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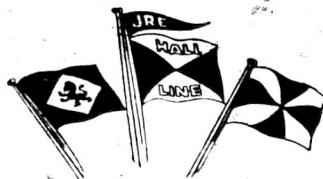
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Malaise and Stagnation of Kenya's Economy

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SATISFACTORY PRICES for their products would be of much more benefit to the tropical African territories which have attained or will soon attain independence than grants and loans from other countries or international agencies.

Profitable Trade Better than Aid.

That elementary truth is beginning to concern many Governments — years after British businessmen in particular had accepted the fact and started to propagate it as a principle for the guidance of the developing countries of the world, which are the great markets for the exports from the undeveloped and underdeveloped countries. Thousands of speeches and articles and hundreds of books and pamphlets on the theme of fair prices for primary producers have still had inadequate results. The general price level of tropical and sub-tropical commodities has not even been stabilized; it has dropped distressingly at times, and in the commodity markets of the United Kingdom, the Continent and the United States there are periodic fears of still further falls. That possibility—which is held in some circles to be a probability—represents a serious threat to most emergent States, many of which are dependent almost entirely upon agriculture.

So far as East and Central Africa are concerned, the position has been greatly helped for decades by the many non-Africans who have made an indispensable contribution to the establishment, improvement, expansion, and marketing of what have become the main items in the export tables. Europeans introduced coffee, sisal, cotton, tea, pyrethrum, tobacco, maize and the other crops which have been raised to significance by their perseverance, and it is they who have exploited the great mineral resources which had lain unutilized

Unreliable Assumptions.

through the ages. Seeing apparently impregnable agricultural and mineral industries in their midst, politically-minded Africans, many of them young men with scarcely any experience of the world and its vicissitudes, have assumed that the easy road to wealth for their community would be to get rid of the white man, take over his possessions, and live happily ever after; and it is undeniable that that fantastic notion has played a large part in the emotional demand for premature independence. Indeed, in more than one country African political parties desperate for money have sold to simple Africans for a few pounds bits of paper which purported to entitle them to specified farms and other properties when their European and Asian owners were driven away at the time of independence.

Even the ablest of the African leaders have assumed that primary production would continue at its present level until it could be substantially increased by pressure upon their people to work harder and better, and that private and public revenues would thus rise automatically, consequently improving the standards of living of the masses and enabling the Government to develop the educational, agricultural, medical, transport, and other necessary public services. The idea that output might drop when the stimulus of European enterprise and example was reduced, that quality might decline while costs increased, and that receipts from sales overseas

Vulnerable Cash Crops.

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recede sharply appears to have been seriously into account by scarcely any leader. Yet the conception of an automatic mechanical extension of earnings by means of a price index is manifestly unreliable. A quick look at the chief cash crops makes that clear. Uganda, for instance, depends almost entirely on shipments of cotton and coffee; Kenya largely on coffee, sisal, pyrethrum and tea; Tanganyika principally on coffee, cotton, tea and pyrethrum; and Nyasaland on tea and tobacco. Scarcely one of these commodities is in a strong statistical position. All are vulnerable.

coffee marketing problems have long been under study by an international conference which was called because prices had fallen drastically, dangerously, and continuously, the world surplus being almost equivalent to two years' consumption. Fortunately, after many

attempts of private wrangling an international organization has at last been created; that has improved the outlook, but satisfaction is far from universal among the producer countries, and it would therefore be premature to consider the world's coffee problems as solved. Pyrethrum production likewise exceeds demand, Kenya alone carrying over from last season stocks worth about a million pounds. Growers of tea and sisal do not know that the equilibrium of their industries could be quickly upset by the rapid expansion of output, are also worried by labour troubles and higher costs. Cotton is being increasingly displaced by synthetic fibres, and changes in smoking habits could upset Central Africa to be able to sell so numeratively the far greater quantities of which the territories could grow and cure. It is not one of the agricultural mainstays of the export economies of East and Central Africa is it safe to reckon that substantially increased continuously increasing production could find ready buyers at prices satisfactory to the growers. That reality, which should have sobered the planners, and at least checked the recklessness of the managers, has disciplined neither group.

Most have preferred the Micawber attitude of unreasoned hope, with the result that African politicians now scour the world for

funds with which to finance the improvident promises so jauntily made to their many unsophisticated followers. While much of the Western world is affluent, their appeals are heard with varying degrees of sympathy; but if the United Kingdom and the United States should suffer severe trade recessions, as some economists fear, their ability to provide Africa with large grants, or even loans, would be greatly diminished. Though the possibility of depressed commercial conditions cannot be overlooked, the West has both a moral and material interest in finding means of establishing a fair price scale for primary products in general—moral, because the producer deserves a just return for his effort; material, because the exporting countries can flourish only if potential customers can afford to buy what they have to sell.

Statements Worth Noting

"Independence is not real until there is economic independence".—Canon John Kingsnorth, general secretary of the U.M.C.A.

"I have had the privilege of replying first to the budget speech in the Federal Assembly every year since 1956".—Mr. R. Williamson, Federal M.P. for Midlands.

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"The more I observe human affairs these days, the stronger grows my fellow feeling for the hippopotamus. The more I listen to the trumpeting of politicians, the more I appreciate those of elephants. The pachyderms at least blow theirs only when they have something to say".—Kampala correspondent of the *Kenya Weekly News*.

"The Malawi Congress Party is in no way anti-European, but it is a mistake to suggest that there is a relaxed atmosphere in Nyasaland. Nevertheless, I suggest that few countries have achieved virtual independence with so little violence and so much friendliness and good will".—Mr. R. Travers, a civil servant recently retired from Nyasaland, in a letter in *The Times*.

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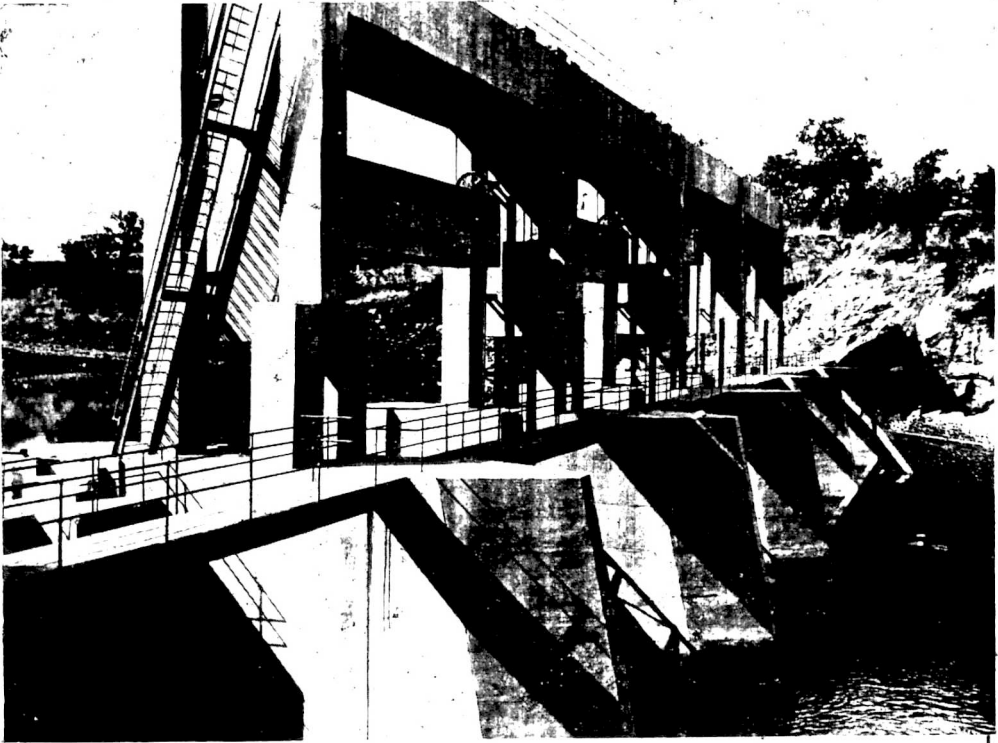
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"Malaise Which Has Stricken Kenya's Economy"

Uncertain Outlook for Several Major Export Commodities

CANDOUR is the distinguishing characteristic of "Economic Survey, 1963", published by the Government of Kenya (5s. from the Treasury, Nairobi). It is a sobering document, many passages in which contrast strikingly with numerous statements made by Kenya politicians of all races in recent months.

This 49-page document ought to be studied by everyone financially interested in Kenya or contemplating investment in that country.

From it the following quotations are taken:—

"The now familiar symptoms of the malaise which has stricken the Kenya economy during the past two or three years—rising unemployment, reduced spending, and static or falling investment—were again in evidence in 1962.

Little Improvement

"Outside the subsistence sector the stagnation which has beset the economy in recent years showed little sign of improvement in 1962, and gross domestic product for the recorded monetary sector increased by only 2%. While this represents a slight improvement over the increase of less than 1% recorded by the revised estimate for 1961, it must be regarded as grossly inadequate for a country endeavouring to raise the living standards of a rapidly increasing population.

"If the annual increase of 3% in population is taken into account, the product of the cash economy per head of population actually decreased in 1962. After making a further allowance for the increase in price of a number of Kenya's products which occurred in 1962, the real *per capita* income must have fallen by an even greater amount.

"Within the cash sector of the economy agriculture contributed £37.8m., or 16% of the gross domestic product. The contribution of African agriculture, which rose by only 3%, compared with increases of 10% to 15% in recent years, was disappointing.

"The further net outflow of Europeans amounted to 4,400. Some sections of the retail trade catering primarily for European demand suffered a serious recession. One of the more disturbing features of the import pattern was the continued fall in purchases of agricultural machinery, implements, and fertilizers.

Lowest for 10 Years

"Total investment of £33.4m. was well below the level of £40m. to £46m. achieved during the period 1955-60. Within the private sector capital expenditure by agricultural enterprises in the scheduled areas fell by a further £1m. to £3.4m. Construction of the oil refinery at Mombasa contributed largely to the overall increase of £33m. in private capital formation outside agriculture. Total public investment of £13.3m. was the lowest in the past decade.

"In addition to the shadow cast by the increasing difficulty of disposing of certain major export crops on the world market, there is further uncertainty as to the economic consequences of the agricultural settlement schemes both on the maintenance of quantity and quality of output and on the level of future Government revenue.

"Towards the end of the year the index of share prices on the Nairobi Stock Exchange (March 1958 = 100), which had fallen as low as 52.1 in April, 1962, recovered to 61.4 in December.

"The long-term outlook for several of Kenya's major export commodities remains uncertain, and with the present tendency for the cost of imported manufactured goods to rise, Kenya, together with most developing countries, faces the problem of having to expand the quantity of her existing exports and develop new ones in order to be able to meet a rising import bill.

"The International Coffee Agreement, restricting Kenya's quota to just over 30,000 tons, will leave considerable surpluses of coffee in future which will be difficult to dispose of since the only outlet will be in non-quota markets, where all

other producer countries with surpluses will concentrate their efforts. In pyrethrum a continued lag in demand in a situation of increasing world production is likely to lead to adverse consequences.

"Both crops are relatively easy to grow and yield high returns per acre. This makes them ideally suitable for cultivation by small-scale farmers. However, in view of marketing difficulties, the drive to increase incomes of these farmers will have to be concentrated on other crops with lower cash yields per acre but better marketing prospects.

"Capital expenditure by farmers in the scheduled areas [the former White Highlands] was 20% below that for the previous year. This decline can be attributed largely to uncertainties caused by political factors. In addition, it is reasonable to assume that farmers who expect to receive offers for the purchase of their holdings under the settlement schemes will undertake little or no capital expenditure. Although expenditure on plantation development remained fairly high at over £1m., it is expected to fall considerably in 1962-63, along with other categories of expenditure.

"The assisted-owner projects, designed to facilitate the sale by Europeans of their farms to Africans, have ceased to be a Government responsibility and have become an operation of the Land Bank. Settlement effort is being concentrated on smallholder schemes. The majority of high-density farms are between seven and 20 acres and the low-density between 25 and 50 acres.

"Altogether, it is intended to purchase 1,150,000 acres over five years for settlement. The entire scheme is expected to cost about £27m., the U.K. Government finding £19m., partly by loans.

High-Density Settlement

"From July 1, 1962, to March 1, 1963, 223,623 acres were purchased at a cost of £1,873,310. Of this area 199,018 acres are intended for intensive high-density settlement. Although only 2,005 settlers were placed on the land during this period, another 2,073 plots were ready for settlers.

"The United Kingdom continued the largest supplier of Kenya's imports; in 1962 net imports from that country fell slightly to £23.3m. from £24.1m. Japan sent goods to Kenya to the value of £5.4m., compared with £4.8m. in 1961. Imports from the Common Market countries rose by £14m. in 1962. Imports from South Africa and from the Rhodesias and Nyasaland fell; while the former country remains one of Kenya's principal suppliers, imports from the latter declined by nearly £1m. Imports from Australia now exceed £1m.

"The U.K. remained far the largest market for Kenya's exports, purchasing goods to the value of over £10m. There was a marked falling-off in exports to the U.S.A. amounting to £1.2m., almost entirely due to a reduction in coffee sales. West Germany increased her purchases of Kenya coffee by £1.4m., and, with imports from Kenya valued at £7.5m., maintained her place as Kenya's second best customer. All other countries of the European Economic Community also rose, except Belgium.

"The contribution of manufacturing to gross domestic product rose by only 1%, the overall manufacturing picture of output being maintained largely as the result of higher exports. This situation reflects the drop in local sales, due to some extent to the departure of large numbers of Europeans. It emphasizes the need for industry to direct attention to meeting the demands of the expanding African market and to continue its drive for markets in the Middle East and elsewhere in Africa.

Essential Balance

"The need to plan for balanced industrial development in an overall East African context is essential in order to create conditions favourable to the establishment of new enterprises.

"A detailed marketing survey of the Indian Ocean area is to be carried out shortly by Government with financial support from the United Nations.

"New industrial development during 1962 and early 1963 continued to be restricted by political uncertainties.

"The value of buildings completed for private ownership in the six main towns of Kenya in 1962 is estimated to have been less than 60% of that in 1961 and only 18% of the 1958-59 performance.

"The year saw no recovery from the catastrophic decline in private residential building which has occurred since 1959. This type of work is virtually at a standstill. Completions of non-residential buildings fell by 40%.

"The enumeration of employees taken in June 1962 showed a further decline in employment of some 8,000, or 11%, and raised unemployment to its highest level since 1954. The

whole of the drop in employment occurred in the private sector, particularly in agriculture.

While total employment in the public sector as a whole remained relatively unchanged, there was a significant reduction of 12% in the number of Europeans employed. Asian employment fell by 2%. In contrast to this the number of Africans employed rose by nearly 2%.

Rising unemployment is one of the most serious problems now facing the country and continues to cause the gravest anxiety. Results of a quarterly survey of employment introduced in 1962 indicate that in the private sector (excluding agriculture) total employment fell by about 5% between June and December. This decline affected most industries and services.

It is probable that the number of persons in private industry and commerce and large-scale agriculture thrown out of work during the second half of 1962 amounted to between 30,000 and 40,000. This trend is likely to continue as more and more large-scale farms decrease production, and the situation will be further aggravated by the increasing number of school-leavers moving from the rural areas to the towns in search of employment.

While the short-term outlook for the Kenya economy, reflecting largely the fruits of past investment in plantation agriculture, is quite favourable, prospects in the longer term are overshadowed by uncertainties relating to the economic consequences of the settlement schemes, the marketability of Kenya's produce, and the resumption of private capital investment.

Serious Risks

So far as the settlement schemes are concerned the basic problem facing Kenya has been set out succinctly in the report of the Fiscal Commission from which the following quotation is apposite: "The territory is undergoing a major adjustment in land tenure and systems of cultivation, which initially will tend to reduce rather than increase the product of the cash economy, both directly and through repercussions on secondary industry and commerce. Even if national income increases, its redistribution towards the less heavily taxed or less easily taxable classes makes its benefits to the public revenues problematical."

The policy of land settlement need not necessarily lead to a fall in production in the long run. The transition from a system of agriculture based on modern methods to one of small-scale cultivation does, however, involve serious risks from the economic standpoint. In particular, its successful accomplishment depends on the production of traditional and new crops of a quality readily marketable overseas, seeking out new markets, and recognition of the need to maintain intact as many large farms and estates as is consistent with the overall objective of the settlement schemes.

Government is devising a national cash crops policy which amongst other things will direct the cultivation of cash crops to those zones ecologically the most suitable. The implemation of a balanced programme of cash crop and livestock development requires, however, the intensification of advisory and technical services, and it is a cause of considerable concern

that this coincides with the need to seek economies in Government expenditure and with the probable departure of a number of experienced, specialist officers whom it will be difficult to replace from local or overseas sources.

The warning implicit in the situation in which Kenya is breaking down a productive asset at the same time as most countries in Africa and elsewhere are striving in various ways for the economies of large-scale production cannot be ignored.

Kenya's population is expanding at the rate of 3% per annum, and at this rate will be double itself within 24 years. With the continuing rise in the number of young people coming out of schools each year, the opportunities offered by agriculture, however successful the settlement schemes might be, will clearly be inadequate to absorb this increase in the working population and at the same time maintain living standards.

Import-Saving Industries

If increased employment opportunities are to be created and the internal market for agricultural products expanded, agricultural development must be accompanied by a parallel expansion in industry. Balance-of-payments considerations also require that greater attention be paid to the possibilities of import substitution. There is considerable scope for the introduction in Kenya of import-saving industries, and evidence of overseas interest in the establishment of industrial enterprise is not lacking.

Assuming that a speedy solution can be found to the existing political uncertainties, effective co-operation between the three East African Governments, designed to open up the potential of 26m inhabitants in the region, accompanied by positive encouragement to investors in the form of assurances regarding the security of their assets and profits, will do much to overcome the cautious attitude of potential investors.

At the same time it is certain that Government will have to play a more positive rôle than hitherto in furthering industrial development, and to this end plans are well advanced for the establishment of a Kenya Development Company, which with the aid of funds provided partly from internal sources and partly from overseas, will participate jointly with private enterprise in the establishment of new industries.

Given a smooth transition through internal self-government into independence, there is no reason why private investment should not be resumed on a scale equal to or even exceeding that of the mid-1950s. If this can be achieved and a balance obtained between large-scale and peasant agriculture, there is every hope that the Kenya economy will be able to expand at a rate sufficient to provide higher living standards after taking into account the rapid rise in population.

