR. BUTLER: "I have nothing to add to the statement I made on April 1. As I then indicated, H.M. Government consider it desirable that there should be further discussions between the Governments concerned."

MR. HUGHES: "Will the Minister say what he is doing in these matters in the interests of Commonwealth solidarity and Britain's position as a world Power?"

MR. BUTLER: "As I said on April 1, it is desirable that a discussion should take place between the Governments concerned not only about the transitional arrangements required but also about alternative forms of association."

MR. WALL: "Does my rt. hon. friend doubt the statement of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia that he will not attend such a conference until my rt. hon. friend has conceded the right of Southern Rhodesia to independence? Has he any plans for making progress in Central Africa other than this conference?"

MR. BUTLER: "These matters are at present under consideration in the light of the views expressed by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia."

MR. M. FOOT: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman tell us what information he has about the possibilities of calling a conference? Supposing that the information from Southern Rhodesia means that they do not want such a conference, how long does he propose to continue without having any policy at all?"

MR. BUTLER: "The recent statement of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia is under consideration and I cannot carry the matter any further today."

United Nations Intervention

MR. DRIBERG asked the Prime Minister what reply he had given to the communication informing him of the resolution adopted unanimously by the executive committee of the United Nations Association reaffirming the view that independence should not be granted to Southern Rhodesia until it had a democratic Constitution, deploring the latest examples of repressive legislation in Southern Rhodesia, protesting against the sentence passed on Mr. Nkomo, and urging H.M. Government to give every assistance to the United Nations committee concerned with the matter.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Although the resolution to which the hon. Member refers begins by offering congratulations to H.M. Government, the form in which it was sent to me did not call for a reply."

MR. GOODHEW: "As honorary president of this association, would the Prime Minister remind it that many of the members of U.N.O. have not democratic Governments and that it ill behoves them to criticize Southern Rhodesia?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "These matters, I am sure, are well known. In any case, they have been ventilated again today."

MR. HAROLD WILSON: "Will the Prime Minister say whether

it is the Government's policy that there shall not be the grant of independence to Southern Rhodesia until Southern Rhodesia has a democratic Constitution?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I do not think that arises here. It was dealt with earlier by the First Secretary."

MR. BROCKWAY asked the First Secretary of State for a statement on his discussions with the U.N. Special Committee on Colonialism.

MR. BUTLER: "I had two meetings with the sub-committee and at a third meeting with the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries the discussion was extended to other Colonial issues. H.M. Government put themselves fully at the disposal of the sub-committee and listened to their views. The sub-committee represented to H.M. Government the attitude of the United Nations on Southern Rhodesia as reflected in the resolutions passed by the General Assembly on June 28, October 12, and October 31, 1962. The opportunity was taken to explain to the sub-committee the constitutional limitations upon our power to intervene in Southern Rhodesia's internal affairs."

MR. BROCKWAY: "While appreciating the action of the rt. hon. gentleman in meeting this sub-committee and sympathizing with him in his difficulties, may I ask whether in considering this problem, he will look at it not only from the point of view of the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia but of the reactions upon the whole of Africa, whose heads of State are shortly meeting, on the majority of delegates in the United Nations, and particularly on the reputation of this country which would undeservedly be bracketed with Portugal in the minds of African leaders?"

MR. BUTLER: "Many of those considerations were put before us by the sub-committee. I listened, and so did my colleagues in the Government, to what they said, but we were obliged to make it clear that in our view the United Nations has not itself the competence to interfere or to oblige us, who have not the force or the power to do so, to intervene. All we can do is to use our influence in the right direction, and that we shall continue to do."

Unwarranted Insult

SIR G. NICHOLSON: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that most people in this country regard the visit of this sub-committee as highly regrettable, and that there is a widespread feeling of resentment that these individuals should be sent here, most of them representing countries whose own Governments are parodies of democracy and none of whom has any first-hand knowledge of the countries involved? Will he protest to the United Nations against this sort of unwarrantable insult?"

MR. BUTLER: "It has always been the policy of H.M. Government to work with the United Nations. [Hon. Members: 'Suez!'] That was the reason why the Foreign Secretary, the Colonial Secretary and I listened to what they had to say. Nevertheless, we were obliged to put to them the limitations on the competence of the U.N., which we think are quite certain, and also the limitations on our power to intervene in Southern Rhodesia."

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Will the First Secretary bear in mind that in giving facilities to the U.N. he has met the wishes of the majority of people in this country? Will he further bear in mind that if we transfer power to a white minority Government we shall upset the seven African members of the Commonwealth, as well as the United Nations?"