If, however, the present momentum is to be sustained, so as to carry the economy forward into a period of continuing expansion, an immediate resumption in private investment, both agricultural and industrial, is required. The recent decline in capital spending may in any event lead to a slowing down over the next year or two in the rate of growth forecast for 1963.

Political Instability and Economic Stagnation in the Congo

United Nations Report on Rehabilitating Services in Every Sphere

HASTILY ERECTED on a colonial sub-structure and not adapted to the realities of independence, the Congolese administration has suffered from the outset from difficulties which have been aggravated by political instability and economic stagnation, states the "Report of the United Nations Civilian Operations in the Congo" for the past 2½ years.

As at the end of last year, there were 1,149 U.N. personnel stationed in the republic, engaged on maintaining services in all spheres for the 14m. population and in training indigenes to take over eventually. Secondment for education and health was highest at 629 and 195 respectively, no other cadre having more than 100 members.

Lack of security, a breakdown in road transport, the drying up of traditional credit channels and the absence of planters and technicians, all adversely affected agriculture. Artificial shortages occurred "in the midst of plenty". Incentive goods were needed to encourage African farmers to produce over and above their own immediate requirements.

Large cotton plantations managed to subsist, but the future of the smaller ones, abandoned by their owners, remains uncertain. Pyrethrum processing "remains in the doldrums", mainly because flowers from Rwanda and Burundi are no longer available. Sugar-cane plantations and factories in Kivu are being rehabilitated.

Disparity between wages and their purchasing power plagued the attempted recovery. Depreciation of the Congolese franc in 1961 offset the cumulative effect of a 30% minimum wages increase and enabled palm oil, rubber and cocoa exports to compete again on world markets, but its effects were only temporary.

Before independence, there was only one Congolese agricultural graduate, now there are three. A farm mechanics training centre (which also salvages equipment abandoned on thousands of farms) has turned out 138 successful students. Forty overseas fellowships have been granted, and 340 within the country. Expenditure in 1961-62 was \$711,480; this year, advisory services (\$624,000), the training centre, accelerated courses for agricultural assistants, a poultry training centre (almost self-supporting late last year) and a veterinary course at Lovanium University, will require \$741,000.

The mining industry is said to be in a better position than most other sectors of the economy, despite the precarious security conditions initially in many regions.

the problem of evacuating ores over disrupted transport links, and the lack of foreign currency—as yet unresolved—for purchasing materials and paying expatriates' salaries.

Pre-independence mining legislation still applies. Because this embodies agreements with some of the larger companies that make them "virtually states within the State", a reform of the laws, including an overhaul of taxes and duties, is being prepared.

A national mining school has been opened with 47 students. To help the Government "safeguard the interests of the Congo's mining industry", 13 experts are being provided, six of whom are already at work.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, which had lost the bulk of its personnel, had to be re-organized and staffed, a process requiring constant guidance, since "the new incumbents of the senior posts were untrained and inexperienced". Legislation and administrative practices required "radical" alterations. Every level of activity in vocational training called for expansion.

Unemployment

As the economy deteriorated, measures to combat unemployment were needed. Co-operatives—collapsing through lack of officers, disappearance of funds, loss of markets and of sources of supply—had to be re-vitalized. Methods had to be devised to encourage an independent, free trade union movement and sound industrial relations. These tasks were assumed by the I.L.O., which sent 27 experts to the republic.

As early as July 1960 unemployment was assuming disturbing proportions in urban centres, where the populations swelled because of the influx of refugees fleeing from political conflicts in the interior. Work projects to provide employment consisted at first of subsistence crop schemes, followed later when the general insecurity lessened with various public works, among which road improvements in every region were given priority, though the absence of contractors and the lack of qualified supervisors served to retard their implementation. By the end of 1962 nearly 10,000 people had been given work.

The first technicians from a new training institute are expected to qualify by mid-1965.

With 71% of eligible children already at primary schools, it was decided to introduce an emergency programme to increase secondary school enrolments, which had almost doubled, at \$4,000, by 1962. The U.N.E.S.C.O. programme this year will cost some \$4.5m. to include the provision of 560 secondary school teachers, 110 "experts" and some 3,000 fellowships, 15 of them for overseas study.

Quick action to stave off "disaster" on the health front and long-term assistance to resuscitate normal services were undertaken by the W.H.O. "How many of the 700 European doctors, pharmacists, dentists and biologists remained after independence nobody could say with certainty in those early days. Many hospitals were operating with greatly reduced staff, although the nurses, most of them members of religious orders, had remained at their posts.

Not One Doctor

The situation was dramatic. Before independence there had existed a well-established health organization with extensive programmes of medical care, sanitation and disease prevention, but it looked as if it would take anywhere from 10 to 15 years to train enough Congolese to staff these services adequately. In 1960 there was not one Congolese doctor; by 1962 there were four. Smallpox, typhus, malaria, kwashiorkor and other diseases threatened to become widespread, and in vast areas the water supply, sanitation and vaccination services were completely paralyzed.

Some 200 W.H.O. personnel are currently operating the country's medical services, which will cost \$4.5m. this year.

Deplorable State

Considerable difficulties were experienced in providing normal technical assistance for telecommunications, because of the continuing political crisis, the massive departure of European technicians and the lack of trained Congolese staff, and the tremendous increase in telecommunications requirements, for which the previously existing network had not been intended. The meteorological telecommunications network was in a "deplorable state".

Postal operations became precarious and irregular, with a disturbingly high proportion of delays and errors in mail service. The situation regarding postal cheques and money orders was "critical", but the system was maintained despite financial losses because of its importance to the economy. Various remedies for the poor services could not be implemented because of the lack of central authority over the provincial administrations.

Transport services were disrupted throughout the country, reducing traffic to 50% of its 1959 volume.

The wholesale departure of Belgian magistrates caused an almost complete breakdown of the functioning of the law courts; criminals went unpunished and civil cases could not be tried, allowing "disorder and anarchy to flourish". Congolese former court clerks have been given short-term training for appointment as auxiliary magistrates. The entire police force had to be built "from the ground up".

The outbursts of violence, which took place in several parts of the country at the time of independence quickly resulted in the near collapse of economic activity and public finance. Large numbers of foreign farmers and technicians occupied in private enterprises left the country, while African farmers took refuge in the bush or in the main urban centres, abandoning cultivation. Unemployment, increased and domestic production for both local markets and exports declined sharply. Disruption of transportation facilities also contributed to a shortage of essential foodstuffs and some areas came close to famine.

Foreign exchange receipts, of which 50% were composed of mining products and 36% of agricultural exports before independence, suffered a sharp decline in the second half of 1960 as compared with 1958. At the same time, the Treasury was in danger of stopping payments due to lack of public receipts and inflated expenditure caused by autonomous wage increases. Panic hoarding and delayed shipments soon depleted banknotes in provincial branches of the Central Bank.

Chaotic Disorganization

Early assistance was therefore more like relief activity than a current economic approach. With the restoration of law and order a number of foreign technicians began to return, production was slowly resumed and there was a slight decrease in unemployment in foreign-owned plantations, mining companies and manufacturing industries. But the Congolese sector remained stagnant, and it was clear that such consequences of the chaotic period as weakness of public authority, disorganization of the administration, and the lack of maintenance of transport links, would make economic and financial recovery a long process.

Domestic production fell further in 1961, by 20%, and exports dropped another 34%. Foreign payments drained the reserves of some \$45m., which normal export proceeds failed to replenish. Drastic limitations on imports were imposed, at a time when excessive wage increases in the public sector had released additional, though nominal, purchasing power. This resulted in inflation, higher prices, widespread smuggling, public expenditure of an inordinately high level, and a black market for the national currency, all developing a huge budgetary deficit of 138 billion Congolese francs last year—which could be met only with Central Bank or Monetary Council loans, thereby creating conditions for a further deterioration of the currency.

Supervising Foreign Aid

"Secessionist activities prevailing in Katanga, South Kasai and Orientale deprived the Central Government of a substantial amount in taxes and foreign exchange, and also disrupted internal trade, cutting traditional outlets for domestic production and increasing import requirements. They caused successive flights of refugees which swelled the crowd of unemployed instead of growing food, and involved an exorbitant burden of military and civilian expenditure".

The deficit will be bridged by curbing public expenditure and raising new taxes, if the currency is not to deteriorate further, the report concludes. U.N.O. officers have executive authority from the President of the republic to ensure that foreign assistance is properly used, and a committee of U.N., Congo and donor countries' representatives decides on the utilization of funds for high priority development projects. By the end of last year, the Congo had received some \$10m. for an import support programme; \$61m. for financing U.S.A. imports; DM20m. from West Germany for commodities and services; and \$19m. of commodity grants.

Northern Rhodesian Elections

ELECTIONS under a new Constitution will be held in the second half of January next year in Northern Rhodesia. Registration will begin next month. Discussions conducted by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, with the leaders of the three main political parties on internal self-government have been in progress for some weeks but no details have been given yet of their conclusions.

Potted Biographies of Southern Rhodesian M.P.s.

Rhodesia Front Government, 35 Seats: 14 Africans Among 29 Rhodesia National Party Members

ABRAHAMSON, ABRAHAM EITZLER, B.A. (Bulawayo East, R.N.P.). Born in Bulawayo, 1922; educated at Milton School and Cape Town University. Served in Rhodesian Forces during war. Industrialist and company director. Was first president of Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Industries. A past president of Federation of Rhodesian Industries, of Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, and of Rhodesian Jewish Board of Deputies. Entered Southern Rhodesian Parliament unopposed for Bulawayo East in 1953, re-elected 1958 with largest majority of that election. Became Minister of the Treasury and of Local Government, and then Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing. Represented territorial Government at constitutional and Federal review conferences in London and Salisbury, 1960-61. Married; three children.

BEHANE, JOEL MSINDO (Matabeleland North, R.N.P.) Born in Ntabazindura Reserve, 1927; educated at the mission there and at Dadaga Mission and St. Patrick's, Gwelo, where he was secretary of the students' association. Taught in Shangani and Gwaai primary schools for five years. Joined Bulawayo Municipality as an accounts clerk; later entered commerce, becoming secretary of the Commercial and Allied Workers' Union. Member for past four years of Matabele Home Society. Joined U.F.P. in 1960 in Bulawayo and became a branch chairman. Married; three children.

BRELSFORD, WILLIAM VERNON (Greenwood, R.N.P.) Born in England, 1907; educated at Chesterfield School and Oxford University. Served 20 years in Northern Rhodesia as district commissioner, magistrate, and Director of Information (1951); two years later made first Director of the Federal Information Department. Retired late in 1960. Author of six books on Northern Rhodesian sociological, historical, and economic affairs. Resident in Salisbury for past nine years. Married; two daughters.

U.N.O. Petitioner

BUTLER, ALLAN DAVID (Highlands South, R.N.P.) Born in London, 1927; educated at Bishop's College School in Canada, and at Eton, followed by a course at the De Havilland technical school. Director of a civil aviation firm in Salisbury. Late last year led a multi-racial delegation to United Nations Committee on Colonialism. Married; two sons.

CARY, WILLIAM JOSEPH JOHN (Central, R.F.). Born in Cape Province, 1902. Qualified as a mechanical and electrical engineer and joined Gadzema Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. Served with South African Mounted Rifles and S.A. Infantry, 5th Brigade. Now a rancher. Past chairman of Selukwe Farmers' Association and Selukwe Intensive Conservation Area, has served on Gwelo-Selukwe Road Council, Rhodesia Tobacco Association for Midlands and Matabeleland, and as branch representative in Midlands of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Farmers' Union. Entered Parliament in 1958 and became Leader of the Opposition. Married; three daughters.

CHANETSA, PAUL HARBINETT JOSEPH (Bindura, R.N.P.). Born at Mazoe, 1926, and educated at Brandley Institute, Bindura, and Howard Training Institute, Glendale. Farms at Glendale. Director of companies in Salisbury. Past chairman of Willowvale constituency council; former secretary of Highfield Traders' Association; ex-member of labour board for meat industry. Member of U.F.P. territorial standing committee, and for five years Highfield chairman of the party. A member of the Roman Catholic Solidarity Movement.

CHIGOGO, PHILIP ELIJAH (Gokwe, R.N.P.). Born at Umyuma, 1926; educated at Tegwani Institute. Army service 1947-51. Now a Rhodesia Railways motor bus service driver. Assistant choir conductor in the Methodist Church, and executive committee member of Gwelo and District Football Association. Formerly Gwelo branch treasurer of the afterwards proscribed National Democratic Party. Married; four children.

Chamber of Industries

CHRISTIE, JOHN (Umtali West, R.F.). Born in Cape Province, 1910. Member of Institute of Mining Engineers. After spending 23 years in Northern Rhodesia with Anglo-American Corporation, moved south in 1942. Now manages Marina Hotel, Umtali, where he has served on the town council. Married; three children.

CLARK, CHARLES FALCON SCOTT, A.M.I.E.E. (S.A.) M.I.E.W. (S.A.) (Gwelo Rural, R.F.). Born Glasgow, 1905; took engineering degrees in South Africa and moved to Southern Rhodesia 15 years ago. Managing director of Clark and Wood (S.R. and N.R.). President 1956-57 of Chamber of Industries, and chairman last year of Gwelo Civil Service Club. M.P. for past six years; served on public accounts, roads and road traffic select committees. Married; two sons.

DILLON, IAN BURT (Shabani, R.F.). Born in the Colony, 1915. Company director and mine-owner. Member of Chamber of Mines and for five years of road council. Member of last Parliament. Married; five children.

DUNLOP, BRIGADIER ANDREW, D.S.O. (Que Que, R.F.). Born in India, 1907. Educated at Wellington College, Berkshire, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; was chief instructor at Camberley senior staff college. Additional to D.S.O., also made Chevalier of Order of Oranje Nassau (Netherlands). Arrived S. Rhodesia in 1949 to take up ranching. Commissioner of the Cold Storage Commission. Married; three children.

DUPONT, CLIFFORD WALTER, M.A. (Cantab.), (Charter, R.F.). Born in London in 1905. Solicitor. Arrived in Rhodesia 15 years ago after war service as major in Royal Artillery in England and North Africa and as adjutant in Light A.A. Mobile Regt. Seconded to War Office, 1945. Retired from Reserve of Officers, 1955. Now farmer and company director. Secretary, North Umniati Farmers' Association, chairman of Featherstone-Enckeldoorn joint I.C.A. Committee, and member Featherstone I.C.A. and road council. Ex-Federal M.P. Now chairman of Rhodesia Front. A widower. Minister of Justice, Law and Order in the new Government.

Monckton Commission

ELLMAN-BROWN, GEOFFREY, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Highlands North, R.N.P.). Born in Bulawayo, 1910; educated Plumtree School. Then studied accountancy in London and was admitted as a chartered accountant in 1935. Group captain Royal Rhodesia Air Force in last war. A former Minister of the Treasury, Irrigation, Roads and Road Traffic. Past president of Rhodesia and Mashonaland cricket unions. Served on Monckton Commission. Ex-chairman of S.R. Development Board. Married; three children.

EWING, BLAIR VINCENT, M.A., B.S.C. (Eng.), (Arundel, R.N.P.). Born in Richmond; England, in July, 1928, and taken to S. Rhodesia a month later; educated at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown and Oxford and Witwatersrand Universities. Company director. When elected for Lomagundi in 1958 for U.F.P., was at 29 youngest M.P. in the Colony. Made chief Government Whip in following year, and appointed Minister of Native Affairs, District Administration and Local Government last September. Married; three daughters.

The Prime Minister

FIELD, WINSTON JOSEPH, C.M.G., M.B.E. (Marandellas, R.F.). Born in Bromsgrove, Worcester, England, in 1904; educated there. Emigrated to S. Rhodesia in 1921 to be an assistant on a tobacco farm. Volunteered in 1940 for overseas Army service, which took him to Sicily, Italy, Normandy and India. Attained rank of major. Returned 1945 to his own farm and financed a peasant farming scheme for Italian families on his own land, but the project failed. Was one of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association's youngest presidents. Has been chairman of the board of governors of Springvale School, and Government nominee on Digglefold school council committee. Marandellas. Was in the S.R. Liberal and Rhodesia Parties, and in 1956 became leader of the Dominion Party. As Federal M.P. for Mrewa, was Leader of the Federal Opposition. Was for a time eclipsed within the party executive on account of his moderate approach, but eventually emerged as leader of a Federal Dominion Party, which amalgamated in May last year with the S.R.D.P., the S.R. Association, and the Rhodesia Reform Party to form the Rhodesia Front, of which he became president. When it won the election in December 1962 he was invited by the Governor to form a Government, and is now Prime Minister and Minister of the Service.

GAUNT, JOHN, J.P. (Hatfield, R.F.). Born in Britain, 1905. Formerly a Northern Rhodesian and then a Federal M.P. (1958-62), he moved to Southern Rhodesia last year after defeat in last Federal elections. Now writes and broadcasts and does public relations work. A past chairman, of Lusaka Town Management Board, and a town councillor of Livingstone. Was chairman of the Civil Service Association in Northern Rhodesia, director of African affairs for Lusaka municipality, first president of the N.R. Municipal Employees' Association, and secretary of National Native Labour Board. As an M.L.C. was chairman of select committees on trade licensing and employment of Native labour, and a member of the workmen's compensation committee. Founder member of Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs in Southern Africa. Appointed a J.P. 1957. Married; four children. Minister of Mines in the new Government.

(Continued on page 15)

East African Federation Hitch Uganda Details Further "Vital" Steps

THE MEETING of the heads of the four East African Governments which should have been held last week to examine the Federation working party's draft Constitution has been indefinitely postponed.

The Kenya Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr. T. J. Mboya, who is also a member of the working party, commenting on allegations that Kenya and Tanganyika were trying to rush into the Federation, said that the declaration made in June by the Heads of State had laid down the timing of the move as well as its aims.

But "the working party was given no option as to the time-table for the establishment of the Federation this year) and if we fail for any reason to meet this schedule we have to report to our Governments but not to start blaming each other in the Press. Our terms of reference left no doubt whatsoever that the East African Governments wanted a federation and not a confederation or any other type of loose association.

"I am still of the opinion that the working party has achieved a lot in the past eight weeks. The points of disagreement are so few that we do not need months to consider them, however important they may appear to us. We must now leave it to the heads of the different Governments to decide on a date soon for their meeting. Procrastination will only lead to unnecessary confusion and speculation."

The Uganda Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, Mr. Adoko Nekyon, said after the working party's last meeting in Dar es Salaam that he had no knowledge of a meeting of the Heads of State. Matters remaining for discussion before further steps could be taken towards Federation included the civil service, the siting of the federal capital, the "vital" question of East African citizenship, the division of powers and responsibilities as between the Federal and State Governments (with particular reference to agriculture, minerals and foreign affairs) and whether there should be a single or a bi-cameral Legislature.

Another important question was where the residual powers should be vested once each member had yielded part of its sovereign rights as a separate entity. The Minister said he was "not prepared to throw my nation into darkness". It was practically impossible to agree on a political federation this year.

The Zanzibar Minister for Commerce, Sheikh Ibuni Saleh, said that his Government was "in no hurry" to join the Federation.

What do the Africans Think? Thoughts of a Rhodesian Missionary

THE REV. ARTHUR LEWIS, priest-in-charge of St. Peter's, Mandaia, and formerly of St. Faith's, near Rusape, has contributed to the *Church Times* an interesting article entitled "Africans and the Crisis in Southern Rhodesia".

He writes, *inter alia* :—

"There are those today who believe that Christian people should identify themselves with the African nationalist cause. (The secretary of one missionary society seems to have gone further: so far as Northern Rhodesia is concerned, he has practically told us which nationalist party we are to support). But is the issue really so simple?

"Are we to desert the moderate African who eschews violence in deed as well as word and wants to co-operate? If nationalism has so good a case, why must it resort to boycotts to get its way and terrorism to gain African support?

"Can you have nationalism at all in Africa without racialism? And can racialism ever be Christian? Are those, black and white, who want a non-racial society—the believers in partnership who refuse to hand over lock, stock and barrel to the noisy and inexperienced—really so un-Christian after all, or as anti-African as some would have us believe?

"A lot of Africans are human enough to want to get things without sticking their necks out. There is more African sympathy for the Southern Rhodesian Government's plan for a

non-racial State, with the African majority taking over as it gains experience, than there are Africans who care to admit it. But how much more it is impossible to tell. Even an election with one-man-one-vote wouldn't necessarily tell, not in a country of thatched roofs, where a match struck at midnight may be the electioneer's strongest argument."

Four days after the proscription of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union Mr. Lewis asked an African friend of known moderate views what he thought about the banning of that party. The conversation ran thus:—

"I hardly know. At any rate, I don't have to take out a Z.A.P.U. ticket myself now."

"Were you thinking of it? I thought you didn't believe in Z.A.P.U."

"I didn't. But what could you do? They came round from door to door, demanding to see your ticket. If you hadn't one—well, you were in for it. I've got a family and a car. They might only have stoned the car. But it might have been a petrol bomb in the house."

A little later he asked an African priest whose church had been burnt down during the previous night. The answer was: "Africans don't approve of Z.A.P.U. matters but they want their wrongs righted. They are not pleased with the banning."

Mr. Lewis added: "Doubtless the journalists from overseas will tell us 'what the Africans think'. Those of us who live and work with them find it hard to be sure. There is certainly a huge body of moderate opinion which wants to tackle things in a different way and to be friends with Europeans.

"Most Europeans draw one definite line. 'An African majority in Parliament?' they will say. 'Yes, as soon as there are enough Africans with the experience. But not a wholesale transfer of power overnight. We don't want a Congo here—or a Kenya'."

A little later, in reply to criticisms made in *The Times* by a correspondent, Mr. Lewis wrote:

"Rhodesia does not enjoy any monopoly of the evils Miss Chater enumerates. Britain knows her race-riots; and advertisements, 'Accommodation: No Jews', and 'No Coloureds'. It is not Rhodesia which has had to use force to get black people into a university.

"The important thing, which seems to escape Miss Chater, is that the evils she condemns are on the way out. The sort of European she rebukes is unhappily still with us, as is his opposite number the African racialist. The revolution in the European outlook has not been revolutionary enough. But it does appear that the complaint is against the sinfulness of human nature, which is common to all races. Legislation cannot alter that; but a good deal of what legislation can do is being done.

"Condemnation is not enough. The real enemy is racialism, black and white. Those who are trying to end it are worthy not of any uncritical allegiance but of the sympathy and help of men of good will. If the races cannot come to terms in Southern Rhodesia—if people cannot stop thinking about race, and start thinking about men and women—then disaster awaits black and white alike."

Students from East and Central Africa

OF 60,165 OVERSEAS STUDENTS currently in Britain, 39,122 are from the Commonwealth and British Dependencies.

The East and Central African quota is led by Kenya, with 1,592. Uganda has 1,342; Tanganyika, 693; Mauritius, 598; the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 551 (Southern Rhodesia, 273; Northern Rhodesia, 185; Nyasaland, 93); Zanzibar, 246; and the Seychelles, 45. There are 377 students from the Sudan, 130 from the Somali Republic, and 109 from Ethiopia.

The following table gives their distribution by type of study. Part-time students and those whose stay is for less than six months are not included.

	Untra.	Tech. Colls.	Insts of Court (Approx.)	Teacher Training	Nursing (Approx.)	Practical (Approx.)	Prof. & Other Colls. (Approx.)	Totals (Approx.)
Ethiopia	15	17		3	18	4	52	109
Kenya	400	485	76	67	147	137	280	1,592
Mauritius	204	114	29	11	175	40	25	698
Nyasaland	20	34	3	15	20	1		93
Nthn. Rhodesia	69	26	18	27	28	4	13	185
Sthn. Rhodesia	127	69	18	20	20	7	3	273
Seychelles	9	13	1	4	18			45
Somali Republic	22	39	1	9	9		10	130
Sudan	153	70	1	30	1	97	25	377
Tanganyika	150	228	57	38	74	64	82	693
Uganda	218	447	65	81	108	200	173	1,342
Zanzibar	26	50	14	4	15	54	53	246

PERSONALIA

DR. D. FAIRLEY, lately surgeon of the PRETORIA CASTLE, has retired.

MR. R. J. F. PIENAAR is acting as a vice-consul in Nairobi for South Africa.

MR. OFORO G. MAKULE has been appointed chairman of the Tanganyika Coffee Board.

MAJOR JOHN ELLIS, public relations officer for East Africa Command, is on leave in this country.

MR. M. J. MWANYENZA is now chief establishment officer in the office of the Vice-President of Tanganyika.

MR. JULIAN GREENFIELD, Federal Minister of Law, said last week that Nyasaland was rapidly becoming a tyranny.

MR. M. DE N. ENSOR, secretary of the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa, has visited Uganda to discuss technical aid.

MR. N. HENWOOD, of Geneva, a recent visitor to Kenya, has presented Pumwani Maternity Hospital, Nairobi, with an operating table.

Two Nigerians, MR. S. A. OBI and MR. A. O. EROKWU, have taken up resident magistrate appointments in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

PROFESSOR RENDELE SHORT has been appointed honorary consultant to Pumwani Maternity Hospital, Nairobi, to which she has given much help.

Among I.C.F.T.U. representatives at the recent E.C.A. Conference in Leopoldville was MR. R. MWILU, acting principal of the African Labour College, Kampala.

THE REV. E. R. PICKERSGILL, formerly sub-warden of St. Cyprian's Theological College, Tunduru, in the Diocese of Masasi, is to be vicar of St. Cross, Middleton, Leeds.

MR. E. G. KROUSSANIOTAKIS, of Muhinduru sisal estate, near Tanga, has won a scholarship for study in the U.K. or the U.S.A. to a Tanganyika citizen of African descent.

MR. WINSTON FIELD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has had talks on the federal dissolution with the Nyasaland Prime Minister, DR. HASTINGS BANDA, and the Governor, SIR GLYN JONES.

MR. J. T. MALULEKE, general secretary of the African T.U.C. of Southern Rhodesia, who was suspended for opposing affiliation with the I.C.F.T.U., has returned to Salisbury from a visit to Tanganyika.

MR. D. M. WHITESIDE, lately chief assistant solicitor to Nairobi City Council, has been appointed deputy town clerk. The initial salary of the post is £3,020. An African is to be appointed to the solicitor vacancy.

MR. K. BECHGAARD, Q.C., of Kenya, has been appointed by the International Commission of Jurists to investigate the alleged violation of human rights in the southern Sudan, with particular reference to missionaries.

MR. L. N. SJAONA, Minister for National Culture and Youth in Tanganyika, and MR. H. L. T. CHOPETA, Commissioner for Culture, are touring Egypt, Algeria, Senegal, Mali, Guinea, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia and the Sudan.

MR. WASHINGTON OMONDI, a 20-year-old Kenya African, who has just passed a Higher School Certificate examination in music — he sings baritone — is thought to be the first African in East Africa to gain such a success.

MR. JAMES CHIKIRFMA, one of MR. JOSHUA NKOMO'S chief lieutenants, was fined £25 for impersonating a policeman and stealing documents from supporters of the REVEREND N. SITHOLE, leader of the newly formed Z.A.N.U.

DR. GERMAINE SERVAS has arrived in Brazzaville as second adviser to W.H.O. on maternal child health in Africa. Another new appointee to the regional office is DR. MARTINUS PAWEL of Brazil as adviser in vital and health statistics.

MESSRS. E. O. JOSIAH, G. K. KARIITHI, and J. L. M. SHAKO have been promoted senior D.Cs. in Kenya, and MESSRS. M. K. MWENDWA, D. N. NDEGWA, J. I. OTHIFENO and A. ABDULLAH have been made senior assistant secretaries.

A former kitchen boy, 32-year-old MR. KIPTALAM ARAP CHFRUNYA, has bought a 617-acre farm with a Kenya Government loan from MRS. C. E. F. WOLMARANS and has stocked it with 200 head of cattle. He owns three tractors.

Being the only candidates in by-elections for the National Assembly of Tanganyika for Dar es Salaam, Tabora and Tanga Urban respectively, MESSRS. A. C. FARAJI, M. S. MADENGE and A. A. DIWANI have been returned unopposed.

DR. G. N. PERRY, who has been acting as economic adviser to the E.A.C.S.O. in Kenya, has returned to Canada. His successor is PROFESSOR P. K. NEWMAN from Michigan University, who will be assisted by MR. NILS B. RAMM-ERICSON.

MR. AUSTIN ALBU, Socialist M.P. for Edmonton, who visited Somaliland a few years ago, has joined the board of Television for Industry, Ltd., a company formed to provide technical information for industry, commerce, and agriculture.

The Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika, MR. S. R. M. MAKUTIKA, and the general secretary of the Dockworkers' and Stevedores' Union, MR. L. L. NGAHYOMA, arrived in London last week for a month's visit as guests of the C.R.O.

Five Kenya doctors who are spending a year in Canada under the Special Commonwealth Assistance to Africa Programme to take diplomas in public health are DRs. M. R. BAHL, D. R. BOWRY, Z. ONYANGO, J. A. OUYA, and N. SINGH RIHAL.

MR. OBED MWABA, a teacher at Kambwa Blind School near Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, recently sat for the G.C.E. examination, using question papers prepared in Braille at London University. Aged 33, he was blinded 20 years ago after measles.

Four African agricultural supervisors in Northern Rhodesia have received Government bursaries to spend six months in the United States studying extension techniques. They are MESSRS. J. E. CHIKOTI, OBENG LUNDWE, B. J. SICHONE and E. B. SINYANGWE.

ARCHBISHOP MICHAEL MIHAYO made the draw for the Cardinal Laurian Rugambwa lottery in aid of a new residential hall for University College, Dar es Salaam. The first prize of £500 went to an African from Songea, and the second of £250 to a resident in Switzerland.

MR. ROBERT CAMERON CRICHTON KIRKWOOD, who has retired for health reasons from the Union-Castle Line, had been chief engineer of the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, the RHODESIA CASTLE, and latterly of the CAPE-TOWN CASTLE. He had been with the company for 35 years.

MR. G. H. JACKSON, manager for Southern Africa for the Royal and Globe Insurance companies, has retired and has been succeeded by MR. F. WOODDIS as the principal officer throughout Southern Africa for a group embracing the Royal Liverpool and London and Globe, London and Lancashire, and Law Union and Rock companies. There are now three group managers under him, MESSRS. J. F. FISHER, W. F. BUCHANAN, and K. W. COOPER, and MR. J. F. R. FAIRWEATHER, now assistant manager in the area for the Royal and Globe companies, is also acting in the same capacity for London and Lancashire and Law Union and Rock.

MR. MARTIN HAULE, M.P. for Kondoa, has been appointed Area Commissioner for the Mbinga District of the Ruvuma Region of Tanganyika. MR. JACKSON L. MAKINDA has succeeded him as Area Commissioner for Kondoa.

MR. TED SCANNELL, Copperbelt correspondent for the past three years of *Horizon*, the monthly magazine of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, has been made assistant editor. His Copperbelt duties are now being discharged by MR. DENYS SUTCLIFFE.

MR. M. Q. V. CHIBAMBO, Parliamentary Secretary in the Nyasaland Ministry of Works and Housing, MR. T. M. D. MTINE of Ndola town council, Northern Rhodesia, and MR. S. SOKO, an administrative councillor from Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, are spending a month in Britain.

An expedition to film rare African animals in the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika will consist of MR. DOUGLAS PITHEY; his fiancée, MISS KNIGHTLEY, a London nursing sister; MR. DAVID COLE, her cousin, as photographer; MR. CHRISTOPHER LANCHESTER, also a Londoner; and MR. ROBERT VEERASWAMY, a zoologist from British Guiana.

Reports that the U.N.I.P. leader and Minister of Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, MR. KENNETH KAUNDA, is seeking to take over the Chartered Company for £60m. have been denied by MR. SIKOTA WINA, Parliamentary Secretary in the Finance Ministry, who said that there had been no negotiations between the Government and the British South Africa Company.

Carnegie Corporation travel grants to the United States and Canada have been awarded to three Southern Rhodesians: to MR. F. B. ARMITAGE, senior conservator of forests, MR. T. A. MURTON, chief agricultural training officer, and MR. E. K. TOWNSEND COLES, a lecturer at the Institute of Adult Education of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

DR. R. A. NEWSOM, who has been awarded the M.B.E., was surgeon of the CAPETOWN CASTLE from 1953 until his recent retirement. Previously he was for 15 years a medical officer in Northern Rhodesia, for nine years a part-time medical officer to Rhodesia Railways, and then for three years in general practice in Southern Rhodesia. He joined the Union-Castle Line in 1950 as surgeon of the DURBAN CASTLE.

With a tour of the Central Region at the end of last week the PRIME MINISTER of Kenya has now visited five of the Colony's regions. Plans have not yet been announced for an official trip to the "Somali secessionist" North-Eastern Region nor to the Eastern Region, part of which comprises the Machakos and Ukambani areas where MR. PAUL NGEI, now in opposition to his former party leader, has strong support among the Kamba.

MR. ALAN PIFER, who joined the Carnegie Corporation of New York in 1953 as an executive assistant on its Commonwealth programme, has been appointed a vice-president of the trust. A founder of the African Studies Association and a trustee of the African-American Institute, he was last year appointed to the committee on the needs and priorities of the University of East Africa. In 1961 he attended a U.N.E.S.C.O. conference in Addis Ababa on African education as a consultant.

MR. JOHN Q. WILLIAMSON, director of education to the U.K. Forestry Commission, is investigating forestry training facilities on behalf of F.A.O. in Ethiopia, the Sudan, East and Central Africa, and other African countries. The United Nations estimates that in Africa south of the Sahara (excluding South Africa) more than 4,000 forestry officers, 10,000 foresters, 20,000 forest rangers, and 90,000 forest guards may be needed during the next two decades. Current establishments total about 450, 650, 1,100 and 2,300 respectively.

DR. ALAN C. HOLMES, of the African Medical and Research Foundation, lately officer in charge of health education in the Ministry of Health in Kenya, is the author of "A Study of Understanding of Visual Symbols in Kenya", published by the Overseas Visual Aid Centre.

MR. E. R. WOOLCOCK, who has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Excise in East Africa, served in the King's African Rifles and the East African Artillery during the last war. He joined the Kenya and Uganda Customs Department after demobilization in 1946.

MR. JOHN CRABBE, headmaster since 1951 of Tabora School, Tanganyika (of which PRESIDENT NYERERE was a pupil), has retired and returned to Britain. He was previously a senior lecturer at Makerere College, Uganda. At one time he was resident tutor and personal adviser to the KABAKA OF BUGANDA.

MR. WILLIAM R. HATCH, who recently arrived in Kenya as agricultural officer on the staff of the Consulate-General for the United States, is the owner of a mixed farm in Idaho. He farmed for 16 years before joining the Government service, and has been agricultural attaché in Teheran and Dublin. He is concerned with agricultural affairs throughout East Africa (including Somalia) and Madagascar.

Twenty-one area secretaries attending the first of a newly-established four months' induction courses at the Institute of Public Administration in Tanganyika were told by the Vice-President of the Republic MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA that their work would be to plan and control development projects in concert with their regional and area commissioners and the heads of all regional and district departments, "in contrast with the emphasis placed by the expatriate district commissioners of the past Colonial Government on maintaining law and order".

Obituaries

Lord Brand

LORD BRAND, C.M.G., the first baron, who died on Friday, aged 85, first visited Southern Rhodesia early in the century, revisited the Colony from time to time in subsequent years, and remained a firm and frank friend of Rhodesia and its leaders.

Always liberal in outlook, he was a convinced Imperialist, who believed that Britain's mission in Africa had been justified morally and in practice. He was a member—some people thought the ablest member—of the Milner "kindergarten" in South Africa, where he served from 1902 to 1909, and about which he afterwards wrote much in the *Round Table*.

He became a director and later managing director of Lazards, the merchant bankers, and a power in the City, and was deputy chairman of the British Mission in Washington during the latter part of the 1914-18 war. In the second world war he was head of the British Food Mission in the U.S.A. for three years and then the Treasury representative in the American capital.

His responsibilities increased with the years, but he never lost a modesty which seemed almost diffidence or his concern for British Africa.

LORD NUFFIELD, G.B.E., CH., the industrialist and philanthropist, who has died after a long illness at the age of 86, is estimated to have given away nearly £30m. In 1937 he founded with a £1m. gift Nuffield College, Oxford, as a graduate institution to link theoretical and practical social work; it has ever since concerned itself largely with African affairs. He had visited Rhodesia.