MR. BUTLER: "The latter point, which is highly controversial, is under consideration. We decided to receive the sub-committee as we received the Sub-Committee of Seventeen a year ago. I think it right to listen to what is said, but at the same time it is right to reserve one's judgment and not to renounce one's own views."

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Uganda and Private Enterprise

Profits and Capital May Be Remitted

MR. MILTON OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, told the 58th annual meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce that the Government did not intend to restrict remittances of profits earned on foreign investment or the repatriation of the capital.

In the course of his speech the Prime Minister said: — "Government is determined that the farmer should progressively assume the processing of the crops he grows. This is a natural and inevitable process which no Government can resist, even if it were unwise enough to wish to do so. At the same time, Government is determined that no undue dislocation or loss shall be suffered by organizations in the industry which have over the years served the farmer and the country well.

"I reiterate that the Government does not seek to place any restriction on the repatriation of profits earned on foreign investment or on the repatriation of foreign capital invested in Uganda. Government recognizes that private enterprise and private investment, both foreign and domestic, have an essential part to play in Uganda's economy and its development. Government also accepts that the private investor can be expected to play his full part only if he gets a fair deal.

Question of Mutual Confidence

"Government can reasonably expect the private investor to reciprocate by giving Uganda a fair deal. It is not capital investment alone which creates profit. It is investment combined with the efforts of Uganda's people and resources of the country that make dividends. It is therefore only reasonable to expect that the country's contribution should be recognized by re-investment here.

"This is in essence a question of mutual confidence, and it is only when mutual confidence breaks down that dangers, stresses and strains are created. It is the clear duty of Government and of private investors alike to build mutual confidence on the firm foundation of mutual interest and trust.

"The maintenance and strengthening of the East African common market is vital to the economic progress of all three partners in the market. It is vital to the establishment of large-scale industry that it should have free and equal access to the common market as a whole. In this respect and in many others East Africa is heavily inter-dependent. There is a world-wide movement towards larger economic groupings. My colleagues of the East African Common Services Authority and I are very conscious of this, and we look forward, when Kenya achieves independence, to an East Africa moving forward from strength to strength.

"Government is deeply concerned, as no doubt is this chamber, at the disbalance between African and non-African trade, particularly in the wholesale and the export-import business. This unbalance or disbalance has in the past created dangerous tensions, and it is most important that all sections of the trading community recognize the situation and actively assist in doing something about it.

"Fears which beset some possible private investors are bound to persist if there is a general impression that the most lucrative private investment is in non-African hands: A substantial Ugandan stake in private enterprise is the best shield that private enterprise can possibly have. Therefore it is just as much in the commercial interest as in the public interest that Africans should play their full part in all forms of trading

activity. This is neither nationalization nor is it racial: it is a natural wish to further our independence. The country cannot regard itself as fully independent as long as it is dependent for many of its services and its commerce to a very great extent on people who are not of the country.

"It is not sufficient that Africans should be trained and helped to be efficient shopkeepers. They must receive training and help in all forms of trading and commercial activity. The Uganda Development Corporation, the commercial arm of the Government, is the most suitable instrument to carry out this important task. There is no intention that the U.D.C. will attempt to displace normal commercial activity. There is reason for confidence that the economy of Uganda will expand rapidly, and it is right that the U.D.C., which has done so much economic development in other directions, should be the instrument for leading the citizens of this country to take their due and fair share of this expanding activity.

One Body to Represent Commerce

"I welcome the progress towards the creation of a single Association of Uganda Chambers of Commerce. There has long been need for a single body representing all commercial interests in Uganda. The commercial community possesses a rich fund of practical experience and knowledge of commercial affairs upon which Government must draw.

"There are tremendous opportunities for expansion of tourism. Government action is necessary to improve facilities for tourists and to tell the world about Uganda's magnificent attractions. The Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism is taking energetic action in both directions within the limits of the finance which can be spared.

"A great problem is that of increasing consumer purchasing power, which means increasing the production and productivity of the African farmer. Government is determined to give the highest priority to this task. If these efforts succeed, and if the efforts of the Government now being pursued vigorously to secure stable and rewarding prices in the markets of the world for Uganda exports also succeed, there is every prospect of a bright and prosperous future.

"In conclusion, I emphasize that honesty in all dealings between Government and the trading community is essential: everyone here is aware of certain restrictions recently imposed by my Government or E.A.C.S.O. to regulate trade with our neighbours and to avoid the loss of our lawful revenue. I hope that all stable and mature traders will share in this responsibility for protecting not only the country's finances but our own business reputation and prestige".

Mr. Malik Kassim presided.

Spying for Southern Rhodesia

THREE AFRICANS from Southern Rhodesia were arrested in Dar es Salaam at the week-end on charges of spying for the police in Southern Rhodesia. An official statement said that the men had posed as political refugees but were found to possess documents which, taken together with their statements, showed that their objective was to collect in Tanganyika and transmit to Rhodesia information about the plans and movements of leaders of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (which has been proscribed in Southern Rhodesia but given offices and other help in Tanganyika).

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The date of the Corona Dinner in London has been changed to June 20.

Egerton Agricultural College, Kenya, will in October open the first dairy course in Africa for students from other African countries and from the Middle East.

Communist-affiliated trade unions in the Somali Republic will be represented at a forthcoming gathering in Conakry, called "to organize the first African conference of agricultural, forestry and plantation workers and the peasantry in Africa" at a place and date still to be decided.

The British Council of Churches resolved last week that "the U.K. should delay the granting of independence to Southern Rhodesia until the representation of all citizens irrespective of race is accepted as the aim of Southern Rhodesian policy and until there is in fact at least equal representation of Africans and Europeans in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament; and that Britain should make available substantial financial and technological help to advance the education and training of Africans in all three territories of the Federation in political, economic, administrative and technical skills".

Expediency the British Criterion

Pledges Inevitably Broken If Convenient

THE ONLY JUSTIFICATION for decisions of the British Government about Kenya had been "whether it is expedient", Mr. L. Maconochie Welwood told the winding-up meeting in Nairobi on Monday of the Convention of Associations, founded in 1910. A new non-political organization to represent the European community's interests is to replace it.

Mr. Welwood said: "We were prepared to face political changes affecting our lives and the economics of this country, but the thing we have found most difficult and puzzling is the change in the British Government whereby there is no faith left.

"The principles that most of us believed in have ceased to be principles at all. They no longer believe in them. They no longer believe in any of the morality with which one was brought up in public affairs, and as a result in dealings you have with them you know that their word will inevitably be broken if it suits them. Any pledges they give will never be fulfilled. The only justification in the 'statesmanship' of the British Government is 'whether it is expedient'."

The Convention chairman, Mr. C. O. Oates, said that "with the magnificent facility they possess of creating an entirely false picture of what they are doing, the British Government have been giving great publicity to the £27½m. they are spending in Kenya on African resettlement to help to buy the European out; but this is a red herring to comfort those in Britain who are interested in our affairs, until such time as they can say that they have handed over and the matter is no longer their concern".

Asian Minister Warns Asians

Need Jolt Out Of Nationalist Sandwich

MR. AMIR JAMAL, an Asian, who is Minister for Communications, Power and Works in Tanganyika, told a mass meeting of Asians in Mwanza that that section of the community did not appear to be moving with the times and that Asians should forget the Colonial system.

"Now that the flood of nationalism and the spirit which builds the nationalist is all around us it is necessary to shake ourselves off this sandwiched position with a jolt, not with timidity and over-caution.

"Every able-bodied and intelligent man and woman is required, provided he or she is productive in some positive way, whether as a grower, carpenter, nurse, teacher, accountant, or anyone else who helps to keep the machinery of society moving. But to be truly effective it is necessary not only to be productive but to be accepted by society as a productive person. This means you must succeed in establishing human relations in a normal and sincere manner, in being able to laugh and cry with others in joys and sorrows commonly felt and experienced.

"What is needed is courage and humility at the same time. History affords only one chance to those who will take it. It is here; it is now. Let us take it boldly and with faith, so that tomorrow our children may not protest over our graves: 'Why did you leave us this legacy of prejudice and intolerance against us, instead of teaching us how to become proud and self-respecting citizens of Africa?'"

Drive Against Drink

EXCESSIVE DRINKING in the Nandi district of Kenya has caused great immorality among the womenfolk, who are neglecting their homes and children, Mr. Isaac Koske, the district council chairman, has declared. It has therefore been decided that no Nandi woman under 50 shall be allowed to drink at all. Moreover, since boys have been expelled from school, young men have spoilt their careers, and many people have not paid their council rates and are not supporting their families because of heavy drinking, no male under 27 is to be granted a permit to brew or consume traditional beer of any kind. Drinking parties have been prohibited from Sundays to Wednesdays. Particular efforts are to be directed against manufacture and consumption of Nubian gin.