K.A.D.U. Boycott Independence Talks

Secession of N.F.D. Meeting in Rome

MR. RONALD NGALA, Leader of the Opposition in Kenya, has led his party K.A.D.U. out of the preparatory talks for next month's independence conference in London, complaining that the Governor, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, has been trying to "push back" the talks to the situation as it was before the last Lancaster House Conference in 1962 when the present Constitution was finally agreed to after months of wrangling.

He said that his party was not prepared to discuss basic changes in the Constitution, but only the transfer of the Governor's powers to the Head of State in an independent Kenya and the correction of any errors which might have occurred when the Constitution was drafted. If its basic tenets were to be discussed again, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Duncan Sandys, would have to arbitrate anew as he had already done this year after the Coalition Government had failed to reach major agreement despite ten months of negotiations. The present talks in Nairobi have been in progress since June, when the date for the Colony's independence, December 12, was announced.

Mr. Ngala alleged that civil servants were exaggerating the difficulties of implementing the Constitution. "The Government must implement the Constitution fully and not say that there are certain parts which are unworkable". K.A.D.U. would not return to the talks except with an assurance that there would be no further discussion of fundamental changes in the Constitution. "K.A.D.U. refuses to be a victim of such manoeuvres".

Mr. Paul Ngei, president of the African Peoples' Party, has broken off his alliance with K.A.D.U., which was formed to fight the general election in April.

Discussions began in Rome on Monday between a British delegation led by Mr. Peter Thomas, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, a Somali delegation led by the Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Rashid Shermarke, and a group of Kenya Ministers led by Mr. J. S. Gichuru, Minister of Finance.

The Somali Foreign Ministry has said that the Republic's delegation will agree to discuss the N.F.D. secession issue only if the Kenya Ministers attend solely as observers. They are officially attached to the British mission. The Kenya Prime Minister decided only at the last moment not to lead his delegation.

The other members of the Kenya delegation include the Governor, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr. T. J. Mboya, the Minister of State, Mr. J. Murumbi, the Minister for Pan-African Affairs, Mr. P. Koinange, and the Attorney-General, Mr. C. Njonjo.

Discrimination "Advice" to Clubs

"Avoid Further Unpleasant Incidents"

THE KENYA MINISTER for Home Affairs, Mr. A. Oginga Odinga, has sent a circular letter to all managers of private and non-private clubs stating that the Government, "in keeping with the spirit of creating a new national atmosphere in the country, wishes to advise all such clubs to change any discriminatory constitution they might have at present.

"Any constitutions which bar membership solely on the grounds of race, colour or creed are out of step with the times. This advice is given in order to avoid any more unpleasant incidents and it is hoped that the managers of these clubs will co-operate with the Government in this matter. The Government wishes this advice to be taken immediately and the managers of such clubs are requested to inform the Minister for Home Affairs of the action they propose to take".

A few days earlier, a number of K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. politicians had been refused service at Crampton's Inn near Kitale, the proprietor, Mr. John Crampton, maintaining that his establishment was a private European club.

The Rift Valley, Nairobi and Royal Nairobi Golf Clubs accept non-European members. The Muthaiga Club is considering the question. The Caledonian Sports Club — dubbed as a "tribal organization" — is prepared to allow members of other races to join "provided they are all born in Scotland".

Racialism in Olympic Sport

Kenya Bans South African Delegates

THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE will hold its October congress in West Germany instead of Nairobi because the Kenya Government has refused to grant entry visas to South African delegates. The Committee's president, Mr. Avery Brundage, said that no sanctions would be taken against Kenya. The committee would never permit anyone to decide who would or would not attend its meetings, he added.

Kenya had been given ten days in which to rescind its decision but the only response was to reiterate that South African representatives would be excluded because of the discriminatory way in which their delegation was constituted.

"The Kenya Government is not prepared to succumb to threats by the International Olympic Committee and wish to make it clear that should the Committee attempt to ban Kenya from the next Olympic Games the Kenya Government will have no other alternative but to approach all free African countries to boycott the Olympic Games.

"The Kenya Government's action in this matter is dictated purely by the decisions taken at the Addis Ababa Conference of independent African States".

The financial loss to Nairobi is estimated at about £40,000 since more than 400 delegates from 102 countries were expected to attend the congress.

A Kenya African has been jailed for six months for unlawfully drilling a parade of 55 Africans, many of them armed with wooden rifles.

The Somali Council of Ministers has approved in principle a concession to Aeroflot, the Soviet State airline, to extend its routes southwards from Cairo to Mogadishu.

Elders of the Boran tribe in the N.F.D. of Kenya have rejected an offer of 200 camels and 2 Somali girls as compensation from Somali chiefs in the area for the murder of a Boran senior chief by secessionists in June.



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Federal Functions in N. Rhodesia

Secondment Terms for Civil Servants

WHEN A FUNCTION is taken over by the Northern Rhodesia Government the very great majority of Federal civil servants in the Ministry or department now responsible for that function will be invited to serve the Northern Rhodesia Government on voluntary secondment in the first instance, the Chief Secretary, Mr. R. E. Luyt, has announced.

Federal civil servants elsewhere in the Federation will also be able to apply for secondment, during which they will serve on existing Federal terms and conditions of service in their entirety; their service will count for purposes of pension or gratuity and leave.

The latest date for service on secondment will be May 31, 1964. It is envisaged that officers will be seconded from the Federal Government from the date of transfer of their functions until December 31 this year, and that thereafter they will be seconded from whatever holding body is set up for the final stages of the dissolution of the Federation. Any officer who has not given or been given notice by April 1, 1964, and who does not wish to continue to serve the Northern Rhodesia Government after the end of the secondment period, will then be given three months' notice.

"Ample Time"

From June 1, 1964, service with the Northern Rhodesia Government will be on transfer. As the time available up to that date does not give officers very long in which to make up their minds about their future and does not compare with the period of five years available at the commencement of the Federation, it has been decided that pensionable officers who transfer to Divisions I and II of the Northern Rhodesia Service should be able to retire on pension at any time during the following five years at six months' notice, and may similarly be given six months' notice.

This period of transfer would be the nearest practicable equivalent to a secondment period in the circumstances, and should give the officers concerned ample time in which to make up their minds about the future. After May 31, 1969, officers would be required to continue to serve until they reached retiring age.

An officer in Division I or II who served for not less than two years after transferring to the Northern Rhodesia Government would be guaranteed by it payment of the abolition of office addition to his pension for which he was eligible on May 31, 1964, i.e., on the last day of his service on secondment from the Federal Government. This guarantee is quite independent of whatever is eventually decided regarding terminal benefits for Federal civil servants.

Territorial Terms Later

The amount of the abolition of office addition to pension will be gradually tapered off after the first four years of transfer, disappearing completely after eight years further service, or 12 years after the officer has originally transferred. An officer's total pension will continue to increase even while the abolition addition is slowly reducing.

When Federal civil servants transfer to the Northern Rhodesia Government they will retain their existing salaries and salary scales, on a personal basis, until they either obtain promotion or until they voluntarily accept any other Northern

Rhodesia terms of service which may be introduced at some future date. On promotion, the officer would be required to accept Northern Rhodesia salaries and salary scales. No Federal civil servant will be required to accept a lower salary on transfer to, or promotion in, the Northern Rhodesia Government. There will be some reduction in the amount of leave.

Temporary and unestablished employees, and contract officers, will also be able to retain their existing conditions of service and salary scales on secondment until May 31, 1964, except where officers have become redundant. The number of officers serving in Northern Rhodesia who will become redundant is likely to be very small indeed.

It will be necessary for officers who have not previously given or been given notice to be given notice which would expire on May 31, 1964, and in the great majority of cases the officers would then be offered re-engagement with the Northern Rhodesia Government with effect from June 1, 1964. In scales where incremental credit is given for previous experience, service with the Federal Government and elsewhere would be counted.

Employees serving in the lower ranks of the Federal Public Service already serve on conditions of service which are similar to those of employees in the Northern Rhodesia Civil Service who are engaged on similar duties, and they are paid the appropriate Northern Rhodesia salary-scales. In the great majority of cases, they will be offered employment with the Northern Rhodesia Government on virtually identical terms.

The service of an employee who joins the Northern Rhodesia Government immediately after his employment with the Federal Government will be regarded as continuous for all purposes.

Arson Kept 8,500 Children from School

African Education Report for N. Rhodesia

SIXTY-FOUR CASES OF ARSON occurred at schools in Northern Rhodesia between July and October last year, states the annual summary on African education. Of 47 cases reported in the Northern Province, 24 occurred in Chinsali district.

They caused the complete destruction of or serious damage to 119 class rooms, seven staff houses, 28 dormitories, and 38 ancillary school buildings, as well as much school furniture and equipment. The result was that 8,500 children were unable to attend school, and 194 teachers became temporarily redundant. By the end of the year nearly two-thirds of the schools had been reopened.

The Government did not provide public funds for their repair, telling, the local people that it was their concern to restore the buildings and buy replacements.

Compulsory Primary Education

Consideration is being given to introducing compulsory primary education. The 304,828 children enrolled in primary classes represented 62% of the estimated 8-15 years age group. Junior secondary schools had 1,656 pupils, and senior secondaries 404. Five new senior secondary classes were opened, and 14 junior secondary classes for boys and three for girls. Of 148 pupils who took the Cambridge School Certificate examination, 113 passed, and 18 of 30 candidates for the Higher School Certificate examination gained full certificates.

Technical and trade school enrolments numbered 1,063 men, and there were 365 women in homecraft courses. Of 1,211 teachers in training, 813 were men and 398 women. African school managers increased from 45 to 62.


The total enrolment in schools and institutions of all types controlled by the Ministry had increased from 292,736 to 311,261. Expenditure, including £1,891,198 spent by local authorities, totalled £3,232,170, of which £2,591,116 on recurrent expenditure up to June 30 was 14.16% of the total territorial recurrent expenditure in the same period.

There were 117 students on advanced courses, including 37 in the United States, 27 at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 21 in Britain, and 17 teachers on in-service courses in this country.

Independence Conferences

THE ZANZIBAR AND KENYA independence conferences will open in London on September 20 and September 25 respectively, under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Duncan Sandys.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

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

Telegram: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephone: WHItchall 5858 Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

Lawlessness in Katanga

Moves for Re-uniting the Province

GENDARMERIE STILL AT LARGE and unruly elements in the Congolese National Army are causing grave concern in Katanga. The Central Government Minister of Justice, Mr. J. Bomboko, has been asked by African and European magistrates in Jadotville to make a personal investigation of the arrest and assault of a Belgian magistrate, Mr. G. Marckx, who had been investigating similar instances involving Congolese soldiers. No warrant had been issued for his arrest.

The Provincial Assembly of North Katanga has voted unanimously for the re-unification of the former province and is seeking a meeting with the other two new provincettes of Lualaba and Eastern Katanga. The Central Government Minister of Commerce, Mr. Yava, has said that the establishment of an inter-provincial Government for the whole of Katanga is being considered.

Interviewed recently in Barcelona, where he is receiving eye treatment, the ex-president of Katanga, Mr. Moïse Tshombe, stated that he would be returning shortly to Elisabethville to resume the leadership of his Conakat Party. Secession was a "closed chapter" and his future political activities would be continued "in accordance with the legal institutions of the Congo". He said that he had a surprise programme in view but was not yet ready to reveal it.

A deputy in the National Parliament, Mr. Edouard Bulundwe, a member of Conakat, has been elected president of Eastern Katanga. The new Government has retained five of Mr. Tshombe's former Ministers, including Mr. Godefroid Munongo and Mr. E. Kibwe, formerly Ministers of the Interior and of Finance respectively.

The rail and river *voie nationale* from Katanga to Matadi via Leopoldville is to be re-opened shortly. For the past three

years Katanga's copper and other minerals have had to be shipped through Angola or Mozambique.

At the insistence of the Prime Minister, Mr. Adoula, the U.N. has agreed to seek a Security Council mandate to extend its military presence until July next year, though later reports have it that the Secretary-General still wishes to withdraw all U.N. contingents by December.

American Policy in Africa

THE PRIME MINISTER OF PORTUGAL was recently asked by the American magazine *Life* to state briefly his views on American policy on Africa. The reply ran:—

"The criticism mainly directed against it in Europe, in the United States itself, and Africa is that it seeks hasty political solutions before the solution of the innumerable and complex social, economic, technical and cultural problems of Africa is assured.

"In 1945, many accuse the United States of viewing Africa as primarily a part of the world where the one thing that matters is to defeat Communism: once political independence is granted and regimes styled as democratic are set up, the battle will have been won; and the United States expects and endeavours to make those regimes enter its own orbit and escape that of the Soviet Union. To implement this doctrine, which seems to us an over-simplification and above all unsupported by facts, the American Government has persistently favoured precipitate independences which are already revealing themselves here and there not only as incapable of solving the real problems, but as susceptible of throwing the gates open to the influence of Communist ideas.

"In this process the United States has abandoned allies and opposed their legitimate interests. Such a policy has not benefited the populations in question; rather the contrary. I do not know if this results or is expected to result in economic or commercial advantages for the United States; but if it is a question of principles, and if the aim is to defend the freedom of the peoples, then it does not seem that the results of that policy ought to be regarded as encouraging."

Dr. Franco Nogueira, Portuguese Foreign Minister, said when recently addressing a group of journalists visiting Lisbon: "We expect trouble everywhere. Mozambique is no exception. Tanganyika officials have made no secret of the fact that they intend to help Mozambique nationalists—if 'nationalists' is the word. We have found out that 'nationalists' in some places include even Poles and Algerians."

Federal Officers' Misgivings

MORE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVANTS are employed in Southern Rhodesia than the Colony can afford to absorb, the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Field, has told Parliament. But the Government would take over as many Federal officers on a selective basis as finances would allow.

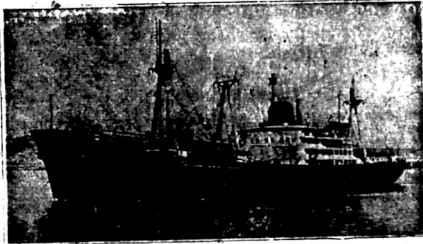
The Federal Public Service Staffs' Association stated at the week-end that "it is obvious that Federal officers will have misgivings about serving a Government which has up to now shown them little consideration".

This criticism of the Southern Rhodesian Government was echoed by the Leader of the Opposition, Sir Edgar Whitehead, who said that a serious situation was developing over the delay in the publication of the Government's terms.

The Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, speaking to the annual congress of the Federal Posts and Telecommunications Association in Salisbury on Sunday, said that the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments appeared to have adopted a realistic and constructive approach to the task of attracting as many Federal civil servants as possible to work for them, "but I regret that I can as yet give no further report on the thinking of the Southern Rhodesia Government".

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Potted Biographies

(Continued from page 8)

GOLDSTEIN, BENNY (Bulawayo Central, R.N.P.). Born in Bulawayo, 1901; educated at Milton School. Wholesale merchant; twice president of Federated Chambers of Commerce of S. Rhodesia; and a past president of Bulawayo Chamber. As member of last Parliament was on almost every select committee, including committee for re-settlement of Africans.

GONDO, JOSIAH MOSES (Ndanga, R.N.P.). Born 1923 in the Headlands district, a descendant of Chief Svoswe. Educated at Old Umtali Mission, Mrewa Mission, and Waddilove Training Institute, qualifying as a teacher; taught at Nyadiri Mission and continued his studies up to South African national senior certificate standard. Holds diploma in commerce and is fellow of Institute of Commerce (London). Owns butchery in Mucheke township, Fort Victoria. Twice chairman of Mucheke Advisory Board. Member of Mucheke and Chikota Government school advisory council, of Fort Victoria regional information advisory council, and of Methodist Synod. Past president Midlands South Football Association. Chairman U.F.P. Multi-Racial Committee. Married; eight children.

Duke of Montrose

GRAHAM, LORD JAMES ANGUS, seventh Duke of Montrose, B.A. (Agric. Oxon), (Gwebi, R.F.). Born in London, 1907. Joined agricultural branch of Imperial Chemical Industries, and in 1931 was transferred to the Rhodesias as an agronomist with the associated African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd. In the war entered Royal Navy Training Volunteer Reserve as a lieutenant and served on destroyers, for the last two years as commander of his own ship. Former Federal M.P. Married; six children. Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Natural Resources in the new Government.

GREY, PETER HEATON (Borrowdale, R.N.P.). Born in London, 1917; educated at Trinity School and Monkaster College. Emigrated to the Colony 28 years ago, where he now farms at Macheke and is director of a Salisbury company; past chairman Macheke Farmers' Association and road council, and represented it on Rhodesia and Nyasaland Tobacco Association. Served in the Royal Navy during the war. Member for Marandellas in last Parliament. Married; three children.

HACKWILL, GEORGE ROGER JOHN (Mtoko, R.N.P.). Born in 1931 in Blantyre, Nyasaland, son of a former Rhodesian M.P. Educated at Hilton College, Natal, and Oxford University. Returned to S. Rhodesia to practise as an advocate. Now lives in Salisbury. Formerly a U.F.P. branch chairman. Married.

HARPER, WILLIAM JOHN (Gatooma, R.F.). Born in Calcutta, 1916. In service with R.A.F. during the last war commanded several fighter squadrons and the Australian Wing, fighting on all major fronts; became assistant director of operations for the R.A.F. in Whitehall. Resigned and went to S. Rhodesia in 1949 to farm and mine; later opened earth-moving contractor's business. Led the Dominion Party in 1959 and was Leader of the S.R. Opposition, representing it at territorial and Federal review constitutional conferences. Has lectured in U.K. on politics. Married; six children. Minister of Irrigation, Roads and Road Traffic in the new Government.

Native Affairs

HARTLEY, COLONEL GEORGE HOLLAND, O.B.E., E.D., J.P. (Victoria, R.F.). Born in Bollington, Cheshire, England, in 1912; educated at Seascale, Cumberland. Went to S. Rhodesia in 1928 and joined the Native Affairs Department two years later. Saw war service with the 1st Bn., Rhodesian African Rifles, in East Africa, Ceylon and Burma (where he was mentioned in dispatches). Returned to Native Affairs until 1947. Director of Native Administration for Salisbury City Council, 1949-59. In 1950 commanded 1st Bn. Royal Rhodesia Rgt.; promoted four years later as colonel o/c Mashonaland for two years. Formerly a fellow of Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs (S.A.). Now farms at Fort Victoria. Married; four children.