Iron Curtain Scholarships

AFRICANS in Tanganyika are offered 15 to 20 scholarships by the Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University, Moscow, and 15 by the University of 17 November in Prague, Czechoslovakia. In each case the period of study will be from four to five years. The Moscow scholarships are for candidates who have completed the fourth form at school and are under 35 years of age. The offer from Prague is available to men between 17 and 30 who have the Cambridge School Certificate or the G.C.E.

Attitudes to Investment

THOUGH PROFESSING a "liberal policy with regard to foreign capital", the Kenya African National Union has said in its election manifesto that a K.A.N.U. Government "will have no time for those who make large profits in Kenya and then fail to invest them in the country". Almost simultaneously Mr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, declared that his Government "will not place any restriction on remittances of profits earned on foreign investment or on the repatriation of that capital". The private investor could, he added, be expected to play his part only if he had a fair deal, in reciprocating which the external investor should make some reinvestment.



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(Continued from page 745)

possible for one man to run two great offices of State. It means that the queue of Ministers waiting to see the Secretary of State causes the machine to clog up rather than having a unifying effect. The need for a Commonwealth Office and the Foreign Office is still strong, but I believe that we must have one overseas civil service.

"Probably the most dangerous problem facing the Commonwealth is that of Central Africa. The Central African Federation created a barrier between black and white extremism, between black extremists in the north and the white ones in the south. If we are not careful the Zambezi will become the line along which racial differences will become polarized, and that could only inflame racial difficulties which will affect the Commonwealth and even the world.

Orderly Dismemberment

"It is of paramount importance that at the earliest possible moment a conference should be called to consider the orderly dismemberment of the Federation and decide on common services. This is an absolute prerequisite for any advance in Central Africa.

"Mr. Kaunda declared that he would not attend such a conference unless the right of secession was given to Northern Rhodesia. It was granted. Not unnaturally, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia made a similar demand, urging that his country should have the right to independence at the time when either of the other two territories seceded or became independent. His demand has not yet been granted; nor has a satisfactory answer yet been given. Delay can only make the position worse and lead to the intervention and stirring up of racial animosities on a wide scale. This problem is of fundamental importance to the Commonwealth and to Britain as well as to Central Africa.

"I believe that the only possible solution is a package deal on the basis of independence of all three territories. I believe that the three Governments would come together at a conference in Central Africa provided that they were assured that each could have independence when they wanted it.

Boston Tea Party

"At that conference there could be bilateral discussions with each of the countries and we could try to influence them to liberalize their Constitution. We could not obtain this liberalization by coercion; only by influence. For Southern Rhodesia we should urge repeal of the Land Apportionment Act, introduction of laws against discrimination in public places, and possibly consideration of the franchise—though already Africans outnumber whites by two to one if they only registered. The concession of the principle of independence to Southern Rhodesia is an essential prerequisite to any conference.

"If H.M. Government decide to turn down Southern Rhodesia's demand for independence, or if the delay continues for much longer, the Government of Southern Rhodesia will no longer co-operate with this country. In that event it will be virtually impossible to dismember the Federation. How, for example, will one be able to apportion the Federal debt, which now stands at £281m. plus the £57.7m. guaranteed by Britain?

"If we do not have a conference the position will deteriorate and Southern Rhodesia might decide to stage a Boston Tea Party. In that case the United Nations could take no military action; it is already in financial difficulties over the Congo. But it would order us to send in our troops to subdue the Colonial rebels. Are we really prepared to send our troops to subdue people who contributed no less than 52% of their white adult man-power to our cause during the Second World War?

Partition The Answer

"If, on the other hand, the British Government say 'Yes', there will be pressure from the United Nations and the new Commonwealth. If this is presented as a package deal we could overcome this pressure. Partition was the answer in India and Ireland, and can be the solution in Central Africa: two black Governments to one white Government. If these countries could be given independence on the basis of all or none, all or none could then join the Commonwealth. This is the only way. Further delay could be fatal.

"The moral arguments on democracy are not very strong. There is already the non-racial franchise in Southern Rhodesia; more repressive legislation in other parts of the Commonwealth than in South Africa; there is a great call for 'one man one vote', but for many countries in Africa it is one man one vote for one party only. In other words, there is no choice.

"There are few really democratic Parliaments on the Westminster pattern in Africa, and there will be even fewer as the

years pass. In 20 years perhaps they will adopt our system, adapting it to their own requirements.

"Appeasement today would serve only to destroy the potential wealth of Southern Africa, which is essential to bring the whole of Africa forward into the modern world. Our fundamental responsibility is to the masses of the African people, who will suffer if economic progress is not made along the right lines.

"A package deal is the only way out, and if we delay much longer a situation will be created which may mean that race will become the dominant factor, not only in Central Africa but throughout the world; and that could destroy the Commonwealth."

U.N.O. Meddling

MR. CHARLES FLETCHER-COOKE, Conservative M.P. for Darwen, chided the Labour Party with having always favoured the grant of self-government until the demand was made by Southern Rhodesia.

"The United Nations does not wish this independence to be given because that would put an end to any possibility that it would have of meddling in its affairs; whereas it has some sort of shadowy case for saying that so long as Southern Rhodesia has some links with this country in the form of a veto by this country it is a dependent territory, once it is independent the United Nations can no longer examine it.

"The Southern Rhodesian Government consists of Southern Rhodesians. They have been there for many generations. Not all Southern Rhodesians have a chance of choosing their Government, but many people in independent countries of the Commonwealth do not have a chance of choosing their Government.

"I urge that, not only in Southern Rhodesia, we divest ourselves of all responsibilities where we have not the opportunity or the power in realistic terms of enforcing what we think to be right.

"We may be instructed by the United Nations to take some action in Southern Rhodesia. No Government in this country of any complexion will ever send British troops to fight against the Government of Southern Rhodesia."

MR. A. G. BOTTOMLEY (Labour) considered that it would be disastrous to grant independence to a white minority Government in Southern Rhodesia. It would be against the best interests of the whites, involve Britain in a hopeless struggle against majority opinion in Africa and elsewhere, and risk secession by five African members of the Commonwealth.

Ignore Blackmail

MISS JOAN VICKERS (Cons.; Devonport) agreed with Mr. Wall about Southern Rhodesia.

"We should not be influenced at all by what other countries may say. Reference has been made to five other African countries. They have received their independence without any interference from any other country. Negotiations should be entirely between our country and the country concerned with independence, but we should not fear any form of blackmail. We have to make up our minds and stick to the decisions we take. We should not think either about the reactions of the United Nations or of any other member of the Commonwealth."

Mealy-Mouthed Members

SIR CYRIL OSBORNE (Cons., Louth) protested against denigration of the British Empire, which had done a magnificent job all over the world, stopping civil wars and barbarous practices, building roads, schools and hospitals, checking floods and famines, and bringing law, order and justice.

"I protest against former Colonies demanding their independence, repudiating the flag and the Crown, declaring themselves republics, insisting on their absolute independence, and then applying for membership of the Commonwealth and demanding limitless aid and economic assistance. They demand all the privileges of the club but refuse to respect its rules or pay their annual subscriptions. It is high time that someone said this. There is more mealy-mouthed talk about the new Commonwealth than any other subject we discuss in Parliament.

"Some Commonwealth countries sell to us far more than they buy from us and could turn a good deal of their trade from other parts of the world into buying British."

MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS (Cons., Mid-Bedfordshire) congratulated Mr. Wall and continued (in part):—

"I was particularly gratified with what he said about Central Africa. I have never heard the case presented with greater clarity and realism, and I hope that the Government will take note of what my hon. friend said. A decision is now inescapable.

"The Commonwealth is the aftermath of a mighty Empire, which is in decline because of internal pressures or the lack of conviction in the Imperial mission here in this country, and because of a change in the balance of power in the world. We have translated this decline into the association which we call the Commonwealth. This was an immensely imaginative achievement.

Illusions of Grandeur

"There are those who hold, and rightly, that it is there for us to help others, for the strong to help the weak, but to help them to become what and to do what? There are those who believe that it is there to safeguard our markets, to maintain our bargaining power and influence and a world-wide defence system, or to spread our culture.

"It is all these things in degree, and for some it preserves some of the illusions of grandeur that went with Empire.

"For most of us it presents a cohesive grouping. We bind this entity together with intangible links. We become almost mystical about it. But does everybody else, both in the Commonwealth and outside it, remain as mystical as we are? Is this mysticism always an asset? Can it also be an illusion, as dangerous for our friends in the Commonwealth as for ourselves?

"Democracy was largely an afterthought. It took us 1,000 years to distil our democracy, and it is only in the last years that we have introduced it to the Commonwealth. Democracy and empire do not go together.

"Our Commonwealth consists of a thrusting, growing, Western technological society and at the other end of the scale of African tyranny, with many of the trappings of the Western way of life at the centre, but with a hinterland of 10,000 years ago a part of the emerging personality of a new continent.

"Is it not ludicrous that we should seek to deal with these two phenomena in exactly the same way and by the same standards?

"In so far as we misconceive the Commonwealth we affect our clarity of purpose in foreign policy, because we are inclined to confuse this association, one of language and a hotch-potch of traditions, with power. People, and politicians in particular, who are confused about power can be dangerous animals.