HAYMAN, GEORGE ROLLO, B.Sc. (Mazoe, R.F.). Born in Britain, 1925, and taken to S. Rhodesia four years later. Obtained honours B.Sc. in soil conservation at Witwatersrand University. Joined R.A.F. in 1943 as flight-sergeant and was a pilot with Transport Command in Burma. Returned to work as conservation and extension officer, 1949-55. Director, Rhodesian Farmers' Syndicate; chairman, Shamva Parents' Association; correspondent for Shamva Aided Farm School; past chairman of Shamva I.C.A. committee and Farmers' Association. Now owns own farm. Married; two children.

HLABANGANA, CEPHAS (Mpopoma, R.N.P.). Born, Figtree, 1903, the son of a clergyman. Educated mainly in South Africa at Tiger Kloof, Lovedale, and Fort Hare University, where he

was first Southern African to obtain a degree (B.A.). Has since been a full-time teacher—at Dombodema, Waddilove, Domboshawa, Kroonstad Bantu High School, South Africa, for 20 years, then Bulawayo African Secondary School, and for the past two years at Mtshebe Government School, Bulawayo, as headmaster. Married; five children.

HLAZO, TITUS JOHN (Mangwendi, R.N.P.). Born in Cape Province in 1895; educated and qualified as a teacher at Lovedale Institution there; taught at Ingwenya Mission near Bulawayo, then appointed senior teacher at Domboshawa; transferred to Tjoloto in 1933; retired, 1942. Member of African Affairs Committee of Natural Resources Board, Historical Monuments Committee, and messenger/interpreters examining body. Served on steering committee of the National Convention. Was member of multi-racial group of petitioners at United Nations last year.

African Education

HOWMAN, JOHN HARTLEY (Jameson, R.F.). Born in S. Rhodesia, 1918. Attorney. Served with the K.A.R. in the war and became a captain. Represented Rhodesia at hockey in 1939. Married; three children. Minister of Internal Affairs, Local Government and African Education in the new Government.

KANDENGWA, LUKE MAGIRAZI (Hunyani, R.N.P.). Born in Zvimba Reserve, Sinoia, 1922; educated at St. Francis Xavier College, Kutama, and trained as medical assistant and microscopist at Salisbury General Hospital; between 1944-1953, worked in Government clinics in the African reserves. Now based on Norton, where in 1956 he opened a successful African hotel. Founder-chairman of St. Eric School; former chairman Norton African Advisory Committee. On U.F.P. executive committee for past four years; cordial race relations in his area are considered to be largely due to his influence. Married; five children.

KAWARA, WILLIAM (Magondi, R.N.P.). Born in Sinoia, 1928; educated at Chishawasha and Domboshawa. Plumbing contractor. Past chairman of African Welfare Society in Sinoia and of African Advisory Board; former president of Catholic African Association, Lomagundi; ex-committee member of U.F.P. Sinoia branch. Married; six children.

GALE-LANGFORD, ARTHUR (Bulawayo District, R.F.). Born in London on last day of 1905. Business consultant, company secretary and accountant; associate of number S. African institutes, including Company Secretaries, Society of Company Accountants and Cost and Works Accountants. Organizing secretary, Bulawayo Municipal Employees' Association. Before arriving in S. Rhodesia 10 years ago was secretary of Streamtham Constituency Conservative Party in England, where he inaugurated the "model Parliament" at Cambridge House, of which he was "speaker" for 10 years. Lectured on economics for Workers' Education Association. Married; three children.

LARDNER-BURKE, DESMOND WILLIAM (Gwelo, R.F.). Born in Kimberley in 1909. Has lived in S. Rhodesia for 29 years. Attorney and company director. Married; four children.

Municipal Undertakings

MCLEAN, IAN FINLAY, B.A., LL.B. (Queens Park, R.F.). Born in Bulawayo, 1919; educated Milton School and Cape Town University, where studied law and African administration. Served four years as R.A.F. pilot in Middle East, Pacific and Europe. Became Registrar of Native Affairs in Bulawayo and a city councillor until elected to the territorial Legislature in 1958. Ex-chairman Federal Municipal Employees' Association of Rhodesia; vice-chairman Industrial Council for Bulawayo Municipal Undertakings; member of general council of Trades Union Congress of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Now business secretary and manager. Married; four children. Minister of Labour and Social Welfare in the new Government.

MACLEOD, COLONEL ALAN JAMES WROUGHTON, D.S.O. (Eastern, R.F.). Born in Britain, 1906. Served with the Frontier Force Regiment of the Indian Army for 23 years, gaining D.S.O. and Bar. Has farmed in Colony for 15 years. President, Chipinga Agricultural Society, chairman Gazaland Farmers' Association, president Chipinga-Melsetter branch of British Empire Service League; sometime chairman of Rhodesia Coffee Growers' Association and Chipinga district road councillor. Married; one child.

MAJONGWE, AMBROSE, CHARLES, M.B.E. (Inyazura, R.N.P.). Born at Triashill Mission, Inyanga, in 1908; educated there and at Kutama. Taught for a year, then joined B.S.A.P., serving in Umtali and Salisbury, 1927-33. Left to try teaching again, taking two-year course at Domboshawa, and entered African Education Department, working in Makoni, Manicaland and Mondoro reserves until 1948. Has since taken up farming in Dowa purchase area and been active in promoting the development of health, education, agriculture and local government activities there. Awarded M.B.E. last year. Recent past president of African Catholic Association.

MAKAYA, RANCHES CHÉRENI (Narira, R.N.P.). Born 1915 in Fort Victoria; educated at Mount Salinda Institution. Became a teacher; studied law and political science privately; also did clerical work in various Government departments. Now a trader. Was for 10 years secretary to Bikita Native Council.

MASOLA, JULIUS (Matabeleland South, R.N.P.). Born in Plumtree, 1918; educated at Tegwani and Waddilove Institutions. Runs business in the Plumtree area. Was a field organizer of the Build A Nation Campaign.

Former Mayor

MKUDU, PERCY HUDSON (Manicaland, R.N.P.). Born in South Mutasa reserve, 1916; educated at St. Augustine Mission, Penhalonga. Joined the P.S.A.P. for three years, was promoted to court interpreter for a further three years; left to work for the Native Welfare Society, then entered Jan Hofmeyr School in Johannesburg and obtained diploma in social science. Worked for many years in Cape Town as a clerk and assistant welfare worker, returning to Rhodesia in 1959 to become Welfare officer in Umtali. Member Rhodesian Institute of African Affairs. Married; one child and four adopted children.

MUSSETT, BERNARD HORACE "JACK" (Umtali East, R.F.). Born in Cape Town, 1915. Served with S. African and British forces in the war. During his eight years in S. Rhodesia, where he is a company director, has served on Umtali town council for five years and was mayor for two. Married; two children.

NEWINGTON, JOHN ARTHUR, A.F.C. (Hillcrest, R.F.). Born 1913 in Folkestone, England; educated Goodwynhurst College, Dover. Served in 5th Royal Inniskilling Cavalry Dragoon Guards; played hockey for the regiment. Then transferred to R.A.F. in 1938, initially as pilot with Training Command, then with the examining squadron at the Empire Flying School; graduated at the Staff College, Haifa (Middle East), and was attached to Air Ministry. Resigned commission as squadron leader before going to S. Rhodesia to farm. Married; two children.

NICHOLSON, JOHN ROGER, B.Sc. (Econ.) (Salisbury City, R.N.P.). Born in Dundee, Scotland, 1931; educated at Harris Academy and St. Andrew's University. Posted to S. Rhodesia 1950-52 on national service with R.A.F. Settled in Salisbury in 1957 after returning from Scotland. A journalist and company director, contributing regularly to Federal Broadcasting Corporation and Rhodesia Television on financial and political matters.

Only Independent

PALLEY, DR. AHRN (Highfield, Ind.). After qualifying at London University, practised medicine for 16 years in England and South Africa; also an advocate and company director. Has been a university lecturer. Member of last House.

PALMER-OWEN, PATRICK (Mabelreign, R.F.). Born 1923 in S. Africa. War service as lieutenant; statistician with Nchanga Mines, 1945-47. Spent next three years at London University. Was managing director of Border Beverage, Ltd., which he sold, and formed Canada Dry Rhodesia, Ltd. Director of other companies. Vice-chairman of Municipal Association. Visited United States in 1957 to address the National Convention. Married; three daughters.

PARTRIDGE, MARK HENRY HEATHCOATE (Greendale, R.F.). Born in the Transvaal, 1932; educated at St. George's College, Salisbury. Qualified in S. Rhodesia as a chartered accountant. Served as lieut. in 60th Rifles in the war. A U.F.P. supporter at the time of Federation, he joined the S.R. Association in 1960. Chairman of Greendale town management board's finance committee. His grandfather, A. W. Partridge, arrived in S. Rhodesia in 1896. Married; four children.

Oldest Member

PATTERSON, ROBERT H., M.B.E., D.C.M., A.M.INST.T. (Bellevue, R.F.). Born at Belle Vue, Cumberland, England, 1893; educated at a grammar school. Then read civics and political economy at Trinity College, Oxford. Joined British Territorial Force in 1910 as a private, rising to sergeant by 1920, and was commissioned in the Border Regt. Awarded D.C.M. and 1914 (Mons) Star. As district superintendent with Rhodesia Railways in Portuguese East Africa was awarded M.B.E. for work at Beira; now retired, is secretary-treasurer of M.R.E. Pensioners' Association. Mayor of Bulawayo, 1955-57; national executive member, B.E.S.L.; committee member, Bulawayo public library. Oldest member of the House. Married; one child.

PHILLIPS, JOHN WILLIAM, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., M.I. MECH.E. (Bulawayo South, R.F.). Born 1901 in London. Consulting engineer. Has lived in Colony 36 years. Bulawayo city councillor since 1948; former mayor. Married; three children.

PINCHEN, THOMAS ALEXANDER (Raylton, R.F.). Born in Bulawayo, 1906; educated at Raylton School. Entered building trade, then joined Rhodesia Railways, working in Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, and for last 21 years in S. Rhodesia, retiring in 1961 as locomotive instructor. Member of Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union since 1924 and former

vice-president of Bulawayo branch. Represented Beira when aged 21 at Congress of Councillors; elected to senior life membership, then awarded life membership. Member of last Parliament. Married.

RAFTOPOULOS, GERALD JOSEPH (Willowvale, R.N.P.). Born in Salisbury, 1923; educated St. John's School, Avondale. Municipal transport foreman; former vice-chairman Arcadia community centre and executive on Salisbury Municipal Employees' Association. Captained first Coloured Rhodesian football XI which toured S. Africa in 1950. Married; five children.

REEDMAN, HARRY (Marlborough, R.F.). Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Public Service. Born in Derbyshire, England; educated at Sewley All Saints' School and Loughborough Technical College. Commissioned in R.A.F. for war service over whole European and North African theatre; attached to Bombing Research Mission, and was lecturer at Empire Air Armament Training School, Lincolnshire. In S. Rhodesia 16 years, where founded Marlborough township. Company director and structural engineer. Entered Parliament 1954, but was absent during 1958 elections. Married; three children.

Teachers' Association Founder

RUBATIKA, PATRICK JOHN DANIEL (Makabusi, R.N.P.). Born at Epworth Mission, 1918; educated there, at Waddilove, and in Natal at Adams College. A teacher in Salisbury, was founder member of S.R. African Teachers' Association.

RUDLAND, GEORGE WILBURN (Wankie, R.F.). Born in Natal, 1909, the son of a Rhodesian pioneer. Rancher and company director; chairman Bulawayo Agricultural Society and Matabeleland Cattle Committee. Former chairman trade, fat and cold storage commission. Minister of Trade, Industry and Development. Married; three children.

RYAN, JEREMIAH ROBERT (Salisbury Central, R.F.). Born in 1918 in Cork, Eire, where he graduated at Cork University as a surgeon. Served in R.A.F. Medical Corps, 1944-47. Set up as a specialist in Kenya and went south in 1953 as consulting surgeon to Salisbury hospitals and the Federal Defence Forces. Married; two children.

SMITH, ARTHUR PHILIP (Waterfalls, R.F.). Born in Yorkshire in 1918. Served in France and Western Desert, 1939-44. Led investigating team into German industry after war to advise on reparation. Was production controller and director of British Ropes, Ltd., and director of three other companies. Arrived in Colony in 1951; served as urban district councillor for three years. Married; five children.

SMITH, IAN DOUGLAS, B.COM. (Umzingwane, R.F.). Born at Selukwe, 1919. A farmer, M.P. in S. Rhodesia, 1948-53, Federal M.P. 1953-62. Founder member, R.F. Married; three children. Minister of the Treasury and Leader of the House in the new Government.

Farmers' Chairman

SMITH, LANCE BALES (Lomagundi, R.F.). Born in Felixstowe, Suffolk, 1910. In S. Rhodesia 28 years. A farmer; chairman Farmers' Association, past vice-chairman road council, I.C.A., and other bodies. Was previously central executive and constituency council chairman for the U.F.P., but last year was founder member of R.F. Married; two children.

STUMBLES, ALBERT RUBIDGE WASHINGTON (Avondale, R.N.P.). Born 1904 in Fort Beaufort, Cape Province; educated Milton School and St. Andrew's College, Bloemfontein. An attorney, has lived in Salisbury for 49 years, being three times returned as M.P. for Avondale. Under Mr. Todd was Minister for Justice, Internal Affairs and Native Education, and in last Cabinet was Minister of Roads, Irrigation and Lands, and latterly Minister of Justice, Law and Order. Married; two sons.

TANNER, COLONEL HERBERT DOUGLAS, O.B.E., R.D., A.M.I.E.E. (S.A.), M.C.O.M.E., J.P. (Braeside, R.F.). Born in Aldershot, Britain, 1906, where in later years he was borough councillor for 10 years and mayor in 1950-52. Commissioned in Royal Engineers, 1925, and Regular Army Reserve, 1935, serving with Engineer Corps 1939-47; mentioned in despatches. Was appointed principal assistant to Under-Secretary at British Ministry of Education for three years. Salisbury (Wiltshire) city councillor for five years; appointed J.P. Emigrated to S. Rhodesia a decade ago as a consulting engineer. Deputy chairman of the Rhodesia Front.

THOMAS, GORDON FOSTER (Belvedere, R.N.P.). Born at Mole Hill, England; educated Charterhouse and Natal University. Commissioned officer in S. African forces during war. Formerly manager of a property owning and development company in Durban, and secretary with New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., Johannesburg. Went to S. Rhodesia 14 years ago, where he is director of a number of companies. Executive committee member of Rhodesian National Affairs Association; has served on Avondale ratepayers' committee, Avondale parent-teacher association committee, and was chairman for five years of Avondale Scout group. Married; three children.

VAN DER BYL, PIETER KENYON FLEMING VOLTelyn, B.A. (Cantab.), (Hartley, R.F.). Born in 1923, he has lived in the Colony for 11 years. Studied law at Cambridge and spent a year in the U.S.A. on a business administration course. Was a subaltern in the 7th Queen's Own Hussars, later becoming an intelligence officer and second in command of an H.Q. squadron, serving in the Middle East, Italy and Austria. Now a farmer. Partner in Fairfield Estates; partner and managing director of Selous Estates; director of United Dominions Corporation and of 'Credit for Industry, Ltd.'. Member of R.N.F.U. and R.T.A. councils, and of National Native Labour Committee; vice-chairman Selous Farmers' Association. Attended inaugural congress of R.F.

VAN HEERDEN, PHILIP (Rusape, R.F.). Parliamentary Secretary, Local Government Ministry. Born at Klerksdorp in the Transvaal, 1914; moved to Umfali in 1925, where he was educated at the high school. Worked as book-keeper until the war, when served with 1st Bn., 60th Rifles, in North Africa; mentioned in despatches. Began farming near Rusape, 1944. Foundation member of old Liberal and later Dominion Parties; supported Rhodesia Party. Married; seven children.

WATSON, MRS. MAUREN THELMA (Hillside, R.N.P.). Born in Bulawayo, 1925; educated at Eveline School at Kingsmead in Johannesburg, and at Cape Town University. Company director. Member Hillside and Plumtree school councils and of national free library committee. Has represented Hillside since 1958.

Leader of the Opposition

WHITEHEAD, SIR EDGAR CUTHBERT FREMANTLE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A. (Oxon.), (Salisbury North, R.N.P.). Born 1905 in Berlin in the British Embassy building, the son of Sir James Beetham Whitehead. Educated at University College, Oxford. Arrived in S. Rhodesia in 1928. Entered Legislative Assembly 1939-40. During the war served in West Africa and Britain. After the war was Acting High Commissioner for the Colony in London in 1945-46; re-entered Parliament 1946; and was Minister of Finance, Posts and Telegraphs until his retirement in 1953. Posted to Washington as Minister for Rhodesia and Nyasaland Affairs, 1957-58, and was recalled to be become Prime Minister in 1958.

WILMOT, SHERWOOD ALEXANDER (Matobo, R.F.). Born in Bulawayo, 1932; educated at Plumtree. An attorney. Married; two children.

WINTERTON, WILLIAM ALEXANDER EUSTACE (Milton Park, R.N.P.). Born in 1902 at Beaufort West, Cape Province; educated at the local high school and St. Andrew's, Grahamstown. A retired attorney, he has been in the Colony 38 years. Past president and vice-president of numerous sporting and other bodies. Member Fort Victoria branch Reform Party, 1933, of United Party there next year, then entered House for U.P. in 1941 in Salisbury South, becoming Minister of Native Affairs and Health in 1948; and Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, 1951. Entered Federal Assembly 1953 for same seat, becoming Deputy Speaker and chairman of committees. Married; one son.

Training Overseas Administrators

MR. ROBERT CARR, M.P., Secretary for Technical Co-operation, announced recently that H.M. Government had accepted in principle all the recommendations made in March by the Committee on Training and Public Administration for Overseas Countries, of which Lord Bridges is chairman. A White Paper on the subject has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 2099, 8d.).

Commerce Chambers' Loss

MR. KENNETH HOBSON, secretary of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (ACCORN) and of Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, has left the Federation to become general manager of Durban Chamber of Commerce. He was appointed assistant secretary of the Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia in 1948, secretary two years later, and general secretary of ACCORN in 1957, since when he has also acted as secretary for the Salisbury Chamber and for a number of trade associations, including in particular the Federal Travel Agents' Association. In 1959 he was made M.B.E. for his services to commerce in the Federation, which he has represented at conferences in South Africa, Australia, and the United Kingdom.

Food from Wild Animals

WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA could yield more food for man than domestic animals because they make more efficient use of available grazing and are also important in maintaining the established balance of nature between plants and animals which is sometimes seriously upset by the haphazard introduction of domestic livestock, Mr. Peter R. Hill, of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, told delegates to an F.A.O. conference in Rome.

His organization intended to break away from "sticky sentimentality" about nature and wild life. Africa's wild animals had in the past been treated "as if they were nothing more than museum or scientific specimens", and he called for their use in a more sensible way as sources of protein-rich food.

In some areas, where sustained productivity could not economically be maintained and where the present scant fertility was declining through poor land use, modern wild life management would restore and safeguard productivity. Those marginal lands that bordered areas now successfully in agricultural use constituted up to one-third of Africa south of the Sahara. Exploitation of the soil was increasing rapidly without any means of restoring its productivity. The balance which nature had asserted between plants and animals was being upset, in some cases by a "feckless and expensive introduction" of livestock foreign to the region, and which was ill-adapted to heat, humidity, and the local vegetation. Clearing vegetation and providing water for the animals without thought of the effect on the "dynamic balance" of the region had such serious effects as soil erosion.

Unimaginative Protection

Wild animals, even though used for food, could still be preserved in numbers great enough to provide a spectacle for the tourist, but their "unimaginative protection" in national parks, game reserves and the like could lead to over population and disastrous overgrazing.

The Kenya Government's mobile field abattoirs were processing meat from cattle, sheep, goats and camels; in 1960 one abattoir had processed 3,000 camels, 7,000 cattle, and 2,600 sheep and goats.

The recent drought and floods in Masailand had further highlighted the need for mobile abattoirs. The abattoirs at Kajado had been besieged daily by Masai wanting to sell their starving cattle but only 30 animals a day could be accepted, as there were no proper boilers or digestors to cope with a larger operation. Money was needed to increase the capacity to 1,000 beasts daily.

Mixed species made more efficient use of marginal grazing land than did domestic livestock, basically because each type preferred its own type of plant food and in one region it could support 95,000lb. of meat compared with a mere 16,000lb. of "scrub" cattle.

"Money injected into projects aimed at the controlled and carefully supervised harvesting, processing, and marketing of products from wild and domesticated animals will be soundly invested. Money is needed to provide men, machines, and methods. With these essential sinews, considerably more food can be produced in suitable form for the peoples of Africa."

Indifferent to Commonwealth Interests

LORD ATTLEE has roundly berated the Government for its betrayal of the interests of the country and the Commonwealth. He has written in a letter to *The Times*—

"Mr. Dean Acheson, an experienced statesman and good friend to this country, has confused the Government with Britain. He has seen this Government, apparently indifferent to the interests of the Commonwealth, going cap in hand to certain Continental States begging to be allowed to join their Common Market. He has seen Mr. Heath returning empty handed from the Continent. No wonder that he thinks Britain down and out. Just so in 1938 an American well-wisher, seeing Mr. Chamberlain and his Government acquiescing in every kind of aggression, sending Lord Halifax to make up to Goering and the two humiliating themselves before Mussolini, might have thought that Britain's greatness was at an end. But 1940 came. Britain was given the leadership that she needed, and showed the world what Sir Winston Churchill described as her finest hour. It is time that the people of Britain should be given the opportunity of expressing their views before the Commonwealth is destroyed."

Mr. Acheson spoke of Britain having lost an Empire and having failed to find a rôle in the world.

News Items in Brief

United States broadcasts to Africa are being doubled, to two hours daily.

Licensing of night clubs is proposed in a Bill just published in Tanganyika.

Fees will be abolished at the end of this year for secondary schools in Tanganyika.

East African Airways and Air India have concluded a partnership arrangement to correlate their services.

The Sudan Government has decided to introduce legislation to boycott South Africa, and Portugal diplomatically and economically.

Nine African engineering assistants in the Kenya Ministry of Works have come to British universities to qualify as chartered civil engineers.

Magazine Banned

The Royal Commonwealth Society's Summer School, held at Merton College, Oxford, adopted a resolution expressing faith in an East African Federation.

Siriba College for teachers and agricultural, veterinary, and health assistants in Nyanza, Kenya, has a new farming science laboratory and a £13,000 assembly hall.

The Forces Famine Appeal in Kenya, which raised £25,224 in seven months, has closed down now that the Kenya Government has set up a famine relief committee.

Development plans supplementary to the territorial three-year plan are being prepared for Tanganyika's backward areas in the Southern Province, Ugogo, and Masailand.

Lunyangwa Catholic Mission is building the Northern Province's first secondary girls' school for £20,430, with more than £14,000 granted by the Nyasaland Government.

Southern Rhodesia has now 13,962 teachers, an increase of more than 1,000 within the year. The total enrolment of pupils in all types of schools is 551,247. In 1960 the number was 505,266.

The American magazine Time has been banned in Ethiopia. The Information Ministry stating that the decision was caused by "prejudiced, slanderous, manufactured attacks against Ethiopia".

TV to Teach Adults

When a German travelling exhibition reached Blantyre thousands of Africans gate-crashed the opening ceremony, which was to have been confined to Ministers and other influential guests.

An educational television studio is being opened on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt as part of a research project to examine the use of TV in adult education for African employees of the mines.

The African headmistress of the Girls' Middle School in Morogoro has left Tanganyika for a study tour of three months in the United States organised by the International Co-operation Administration.

Four Africans from Tanganyika have just arrived in the United Kingdom to do a two-year course at Houghall Agricultural Institute, Durham. Another has arrived to study at Harper Adams College, Newport.

Zanzibar's budget for 1963/64 shows a deficit of £452,000, which will be met by grants in aid from the U.K. New taxes will provide £27,000. A fiscal commission is to make recommendations for balancing the budget.

Excavations near Kilwa, Tanganyika, have revealed an octagonal swimming pool and large rooms built round a courtyard, dating, it is believed, from the original settlement of immigrants from the Persian Gulf in the 10th century.

Mine Strikes

More than 200 African teachers from Mashonaland are to attend refresher courses in Salisbury during the current school term on audio-visual aids in teaching. It is hoped to repeat the course next year in Umtali, Fort Victoria, Bulawayo, and Gwelo.

Strikes in Northern Rhodesia last year "rudely disturbed" the comparative peace of the previous few years and caused a loss of 500,000 man-days, says the annual report of the Ministry of Labour and Mines. The strikes caused "a loss without parallel since 1958".

Of 19 students of Makerere College, Uganda, who entered this year for the honours degree in the Faculty of Arts everyone passed. Nine out of 10 succeeded in the first part of the B.Sc. (Econ.) examination and four out of six in part 2. In the B.A. general examination only one candidate in 42 failed, and he was offered a further year to repeat.

The Bishop in the Sudan wants a chaplain for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

African tea growing in Kenya is to be financed by a £3m. loan from the World Bank, £280,000 from West Germany and £240,000 for two factories in the Central Region from the C.D.C., the Kenya Government, the Special Crop Development Authority and two commercial firms.

Fines of £55 each or 12 months' imprisonment have been imposed on five Africans in Tanganyika who were arrested in a game reserve in the Pare district while carrying bows, poisoned arrows, knives, and giraffe meat. Eight giraffes had been reported killed in the area in the previous six weeks.

In face of keen competition from many countries, including the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, Alfred Otieno, a pupil at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, Kenya, has been awarded the scholarship offered by undergraduates of Worcester College, Oxford. He will study for an honours degree in mathematics.

Communist Broadcasts

Two-thirds of the 55,000 overseas students studying in Britain last year came from the Commonwealth. Kenya sent 1,272, Uganda 942, Tanganyika 592, Southern Rhodesia 242, Northern Rhodesia 182, and Nasaland 77. Whereas most of the East African students were at technical colleges, the majority of Federal students were at universities.

Seventeen Africans have placed orders for houses in the Marimba Park residential area near Salisbury costing £3,000 or more. Six are ready to pay more than £4,000, and one is willing to pay £10,000. Among them are a doctor, a research worker, a minister of religion, a garage proprietor, general dealers, a building foreman, and a personnel officer.

Communist radio propaganda to Africa has increased a hundredfold since 1958, according to a survey made in the United States. Now programmes directed to Africa in ten languages provide listening for more than 300 hours a week. Russia, China and the East European satellites all participate. Broadcasts from Moscow have risen about 50% in six months.

Northern Rhodesia's Commissioner in London states in his annual report that the loss of ground floor accommodation in Haymarket has not reduced the number of visitors, 1,337 having signed the visitors' book in 1962, or almost exactly the same number as in 1961 (1,339). New premises were obtained in the immediate vicinity, on the first floor of Estate House, at the corner of Haymarket and Jermyn Street.



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AMSTERDAM

Notice Given to European Union Copper Companies: "Changing Circumstances"

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST and the Anglo American Corporation have given the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union six months' notice of termination of the agreement at present in force between each of the companies and the Union, following the Union's rejection of proposals to introduce monthly-paid conditions of service for members and a consequential change in the pattern of representation.

"We remain convinced that in the changing circumstances of this country the interests of your members, the industry and the country will best be served by the adoption of our proposals. We greatly regret your Union's reluctance to continue joint discussions on this matter and we consider that the existing agreement, dated August 24, 1962, is no longer satisfactory or practical", the mining companies stated.

"We should like to make it clear that this notice does not in any way preclude the re-opening of discussions on this matter. Indeed, we feel that our proposals should be further discussed as a matter of urgency and we accordingly suggest that a meeting of the Mining Joint Industrial Council be called forthwith."

The companies suggested in June that the union members should all be transferred to the mine officials' salaried staff association on monthly pay. There have also been frequent attempts by the African Mineworkers' Union to effect a merger with the European body.

Cancellation of the agreement would end the closed shop system and the check-off procedure whereby union dues from the 4,500 members are deducted from their daily pay.

The Union's general secretary, Mr. Andrew Leslie, has described the companies' action as a "terrific shock".

A 28-minute colour film is to be made for the Kenya Government by Ceres Productions, Ltd., Nakuru, to portray the main events in Kenya's history up to independence, record that occasion, and show the beauty of Kenya and its tourist attractions.

Coffee Supply and Demand Levels Up

International Coffee Agreement for Five Years

DR. J. OLIVEIRA SANTOS of Brazil, who has been appointed executive director of the newly-formed International Coffee Organization, said this week that he reserved the right to withdraw should it become clear that the participating countries were not yet ready to try to find fundamental solutions to world coffee problems or were not yet prepared to work with determination to accomplish the objectives of the five-year agreement decided on last week.

Delegates from producer and consumer countries have spent the past month in London at the first session of the International Coffee Council. The first three weeks were spent in wrangles about appointments to the principal executive posts, but, Dr. Santos said, they had finally reached agreement on a realistic estimate of world demand in the coming year and for the first time had achieved a balance between supply and demand. The main objects of the agreement are to assist in increasing the purchasing power of coffee exporting countries by keeping prices at fair levels and increasing consumption.

The same 99% level of the agreed basic quotas as heretofore has been set for the new coffee year beginning on October 3 with the difference *vis-à-vis* the one-year agreements previously that world demand has increased by some 3.3%. By July 1 next year production goals will have to be recommended by the Council, with particular reference to the contributions of Latin American and African producers. Last year African output at 27.6% of the total showed an increase of 3.6% over 1961, accompanied with a 3.6% decline in Latin America's share.

Federal Economy Still Buoyant

UNSETTLED POLITICAL CONDITIONS hindered general development in the Federation last year, states a bulletin from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, but the Federal economy was more buoyant than could reasonably have been expected. Compared with the 1961 figure of £58.9m., the favourable visible balance of trade is likely to have been above £75m. Banking reserves were consistently higher and are estimated at £10m. more. Mineral production fell in output and lower average prices, but mining development continued. The tobacco crop was a record, as were the cotton and groundnut crops in Nyasaland. Building activity, however, declined further, with a similar drop in ancillary industries.

June tea production in Uganda brought the half-year's total to 7,100,576 lb., as against 6,823,945 lb. last year.

Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa are to buy up C. Tennant Sons & Co., the mineral merchants, for a £2m. shares and cash consideration.

Tanganyika has signed a trade pact with Russia to sell sisal, coffee, tobacco, hides, skins, and cotton, and to buy in exchange cars, lorries, tractors, machinery, fishing vessels and aircraft.

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., is now a subsidiary of Goode Durrant & Murray (Consolidated), Ltd., which has recently acquired a further 749,225 stock units of 5s. each, bringing the total holding to 1,234,039 units.

In the first four months of this year about 5,100 Europeans are reported to have left the Federation, 3,898 indicating that they did not intend to return. In the same period 704 former residents returned and there were 3,347 new arrivals.

Blyth, Green, Jourdain & Co., merchants and bankers, report consolidated net profit of £172,220 for 1962 (£93,910) before tax of £113,104 (£117,210) and minority interests of £21,848 (£36,164). A 12% (the same) dividend has been declared.

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THE METAL INDUSTRIES GROUP

Profit Maintained

The fortieth annual general meeting of Metal Industries Limited will be held at the Fédération of British Industries, 21 Tothill Street, London S.W.1, at 12 noon on Tuesday 17th September 1963. Following are extracts from the statement by the Chairman, Sir Charles Westlake, M.I.E.E., which has been circulated with the Report and Accounts:

Once again I am able to report a trading profit well in excess of £2 million. The total, at £2,449,681, is almost identical with the £2,451,993 of the previous year. This result, I think stockholders will agree, is a creditable achievement in a period which has been clouded by uncertainty, one in which—as *The Times* so aptly put it—there have been "more fond hopes than signed contracts".

It is, unfortunately, still the case that new orders, particularly for large equipment, are not coming in at a sufficient rate to keep all our factories fully employed. The Government's measures to stimulate the economy have as yet had an insufficient impact on that sector of the capital goods market which the Group predominantly supplies. This must come later, but not until rising consumption increases confidence in expansion and re-equipment. Even if there were to be a sudden upsurge of activity the effects might be too late to be fully reflected in our results for this current year.

The coming months then are likely to show profits lower than in the past when we had the cushion of very full order books, for though output can recover quickly on orders for short delivery, the large projects take time to mature.

THE ACCOUNTS

There has been striking improvement in our liquidity. At the start of the financial year our bank overdraft was in excess of £500,000. By the middle of the year this had been wiped out and by the end of the year we had funds in hand amounting to almost £1½ million.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

The number of employees in the home companies has fallen from about 11,000 in April 1962 to around 10,000 at present. Wherever possible, reductions have been made by retirement or normal wastage, but where redundancy was unavoidable every endeavour was made to explain the position in advance and to secure the co-operation of trade unions and local employment officers. Redundancy payments in all cases took the length of previous service into consideration.

Our pension funds have been able to make significant improvements in pension and other benefits at no extra cost to the company due to favourable experience and successful investment over a number of years.

THE OUTLOOK

This is a testing time for all those dependent on the general level of industrial activity in the country and on the volume of business in new capital equipment. Our staffs are continually searching for new markets with new designs, pruning unprofitable lines and improving production techniques. We have both the finance and the skill to take advantage of economic recovery when it comes, the better for having to reduce activity at those points which we judge will not contribute to future profit and concentrating on those which, while at present less profitable than formerly, can lead us to expanding markets.

I am grateful for the understanding co-operation I am receiving from my colleagues and from employees at all levels in pressing through to a better long-term future.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

1961/62 Trading profit before taxation*		Trading profit before taxation	Sales (excluding inter-group)	Profit on sales	Net assets at 31st March 1963 (at balance sheet values)	Return on net assets
£		£	£	%	£	%
1,512,274	Electrical and electronic control and instrumentation	1,626,552	10,495,482	15	5,897,763	28
355,018	Electrical power and distribution	499,554	7,655,818	7	3,741,985	13
111,532	Hydraulic and mechanical engineering	200,647	3,122,278	6	2,546,994	8
97,551	Metals recovery	51,948	8,319,445	1	1,992,742	3
48,157	Other Group companies, including overseas subsidiaries	63,997	2,626,629	2	1,393,434	5
2,124,532		2,442,598	32,219,652	8	15,572,918	16
30,692	Metal Industries Limited	7,083	—	—	536,597	—
£2,155,224		£2,449,681	£32,219,652	8	£16,109,515	15

* Adjusted from £2,451,993 as explained in full accounts

Copies of the Accounts and the Chairman's Statement may be obtained from Metal Industries Limited, Brook House, Park Lane, London W.1.