No Clarity of Thought

"Because we are not clear what the object of the Commonwealth is, we are inclined generally to adopt a passive attitude. We see ourselves as a sort of mother figure. But there is nothing more irritating to children growing up than to be tied by apron-strings and sentiment. There is nothing dynamic about a fussing, lamenting, and indecisive mother. I do not suggest that this is our attitude all the time—of course not—but there is an element of it in our make-up, and it can confuse our clarity of thought about what our purpose should and could be in the world.

"We have constructed a vast Department of State which is not related directly to British foreign policy or British interests, but to the Commonwealth image as we conceive it. Above all, the image must not suffer.

"In Ghana, for instance, the Bureau of African Affairs has at times been, and for all I know is still, a subversive headquarters, and much of this subversion is directed against British interests. This could happen elsewhere. The links of the sort of movements to which I allude are very wide in Africa. With a Department with this kind of theme we shall tend to disregard these dangers, to sweep them under the carpet, rather than damage the image of the Commonwealth. This is a grave danger.

Independence For Southern Rhodesia The Issue

"If there is one phrase which makes me want to reach for my revolver it is that we should not do this or that 'because it might upset the Commonwealth'. We shall not receive, deserve, retain respect in the long run from the Commonwealth or any other country by that sort of approach.

"We should conduct our relations with the Commonwealth as well as with everyone else in accord with this purpose. The sort of thing I suggest would be this. We should have one Minister and one only in charge of external affairs as a whole. How otherwise shall we be certain that we move always towards the aim we have set ourselves?

"We should be better off if we had beneath the Secretary of State in charge of all external affairs a team of Ministers

concerned with their responsibilities divided by regions. For instance, there should be a Minister for African Affairs, for the Far East, for America—perhaps North and South America—for Europe, and the Russias. This would include the Commonwealth just the same as foreign territories.

"I take Central Africa as an example. The Federation is now in some way the responsibility of no fewer than four different Departments of State—the Central Africa Office, the Colonial Office, for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Commonwealth Relations Office, and the Foreign Office, because the foreign policy of the Federation is the concern of the Foreign Office. How can we sort out our affairs in these terms?

"The dangers and difficulties in the Commonwealth and the misconceptions and the inhibitions which flow therefrom are typified in the situation in Central Africa. The story began with the Monckton Commission, and since then the situation has eroded until it has reached the present stalemate. Some of the trouble has been due to indecision, caused by the sort of complex I have tried to describe.

"The issue now is independence for Southern Rhodesia and nothing else. It will be difficult, of course, because decisions are always difficult. But we must remember two things. First, links with a territory overseas without power to back them up are really meaningless, and force is not available to us in these circumstances as a course of action. Let us face this issue unequivocally.

"The hon. Member for Leeds East (Mr. Healey) recently said the Government should adopt in Southern Rhodesia the same methods as the President of the United States had used at Little Rock. This is another way of saying that we should use force. I have read hints of the same kind in the Press.

What Regiments Could Be Used?

"What regiments could be used? Better to discount those who served with Rhodesians in the 8th Army, the L.R.D.G., or the Royal Air Force during the last war. May there not be in our defence forces a number of people who have 'liberal' sympathies with their friends and relations out there as well? Are we to leave it to the Gurkhas? Should we call in the United Nations? Or should we not realize now that it just is not on? Once we get that idea clearly out of our system, we are in a position to weigh the decision rather more clearly.

"I believe that the Africans in the territory will advance more quickly—and this is the general aim of us all, I think—in a Southern Rhodesia which is unfettered and unworried any more by what she believes to be a sort of lingering hostility in this country. Faced with her own problems, the Government of Southern Rhodesia would make steps forward in that direction which would be far more commensurate with our aims than they are ever likely to do so long as those links remain. It boils down to independence for Southern Rhodesia if we wish to be constructive, and the issue must be faced soon.

"We are a gifted, tough, and imaginative people. We must get rid of illusions; they are not part of our natural make-up. If we do, we shall be able to lead again in the world—and no one will benefit or rejoice more, I believe, than the Commonwealth itself."

"Highly Controversial"

MR. JOHN TILNEY, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in reply for the Government:—

"The Commonwealth is under 20 years old. In 1945, 500m. out of a little over 600m. people were ruled from Whitehall. In 1963 only 27m. people out of a population of over 700m. are ruled from this country, and the number will diminish. In 1945 only the old white Dominions were self-governing. Now there are 16 Commonwealth independent countries, and only an eighth of the population is white.

"The Commonwealth consists of single-party States, hinging democracies, liberal parliamentary regimes, five republics, and an elective monarchy, and all accept Her Majesty as Head of the Commonwealth. Many, as has been rightly said, because of this association, have greater influence than they would have if they were alone. One of six of the non-permanent seats on the Security Council is by tradition always held by a Commonwealth country.

"There are those who are doubtful about certain of the democratic traditions of some of the members of our Commonwealth. Mr. Strachey said that in many African languages there is no phrase for 'Leader of the Opposition' other than 'chief enemy'. In so many of these countries there is a shortage of skilled people, and some regard an opposition as a luxury which they cannot afford.

"Southern Rhodesia is a highly controversial subject. The House is aware of the exchange of letters between the First Secretary and Mr. Winston Field. Mr. Field has recently written again. His latest letter is under consideration."

Gallaher's Good Results

GALLAHER, LTD., a group with a large tobacco packing and handling plant in Southern Rhodesia and interests in Nyasaland, reports group profit after tax for 1962 at £7,774,973, against £6,350,881. Ordinary shareholders receive 21%, taking £2,734,200. The general reserve is increased by £2m. to nearly £16m., and the contingencies reserve is raised from £1.6m. to £3.5m. The issued capital is £27.9m. in 10s. ordinary shares and £5.7m. in 5½% cumulative preference stock. Current assets less current liabilities exceed £77.2m., fixed assets total £7.2m., and interests in subsidiary companies appear at £4.4m. Of a credit of £8.9m. on the share premium account, more than £5½m. is to be capitalized to issue to ordinary stockholders one new share for every five now held. The statement by Mr. Cecil W. Mason, the chairman, will appear in our issue of May 23.

Improved Training for Mine Apprentices

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN MINING GROUPS are to expand their Copperbelt apprentice training schools and so bring the training into line with the most modern overseas practices and greatly increase training opportunities for Northern Rhodesians of all races.

The key feature of the new plan is extension of intensive workshop training under qualified full-time instructors. Apprentices now spend a year in basic training, followed by four years of on-the-job experience under the supervision of journeymen. Henceforth they will remain attached to the training schools for about two and a half years.

The training workshops at Rhokana, Mufulira, Roan Antelope, and Nchanga are being expanded to cater for an increase in the number taken in each year (to more than 100 youths) and for the longer training period. Hostel accommodation will be available at each centre during the period of intensive training.

Brooke Bond & Company

BROOKE BOND & CO., LTD., a group with large tea growing interests in East Africa, has declared an interim dividend of 1½d. tax free per 5s. ordinary share in respect of the year to June 30 next, costing £281,250. Last year's interim was 1½d., costing £234,375. Issued ordinary amounts to £11½m. Group turnover for the half-year ended December 31 slightly exceeded £58m., an increase of 4%, and group profit before tax rose £440,000 to £3,175,000. After tax the net profit for the half-year was just over £1.3m.

Chilanga Cement

CHILANGA CEMENT, LTD., reports profit after tax for 1962 at £209,562, compared with £76,358 in the previous year. Dividends of 5½d. per 5s. share take £137,500, and £202,500 is transferred to general reserve. The issued capital is £1½m. Fixed assets stand at £1.2m., current assets less current liabilities at £724,688, and investments at £133,586. Cement sales totalled 127,788 tons (136,488). Mr. D. F. Fairbairn is the chairman.

The copper outlook for 1963 is encouraging, Sir Ronald Prain, chairman of the R.S.T. group, has told United States stockholders at an informal meeting in New York.

A Zimbabwe African Businessmen's Union has been formed in Southern Rhodesia to raise capital, contest legal disabilities under the Land Apportionment Act, and improve marketing facilities in rural areas for some 10,000 traders in urban and country districts.

After the Bechuanaland Legislative Council had been told by the Development Secretary that the Rhodesian Selection Trust group was expected to proceed with a £3m. investment in exploiting salt and soda ash deposits at Makarikari, a spokesman for the group said in Salisbury that much more technical investigation was necessary before development could start.

The monthly review of Barclays Bank D.C.O. says of the International Coffee Agreement: "It is a defensive measure taken by producers to avert further disaster. It must be many years before it can conceivably bring prosperity to the producers, who are obliged to restrict exports (and therefore production) to a level which is still above current world consumption. Recent advances in the price of robusta are due to temporary shortages of particular grades most suitable for manufacture as instant coffee. Prospects of a more general and permanent improvement must depend on an increase in world consumption sufficient to reduce stocks, which are estimated to be the equivalent of nearly two years' effective demand at present prices".