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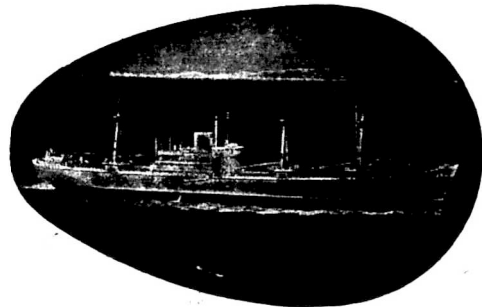
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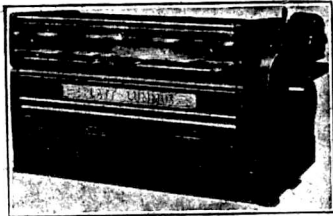
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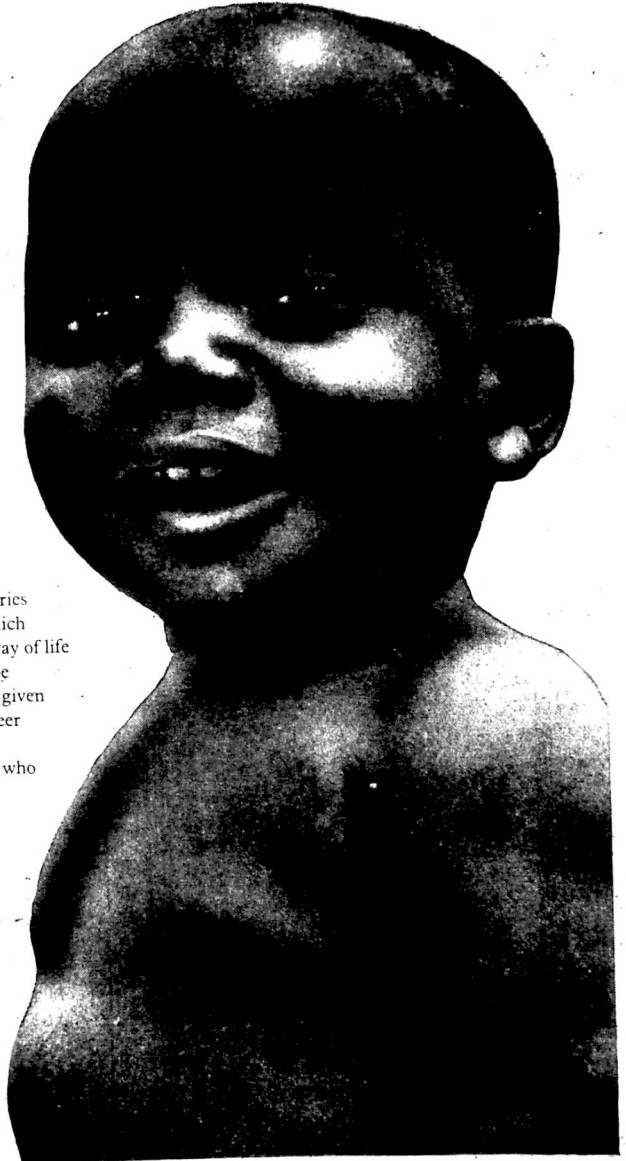
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1963

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

INTRANSIGENCE by the Kenyatta

Government over the demand of virtually the entire Somali population of Kenya for union with the Somali Republic made last week's talks in Rome

Serious Problem of Kenya's Somalis.

abortive, as had been expected by all but the super-optimists. On their return to Nairobi, Mr. Gichuru, who had led the Kenya delegation, and Mr. Mboya, who never loses an opportunity of talking, naturally sought to minimize this new threat to their country by emphasizing that violent reactions were not likely by the Somali inhabitants of the Northern Frontier District, adding that the Government of the Somali Republic must now realize that Britain would consent to no alteration of the frontier except by negotiation between Kenya and Somalia. Of course, they did not recall that Mzee Kenyatta, their Prime Minister, has declared repeatedly in public that not an inch of Kenya territory would be surrendered to a Greater Somalia, and that other members of the Kenya Cabinet have echoed his perverse words and emulated his unyielding attitude. Is it surprising that in such circumstances the Somali representatives should have shown themselves implacable?—though themselves suggesting United Nations intervention.

The leaders of the K.A.N.U. Government must be surprisingly unrealistic on this issue (as they are on others) if they imagine that they have gained anything more than a temporary respite; and the Macmillan Government must expect

Calculated Duplicity.

early proofs that it has added one more grave blunder to its long list of African follies. Britain's attitude appears to the Somalis to be not merely a foolish and cowardly act of appeasement, but another case of calculated duplicity, for a commission appointed by H.M. Government not many months ago to examine the question

on the spot reported almost unanimous support by the Somali inhabitants for the proposal to secede from Kenya and join Somalia. Everyone had understood that the British decision would depend upon the commission's findings, but, when he visited Nairobi in connexion with this and other major constitutional problems, Mr. Sandys, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, imposed the half-measure of a Seventh (or Somali) Region within Kenya. That inevitably angered both the local Somalis, who considered that they had been tricked, and the Government of the Somali Republic, which promptly severed diplomatic relations with this country in protest at what it also regarded as a breach of faith. As the K.A.N.U. Government has done and is doing everything in its power to avoid implementing the Constitution under which it was elected, a Constitution based on the principle of regionalism, the Somalis were not gullible enough to assume that the Secretary of State's manoeuvre would safeguard them. Indeed, the expedient was taken as a warning, not as a settlement.

In 1946 a British Government (Socialist) used all its influence at the United Nations in favour of the creation of a Greater Somalia, which was to absorb the British, French,

A Greater Somalia Will Be Created.

Italian, Ethiopian, and Kenya Somali areas. It is ironic that it should be the successor British Government (ostensibly Conservative) which, having thrust a so-called right of self-determination upon many African populations which are far from ready to bear the resultant responsibilities, should in the final stages of its authority in East Africa refuse to recognize the clear will of the Somalis of Kenya to join with men of their own race, religion and way of life in the one homogeneous State in Eastern Africa. It is naïve to assume, as the Kenya African National

Union politicians presumably do, that their obstinacy will frustrate a union which would be natural, not artificial, especially as the Somalis hold Bantu Africans in contempt and will for these reasons certainly not reconcile themselves to the overlordship of the Kenyatta Government. In recent months the Somalis of the Northern Frontier District have twice resorted to violence in support of their cause (on one occasion killing an African district commissioner), and a really serious rising might occur. The fact that The King's African Rifles in Kenya were put on a four-hour stand-by last week indicates that that possibility is understood in responsible circles.

* * *

Being highly emotional, pugnacious, and tough, Somalis are quick to anger and difficult to restrain when their sense of injustice has been aroused, as it unquestionably has been by the combined follies of Messrs. Macmillan, Macleod, Blundell, Kenyatta, Mboya and the host of men, white and black, in Africa, Europe and America, who from obtuseness, eccentricity,

pusillanimity, or calculations of personal advantage have actively helped in the betrayal of Kenya. Though the Somali leaders would be unlikely to want an insurrection during the three remaining months of British rule in Kenya, they may have difficulty in controlling their bellicose followers. If matters are not satisfactorily settled before December 12, Kenya's independence might be quickly sapped by subversion, sabotage, and even a war which she could not win (for the simple reason that her Somali citizens would stream northwards across the border) and which she is in no position either to wage creditably or to finance. Were thoughts of a Somali war in the mind of Prime Minister Kenyatta when he said a few days ago that "a nation without an army is no nation"? Does he delude himself that Kenya's African troops — deprived of European leadership, as they would be in such a conflict — could impose a K.A.N.U. dictatorship? If he and his associates have such ideas, the prospect is indeed grim. If they have not, they were incredibly reckless to throw away the opportunity offered by the Rome conference. In the long run, and perhaps quite soon, the Somalis will unite.

Macmillan Government Has Established African Dictatorship

Freedom Abolished Over Great Areas of Africa

SHARP ATTACKS on the Prime Minister have been made by the Marquess of Salisbury, a former Secretary of State both for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, and by Mr. Douglas Jay, M.P.

LORD SALISBURY has written in the course of an article in the *Daily Telegraph*: —

"Look at our refrigerators; look at our washing machines; look at our millions of motor-cars; there is nothing second-class about Britain to-day", says Mr. Macmillan.

"We all rejoice at the steadily rising standards of life in Britain and that a larger proportion of our people are sharing in its increasing prosperity; but there is a darker side to the picture which the Prime Minister has painted in such glowing colours.

Obligations Repudiated

"This concentration on the material welfare of our people, though excellent in itself, seems to have been regarded by the Government as involving a withdrawal from — almost a repudiation of — obligations, particularly in the Imperial and international spheres, which the British people had hitherto willingly accepted.

"It has brought adversity and even ruin to many people in British and other territories who had had every reason to trust us. Our reputation for good faith and for standing by our friends in their adversity, hitherto our proudest possession, has been impugned. These are casualties of the policy which many of us in the Conservative Party cannot brush off as easily as does, apparently, the Prime Minister.

"The beginning of the end of the Federation is generally recognized to have been the Report of the Monckton Commission and the recommendations on secession contained in it. When the Commission was first set up the Federal Govern-

ment were well aware of this danger, and, before they agreed to take part in it, they asked the United Kingdom for a clear statement that secession could not be considered by the Commission.

"They received the following reply in a letter from Mr. Macmillan, speaking on behalf of himself and his colleagues: 'We have no intention of making an extension of the terms to include secession. We agreed the terms of reference and will stand by them. Every member of the Commission has accepted on this basis'.

"Yet the Commission did consider secession and make recommendations on it; and the United Kingdom Government accepted the report without amendment or excision. The result is that the Federation has been killed stone dead, and already Nyasaland is reverting to an old-fashioned dictatorship.

"Those in the Federation, black and white, who now face so bleak a future must be regarded as casualties of the reversal of British policy.

"Portugal is probably our oldest friend in the world. Yet when she was the subject of attack over Angola and Goa we did not merely fail to come to her assistance; we did not even support her by our vote in the United Nations. The most heroic action of which we seem to be capable when Portuguese affairs are under discussion at the United Nations is not to vote at all.

Casualties of Prime Minister's Policy

"Katanga and Portugal must be regarded as casualties of the policy which seems to give the Prime Minister cause for such satisfaction.

"The Federation is dead; Katanga is dead; and if our ancient friendship with Portugal is not dead, it is because the loyalty of the Portuguese people to our joint treaty is greater than ours.

"Only four years ago the then Secretary of State for the Colonies said in the House of Commons: 'The responsibility of H.M. Government is to all the inhabitants of Kenya, of all races and communities, both backward and advanced. It would be a betrayal of that responsibility if we were to abandon our ultimate authority prematurely'.

"When, after the last world war, the Government of the day set up a scheme to encourage the emigration of ex-

Service men to Kenya, they promised them security of tenure for 48 years, and required them in return to sell all their assets in other parts of the world, to put all their eggs into the Kenya basket. How can we say to people like that that we have no responsibility for them?

"The Prime Minister may say rather grandly: 'We have transformed our Empire into a Commonwealth of free countries in every stage of development'. That sounds pretty good. But what he and his Government have in fact done is to abolish freedom in its truest sense in large parts of Africa and replace it by small retrograde dictatorships, with all the attendant casualties involved".

Suffocating Egotism

MR. DOUGLAS JAY has written in the journal of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants:—

"A determined group of Tory M.Ps. now wish to get rid of Mr. Macmillan as soon as they can, but the bulk of the Tory Party continue to back the leader just as they backed Mr. Neville Chamberlain through every blunder and catastrophe right on to May 1940. So there is a bitter feud between the anti-Macmillan group of, say, 50 Tory M.Ps. and the rest of the party. The struggle will continually weaken the party and the Government.

"Mr. Macmillan is a thoroughly second-rate man, whose alleged abilities and virtues have been almost wholly invented by advertising and Press propaganda. Those of us who have seen him daily in the House of Commons for many years realize that the picture painted of an outstanding character is fiction and mumbo-jumbo.

"Mr. Macmillan is a selfish, narrow-minded, snobbish, and egotistical character. Politics means to him largely histrionics and exhibitionism. I know no other member in the House for whom I have less respect than Mr. Macmillan.

"His ruling motive is to stay Prime Minister as long as he can, regardless of the effects on the Tory Party, the country, and anybody else. His smug and suffocating egotism leads him to repeat over and over again that he means to lead the Tories when the next election comes. I would not be surprised if he would not rather see even a Labour Government than a Tory Government led by one of his own hated rivals, above all Mr. Butler.

"Mr. Macmillan helped to push this country into the lamentable Suez adventure and then managed to create the impression that it was all Anthony Eden's fault. He embraced the crowning folly of trying to force Britain into the Common Market on thoroughly dishonourable terms. He has done more to weaken this country than any political leader I remember, not excluding Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Baldwin. Our economic influence in the world has never declined so fast as it has in the last seven years".

Shabby Treatment of Kenya Farmers

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY wrote:—

"I am glad someone is prepared to point out, as Lord Salisbury has done, how shabbily this Government is treating the white farmers who are, as he says, casualties of British policy in Kenya.

"The policy in itself may be right—I believe it is—but it breaks a whole series of public and specific promises made to the white farmers who took up land on conditions that have now been abrogated. The only decent course is to admit this and make amends—as the law would impel any private individual who behaved in this way to do—for breach of contract.

"About 800 farmers are being bought out to make way for African settlers. The rest—there are rather under 4,000 non-African landholders—have virtually no market for the sale of their land and assets. Whether they are bought out or not depends entirely on accident—on whether their land happens to lie in a 'purchase area'.

"So farmer A, anxious to leave, may find no buyer, while B, no less anxious to remain, must sell and quit. Official policy has all but demolished assets built up by work, skill and capital over the years, or even generations.

"What is to be the future of the 'stayers'? Three weeks ago the Prime Minister assured them that their anxieties were groundless; Kenya needs them, and its African rulers, 'want you to stay and farm well; we want you to stay and co-operate with us'. Almost simultaneously his Ministry of Agriculture announced that, after the completion of the present 'million-acre scheme' of land purchase, a further million acres would be bought for African settlement.

"How does this square with the white farmers staying on? They would be left with little to 'farm well' on but ranching areas of marginal rainfall and the plantations in the hands of tea and coffee estates. Can anyone farm well—which must mean long-term planning—with this half-promise, half-threat hanging over him? So long as this confusion about policy prevails at the top, farmers cannot be anything but anxious and worried.

"Very few want to go. Mr. Kenyatta says Africans want them to stay; but more than that is needed. Now oaths of Mau Mau type are being taken against Mr. Kenyatta. Can irony go farther?

"It is not the ill-will of African politicians the white farmer has to fear, but the 'population explosion' allied to the land hunger of African peasants. The population is doubling every 20 years, and a plot of land of one's own is still regarded as every man's birthright.

"The million-acre scheme is being paid for largely by British taxpayers. Grave doubts expressed by many economists, practical farmers and politicians—Africans not least—as to the soundness, in this day and age, of splitting the well-run, mechanized, economic units into peasant plots of 10 or 15 acres—of retreating from combine and tractor to sickle and hoe—should surely be heeded before a second such scheme is undertaken.

"It is common knowledge that the World Bank, whose management is shrewd and practical, has been far from satisfied. If the Africans are to inherit the land developed by white farmers they should take it over under very different conditions. And no British Government should put up more money without a very thorough inquiry.

"On December 12 Kenya becomes independent and the British Government will relinquish the last of its authority. Now is the moment, as Lord Salisbury has written, to sort things out and for the Government to acknowledge the responsibilities it undoubtedly owes towards those it has persuaded by promises and plain guarantees to invest all their capital and energies in building up Kenya's only viable industry. It may cost money—responsibilities do—but the sum is relatively small for these days".

Training Technicians in Tanganyika Tribute to British Services

CHIEF ERASTO MANG'ENYA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Communications, Power and Works in Tanganyika, said when addressing Tanganyika Africans attending Lewes Technical College, Sussex, that technicians would be in the forefront in the building of a new nation in Tanganyika, and that they should make full use of their opportunities.

"It takes time to train an engineer, and it takes time for an engineer to be made a first-class engineer. So after your four or five years of training and then your two or three years of apprenticeship, do not hold yourself as an experienced engineer. Mature experience will come after several years of being in the profession.

"That will necessitate your working in the field with your own hands, and may mean many years of not sitting in an office, working long hours away from your headquarters; and it will be several years before you can become a master and command your own section.

"It will be some years before you go back to Tanganyika. Who is doing your job during all these years? It is the expatriate civil servant—mainly British. Had it not been for them the work of building the nation would come to a stop. It is a good thing that they decided to stay and hold the fort while you are receiving your training. So we must thank them for the services which they are rendering to Tanganyika, for without them some of the self-help schemes would not have materialized".

Zanzibar's Finances

ZANZIBAR, which is about to be granted independence, has a deficit budget of £452,000. H.M. Government has promised to provide the necessary money.

N.F.D. Talks Break Down: Somalis Want Interim Rule

Britain Accepts Kenya's Opposition to Unilateral Decision and Urges New Direct Contacts

DISCUSSIONS between a British delegation, which included Kenya Ministers, and a Somali Republic Delegation on the future of the North-Eastern Region of Kenya ended in Rome last week without agreement being reached.

The British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Peter Thomas, informed the Somali Government that, since Britain would be responsible for Kenya for only a few more months, H.M. Government considered that it would be wrong to take a unilateral decision about the frontiers of Kenya without reference to the wishes of the Government of that country. Kenya Ministers confirmed that a unilateral decision would be quite unacceptable to them.

While agreeing with the Somali view that only peaceful and lawful means should be employed to resolve the problem, the Minister suggested that agreement should be sought by the African Governments working and negotiating within an African framework.

Mr. Gichuru's Statement

Kenya's Finance Minister, Mr. J. S. Gichuru, who led the Colony's group, said on its return to Nairobi that in response to a Somali request for specific proposals the Kenya members of the British delegation had tabled a draft agreement as follows:

"(1) Primary consideration will be given to the welfare of the inhabitants of the North-Eastern Region; (2) agreement shall be sought by peaceful and lawful means and all concerned will co-operate to reduce tension in the area; (3) H.M. Government will take no unilateral decision involving a change in the frontiers of Kenya before independence.

"(4) With these points in mind: (a) the Kenya Government recognize the interest of Somalia in the future of any people of Somali origin residing in Kenya; (b) the Somali Government, taking into account previous contacts, will resume discussion at an early date to be agreed; (c) if these discussions do not result in agreement the Kenya Government accept that the Somali Government will be free after Kenya's independence to bring the matter to the notice of African States within the spirit of the Addis Ababa resolutions; and (d) the Government of Kenya, in consultation with H.M. Government, are actively considering what further steps should be taken to provide for the particular needs of the inhabitants of the area."

In the discussions which followed, said Mr. Gichuru, Kenya Ministers invited the Somali Prime Minister to meet the Prime Minister of Kenya in Nairobi on his way back to Somalia in order to settle a date for the resumption of talks between the Somali and Kenya Governments and to consider issuing a joint statement addressed to the people of the North-Eastern Region.

Mr. Thomas endorsed the proposals of the Kenya Government, which he described as an important and conciliatory move to promote a peaceful agreement on the problem.

Somali Attitude

The Somali delegation, however, stated that they were unable to accept the proposals as a basis of discussion. At the final meeting the Somali delegation introduced its own counter-proposals, and suggested that as an interim measure, pending a final settlement of the problem, the whole of the Northern Frontier District should be placed under a special administration which should be either a joint Somali/Kenya administration or a United Nations administration.

If such proposals were agreeable to the U.K. the Somali Government was willing to enter into negotiations at an early date with all interested parties in order to achieve a final and satisfactory solution to the problem.

The Somalis explained that acceptance by Britain of their proposals for the interim administration of the N.F.D. was a pre-condition for their acceptance of the offer of the Kenya Ministers to resume talks between the Somali and Kenya Governments direct.