Kenya's butter quota for the U.K. market this year is to be 1,785 tons.

Sanyo Electric Trading Company, of Japan, contemplates building a radio assembly plant in Dar es Salaam.

Africans in the Kondoa district of Tanganyika are to plant sisal as an anti-erosion measure and as a new cash crop.

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., produced 1,628 tons of line fibre and tow in March, making 15,450 tons since July last.

HOLDERS of more than 87% of the issued capital of Kilifi Plantations, Ltd., have accepted the offer of R. O. B. Wilson, Ltd., to acquire the shares.

Cotton production in the Lake Region of Tanganyika is expected to be nearly 200,000 bales this season, which would be more than Uganda's production last year.

Because of dockworkers' wage increases in Kenya and Tanganyika, East African Railways and Harbours yesterday raised dry cargo import and export handling charges by 1s. a ton.

The Thomson Organization, Ltd., a group with newspaper interests in East and Central Africa, reports net profits after tax for 1962 at £2,584,188, against £2,277,738. A 24% dividend is repeated on increased capital. The carry-forward is £5.8m.

Wet-processed parchment coffee is not to be exported from Uganda in future without being cleaned because the Government wants the present surplus processing capacity to be fully utilized, the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives has stated.

Diesel locomotives and wagon ferries to the value of about £2m. are to be supplied against loan to East African Railways and Harbours on condition that orders are placed in the U.K. The diesel locomotives will be supplied by the English Electric Co., Ltd.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., which has large East African interests, reports a profit in 1962 of £1,270,183, a large increase on the £790,837 of the previous year. Profit after tax at £553,236 compares with £494,026. A one for six scrip issue is proposed.

Stockpiles of Southern Rhodesian chrome unsold at the mines and stored at Beira and Lourenço Marques being worth over £2.5m., the Government is to send representatives to Europe and perhaps America to discuss a common approach to offset the cut-rate supplies being offered by Russia.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga produced more copper and cobalt in 1962 than in the previous year, but there was a sharp fall in other metals. With 1961 figures in brackets, the outputs in metric tons were 295,236 (293,509) of copper, 9,683 (8,326) of cobalt, and 166,990 (193,050) of zinc concentrates.

Low & Bonar, Ltd., of Dundee, who have large East and Central African interests, report an increase in group profit from £2m. in 1961 to nearly £2.2m. for 1962. Tax takes £884,574 and depreciation is considerably higher at £468,092, leaving a lower net profit of £801,307 (£840,445). Shareholders receive 17%.

African Newspapers (Pvt.) Ltd., of Salisbury, a company in the Thomson Organization and printers and publishers of the *Daily News* and *African Parade*, are to have a new plant costing well over £100,000. It will include a six-unit web offset press, the first of its kind in Southern Africa, capable of colour work of the highest standard.

A West German firm may help the Tanganyika Government to establish a national insurance company. Prince Burchard of Prussia has been in Dar es Salaam to discuss this proposal, accompanied by Mr. C. A. Joss, general manager of the Imperial Insurance Company of Ethiopia, with which the West German company is associated.

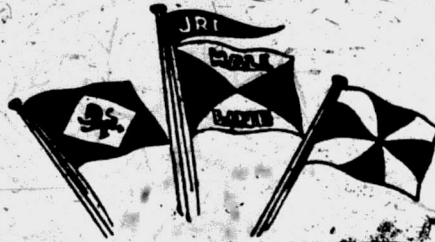
Though television is less than a year old in Kenya more than 5,000 receiving sets are in use, 168 of them for community service in halls, training institutions, canteens, and on estates. The Kenya Broadcasting Corporation estimates that about 10% of viewers are Africans (most being communal viewers) and that the balance is divided about equally between Europeans and Asians.

The Kenya Industrial Development Corporation is to form an East African pulp and paper company, which will join Canadian consulting engineers in producing a detailed development report on the prospects of a local pulp and paper industry. The Kenya Government has spent more than £2½m. in planting soft woods, mainly cypress and pine. East Africa's paper consumption now exceeds 30,000 tons annually, of which Kenya uses about 60%.

The Tanganyika Development Corporation's inaugural meeting has been held in Dar es Salaam. The capital is held equally by the Tanganyika Development Finance Co., Ltd., the Colonial Development Corporation, and the West German Bank for Reconstruction. It is to assume the Government's responsibility for the Tanganyika Meerschaum Corporation, Ltd., and the Lake Manyara Hotel, and is expected to be made responsible for the new oil refinery and cement works. Alhaj Chief Fundikira resigned the office of Minister for Justice to become executive chairman of the corporation.

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