This pre-condition had not been acceptable to the Kenya Ministers or the British delegation, Mr. Gichuru said, but his Government's offer of direct talks without pre-conditions on

either side remained open. The British delegation had expressed the hope that on further reflection this offer would commend itself to the Somali Government. It had been confirmed that H.M. Government would continue fully to discharge its responsibilities in respect of Kenya up to the time of Kenya's independence.

Mr. Gichuru added that violence in the Somali area was not a serious possibility.

But seven secessionists, representing four N.F.D. parties, who returned at the same time from Rome, said they would not be surprised if there were serious outbreaks.

The K.A.R. was put on a four-hour stand-by. All non-essential travel to the North-Eastern Region and to the N.F.D. part of the Eastern Region has been banned as a precautionary measure.

One police general service unit is patrolling the border with the Somali Republic. A second is stationed at Isiolo.

Sir Gerald Reece's View

SIR GERALD REECE, who was for many years in the Colonial Service in Kenya and then Governor of British Somaliland, wrote in *The Times* on Tuesday:—

"No sensible person thinks that there is an easy solution to the problems of the northern half of Kenya, but one wonders whether H.M. Government and the Kenya Government have yet given enough thought to the nature, habits and past history of the Somali-speaking people.

"The small numbers of them who have been able to benefit from higher education have certainly changed quite a lot, but the majority of Somalis are still nomads and the same kind of people as those who, following Seyyid Mohamed Abdulla Hassan, successfully defied the British Government for 20 years at the beginning of the century. The 'Mad Mullah' ultimately made the mistake of getting Arabs to build him stone forts, and it was Winston Churchill's idea of bombing them from the air that largely contributed to his downfall.

Guerilla Warfare

"These nomads do not now provide targets for aircraft — except perhaps in the dry seasons with their flocks and herds at the wells — and the only practical way in which troops can get the better of them is by depriving them of water. But in his own country the Somali is probably as good as anyone in the world at guerilla warfare, and during the rains he has plenty of water, while British troops get stuck in the mud.

"Supposing the Somalis in the N.F.D. were compelled temporarily to accept the new Kenya Government, what would conditions be like near the 500-mile frontier between Lamu and Lake Rudolf for the Kamba, Meru, and Samburu and the white farmer? Plenty of firearms and ammunition will be available for them, and large numbers of Somalis have been trained in British and Italian forces in the past.

"Were the Kenya Somalis to depart to ex-Italian Somaliland (where there would not be enough grazing or water for them) would their former territory remain empty, and would things be easier then for everyone?

"The main reasons for the desire of the Kenya Government to retain the Somali-speaking portion of the N.F.D. are pride and the fear that other peoples in Kenya might be given a precedent for secession; but these objections must be outweighed by the knowledge (which the Government should have) that desert administration is very costly and troublesome — especially when the inhabitants are utterly different from those of the uplands and are exceptionally clever and persistent as fighters and non-co-operators.

[Editorial comment appears in *Matters of Moment*.]

Higher Ocean Fares

FROM JANUARY 1 the Union-Castle Line will raise its fares to East and South Africa by an average of about 6%, and the return ticket allowance will be reduced from 10% to 5%. The last general fare increase was made in 1960, since when operating costs have risen considerably. Off-season fares at approximately 20% below the normal single fare will apply to sailings from South Africa from the beginning of September next year until December 31.

K.A.D.U. May Boycott Kenya Talks

"Is H.M. Government in Racket with Britain?"

AT THE KENYA INDEPENDENCE CONFERENCE to be opened in London on September 25 under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Duncan Sandys, the Government of Kenya will be represented by 10 delegates, the Opposition parties in the National Assembly by five, and the European community by three.

The Kenya Government delegation is expected to consist of the Prime Minister, Mr. Kenyatta; the Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Odinga; the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr. Mboya; the Minister for Labour and Social Service, Mr. E. N. Mwendwa; the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Bruce McKenzie; the Minister for Local Government, Mr. S. O. Ayodo; the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Dr. J. G. Kiario; the Minister for Works and Communications, Mr. D. Mwanumba; the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning, Mr. J. S. Gichuru; and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's office, Mr. C. Singh.

The Earl of Enniskillen (formerly Mr. David Cole), Mr. Clive Salter, Q.C., and Mr. L. R. Maconochie Welwood are expected to form the European delegation. All sat in the Legislature until recently.

The K.A.D.U. and A.P.P. members have not yet been selected.

"Delay Independence"

Both the vice-president and the chairman of K.A.D.U., Mr. Masinde Muliro and Mr. Daniel arap Moi, have said that their party might boycott the conference if the K.A.N.U. Government fails to implement in full the present self-governing Constitution.

K.A.D.U. insists that it was agreed when it was negotiated that it should form the Colony's independence Constitution. Since they won the elections, however, the K.A.N.U. politicians have argued that their victory was a mandate from the people to make considerable alterations in the functions of the regions.

Mr. Ronald Ngala, K.A.D.U. president and Leader of the Opposition, led a walkout by his colleagues from preparatory conference talks in Nairobi, over which the Governor, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, presided.

K.A.D.U.'s executive officer, Mr. David Lemomo, who is also general secretary of the affiliated Masai United Front, has written to Mr. Sandys suggesting that it would be prudent to delay Kenya's independence in order that the present Government might have more time to remedy its failure to implement the Constitution, and in view of the delays experienced in progressing towards the formation of the projected East African Federation at the end of this year.

"What was supposed to be a nationalist Government has in fact been turned into a constitutional monster," he says of K.A.N.U., which he further depicts as a "tribal mouse brandishing imperialist claws at the peace-loving non-K.A.N.U. tribes of Kenya".

By its failure to operate the new Constitution the present Government had forfeited all legal pretensions to the right to rule Kenya. "What point is there in holding more talks now? Or are the British in a racket with K.A.N.U. over the Constitution?"

Worse Than Congo

"If not, what was their idea in righteously claiming during the recent Rome talks that they had already discharged their responsibility to Kenya's Somalis by creating the Seventh Region, knowing full well that their co-delegates and possible successors have refused to implement the Constitution that was intended to create the regions?"

The 1911 Masai Treaty with the U.K. stated clearly that Masailand (about 15,000 square miles south-west of Nairobi and north of the Tanganyika border) should belong to the Masai for as long as they existed as a separate race. The Masai were willing to absolve Britain from her obligations if she could not observe them, but would require in return "our freedom, our land, and the right to fight and die for these two".

His party felt a "remorseless necessity" to remind the U.K. of these "embarrassing facts" and to seek an assurance that the treaty would be honoured.

A K.A.D.U. member of the Western Regional Assembly, Mr. A. B. Tsuma, has said that his region may join the Coast and Rift Valley Regions in their demand for autonomy after independence if the Constitution is changed at the conference, and that "if the U.K. introduces even slight alterations, they will leave behind more trouble than the Belgians did in the Congo".

In a leading article headed "Tribalism in Kenya" the *Daily Telegraph* wrote: —

"Does the British Government really believe that the mass of Africans in Kenya have learnt to think constitutionally rather than tribally? Is it really conceivable that K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. will settle down after independence to play the gentlemanly rôle of Government and Opposition envisaged for them? Far too much thought has been given to methods of voting and to majorities and to minorities in the National Assembly, and far too little to tribal claims.

"True, the present Constitution allows a considerable measure of regional autonomy to various tribes, including the Masai, but the K.A.N.U. Government shows every intention of getting these revised at what should be the final conference on Kenyan independence, opening in London on September 25. This has upset not only the Masai, but also Mr. Ngala, president of K.A.N.U.

Back in the Melting-Pot

"Perhaps it is as well that this issue has been raised now rather than later. The letter from Mr. Lemomo of the Masai United Front to Mr. Sandys may serve to remind the British Government that there are other tribes in Kenya besides the Kikuyu. However pretty the scheme for regions and regional assemblies may look in Whitehall, it certainly will not look pretty to Mr. Kenyatta and his Kikuyu-based majority in Nairobi. Have we forgotten how Dr. Nkrumah has treated the Northern Territories and the Ashantis in particular in Ghana?"

"The trouble is that later this month Mr. Sandys will be under considerable pressure to allay doubts, if he can, by extracting some smooth promises from Mr. Kenyatta. His only alternative might be to delay independence, thereby wrecking the 'advance' achieved through the Constitution of March this year and putting Kenya once more in the melting-pot. To politicians anxious to rid Britain of her responsibilities and to hand over the whole territory in apparently good order this may well seem unthinkable. But tribalism is too traditional and too ingrained to be liquidated in a hurry, and it is vitally important to give all minorities, white or black, real safeguards."

Kenyatta Government's Threats

Broadcasting Corporation a K.A.N.U. Mouthpiece

A BLACK-LIST OF JOURNALISTS who are to be expelled after Kenya has become independent is being prepared by the Kenyatta Government, according to the Nairobi correspondent of the *Sunday Telegraph*, who said in a news cable last Saturday: —

"Already editors have been rapped over the knuckles for not giving more space to events where Mr. Kenyatta or Mr. Odinga or Mr. Mboya have appeared in various parts of the country.

"The Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, which once ran lively and well-informed news bulletins, is now reduced to reading at great length Government propaganda handouts. Accusations against it of having been reduced to being virtually a mouthpiece of the ruling Kenya African National Union have been made frequently by Mr. Ronald Ngala and other leaders.

"Wait Until December 12"

"Grave misgivings over what will happen to the Press after the country attains full independence in December are felt by most journalists and broadcasters here. Open threats by Ministers and politicians in general bode extremely ill for the future.

"Any criticism of the Government is immediately labelled as destructive or promoting disunity. The spectacle last month in Mombasa of Mr. Mboya, Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, watching at a political rally the ritual burning of the *Mombasa Times* and the *Sunday Nation* was hardly reassuring.

"He himself instigated the incident by shouting: 'If Kenya newspapers, particularly Imperialist newspapers, think that the freedom of speech and reporting which is provided for in the Constitution means licence for them to write what is destructive to Kenya, then independent Kenya will have to do without them. I mean business, and those who do not believe me should wait until December 12'."

PERSONALIA

COLONEL SIR CHARLES PONSONBY was 84 on Monday. LIEUT.-COLONEL F. D. SIATER is in London from Ndola.

MR. H. THOROGOOD has joined the board of Wm. F. Malcolm & Co., Ltd.

PRINCE BERNHARD will be on safari in Bechuanaland until the middle of this month.

CHIEF JOSEPH MBEYELA has been appointed Area Commissioner for Mbeya, Tanganyika.

CAPTAIN MALIN SORSBIE has bought the Treetops game-viewing hotel near Nyeri, Kenya.

MR. W. FERRIS, First Secretary (Information) at Rhodesia House, London, is on holiday in Spain.

LIEUT.-GENERAL C. H. P. HARRINGTON, C-in-C., Middle East, has just spent a short holiday in Kenya.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, was 70 last Saturday.

MR. F. CLEMENTS and MR. A. M. BUTCHER have been elected respectively mayors of Salisbury and Bulawayo.

LORD SALISBURY, who was 70 last week, spent his birthday with the QUEEN MOTHER at Birkhall, near Balmoral.

MR. and MRS. R. C. GILFILLAN, of Nairobi, who have been in England on a short holiday, sailed yesterday for the Cape.

MR. and MRS. A. E. ABRAHAMSON have arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia on their way to the United States.

LORD CHANDOS, president of the Institute of Directors, will be one of the speakers at its annual conference on November 6.

MR. W. P. CRANSTON has been appointed British Ambassador to Rwanda and Burundi in succession to MR. J. MURRAY.

MR. W. R. KNIGHT, British Council representative in Tanganyika, and MRS. KNIGHT have arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. H. D. M. TURNER, staff controller of the Standard Bank, has been appointed an assistant general manager in London.

MR. J. D. KALL, the Kenya Government's Chief Whip, is leading a group of 20 politicians and women on a visit to Communist China.

MR. CLEMENT LUBEMBE, who has resigned as Speaker of the Kenya Senate, has been elected general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour.

MR. W. H. ("Bill") HAMMOND has this week taken over the duties of Director of Information in Southern Rhodesia from MR. BRENT HUTTON-WILLIAMS.

MRS. PAMELA MBOYA, wife of Kenya's Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, has given birth to twin boys in Nairobi. They already have a daughter.

MR. PHILIP MUINDE told the Kenya Federation of Labour conference which re-elected him president that tribalism was the greatest threat to trade unions in Kenya.

MISS JOSEPHINE MUNYOKI, who has returned to teach in Kenya after obtaining a B.A. at Delhi University, is thought to be the first Kenya African woman to graduate in India.

U.K. REPRESENTATION

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MR. W. M. WELLS, lately general manager of Tanganyika Packers, Ltd., and now with an associated company in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in London.

MISS BARBARA PERKINS, press officer of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company, has resigned. MISS SHIRLEY HAWTIN has this week succeeded her.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., whose majority in the Eton and Slough constituency is only 88, will be opposed at the next election by SIR ANTHONY MEYER as Tory candidate.

MR. H. R. REED, an assistant general manager in London of the Standard Bank, is to become joint general manager in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MWALIMU NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, has received from MR. STEPHEN MILES, British Acting High Commissioner, a croquet set for use in the grounds of State House.

A group of students at Edinburgh University will propose MWALIMU NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, and a graduate of that university, for election as the next Rector.

THE REV. F. W. J. BOATWRIGHT, priest-in-charge of St. James's Mission in the Gwasi Reserve of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed an honorary canon of Bulawayo Cathedral.

The general manager of the Maize Marketing Board of Kenya, MR. A. A. HALLER, has forecast maize exports from the Colony this year of more than 1m. bags, worth about £1.8m.

GENERAL JOSEPH MOBUTU, the Congolese Army commander, who has spent a fortnight training in Israel with some 200 Congo paratroopers, has received his wings for parachute jumping.

Kenya's Minister for Tourism, MR. ARVIND JAMIDAR, has announced the formation of International Investment Services, Ltd., to promote overseas investment throughout East Africa.

MR. AARON AMRAMY, an Israeli sanitary engineer, has been posted by the W.H.O. to Uganda as a consultant to the U.N. team planning the development of the Kibuga suburb of Kampala.

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY, M.P., who is spending a few weeks in the Federation, said in Salisbury last week that a fair number of Tory M.P.s. would vote against independence for Southern Rhodesia.

MR. M. J. LAMB, Acting High Commissioner in London for the Federation, and MRS. LAMB will give a luncheon party next week for the CHIEF JUSTICE OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA and LADY BEADLE.

DR. V. A. VARLEY and MR. D. I. MEYRICK have arrived in Kenya to head a U.N.E.S.C.O. mission of 10 experts who are to assist the Polytechnic in Nairobi to organize technical engineering courses.

SHEIKH MOHAMED SHAMTE, Prime Minister of Zanzibar, was admitted to hospital at the week-end. He is due in London shortly for the Zanzibar Independence Conference, which will open on September 20.

LORD DELAMERE, president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, has said that the Kenya Prime Minister's recent assurances to European farmers about their future have created "tremendous confidence".

MR. JOHN STRACHEY, the Socialist M.P. who as Minister of Food paid several visits to East Africa in connexion with the Tanganyika groundnut scheme, left £50,157, on which duty of £16,174 has been paid.

MISS GWENDOLINE KONIE, a Member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, flew from Lusaka to Lagos last week to attend a conference on urban problems and the rôle of women in urban development in Africa.

MR. K. R. MCLAREN, general manager in Tanganyika for the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., and DR. R. A. ILES, of the staff of Brooke Bond (East Africa) Ltd., arrived in London on Monday in the S.S. KENYA.

Kenya's Minister for Land and Settlement, Mr. J. H. ANGAINE, has stated that the average cost of settling an African yeoman farmer is some £920. In the high-density schemes its costs £475 to establish a peasant.

Mr. C. E. H. THOMAS, who is reading for an agricultural degree at Reading University, and Mr. G. S. HOOD, who graduated last year from Cambridge in theology and anthropology, are visiting Ethiopia for about six months.

Mr. JOHN BANDA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of African Education in Northern Rhodesia, flew to the United States last week for a visit of six weeks at the invitation of the American Agency for International Development.

PRINCE SADRUDDIN AGA KHAN, Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees in the United Nations Organization, is due in Dar es Salaam next Sunday for a five-day visit. He will be accompanied by Mr. J. CUENOD, U.N. Regional Representative for Africa.

Mr. M. Q. Y. CHIBAMBO, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works and Housing in Nyasaland, and Mr. THOMAS M. D. MTINE, a member of Ndola Town Council, were among the guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office at a reception on Tuesday evening.

SIR WALTER COUTTS, Governor-General of Uganda, is expected to resign his office on October 9, the first anniversary of the country's independence. There is a widespread rumour in Uganda that his successor will be SIR WILBERFORCE NADIOPE, the Kyabazinga of Busoga.

CHIEF PETRO ITOSI MAREALLE, chairman of the Local Government Service Commission in Tanganyika, has informed the Minister of Health of his wish that at his death his eyes should be used to help a blind person to see again. He is the first African in the country to make such a bequest.

Mr. J. H. HOWMAN, Minister of Internal Affairs, has told the Southern Rhodesian Parliament that it is the duty of the law to protect the nation's morals. "We have become a little lax", he said. Legislation governing the censorship of books, films and artistic performances need to be reviewed.

Mr. J. E. KATEKA, a programme producer for the Federal Broadcasting Corporation, has returned to Central Africa from Australia, where he was one of 12 broadcasters from 10 African and Asian countries who attended a three-months course in rural broadcasting in Sydney, New South Wales.

Mr. JOSEPH MURUMBI, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office in Kenya, is to open the eighth general assembly in Nairobi of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources on September 16. Thirty-seven countries are to be represented by some 250 delegates.

PROFESSOR EDGAR EDWARDS, chairman of the department of economics at Rice University, Houston, Texas, arrived in Kenya at the week-end on a 10-months' assignment by the Ford Foundation. He is to work in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning on the next-development plan for Kenya.

The Swedish GENERAL CARL VON HORN, who for 18 months commanded the United Nations forces in the Congo, and has recently been in the Yemen as head of the United Nations disengagement mission, suddenly resigned at the week-end, allegedly because of confusing and contradictory instructions and inadequate equipment.

Mr. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation, and president of the Central African Scientific and Medical Congress, said in Lusaka last week that in almost all African States scientific and technical change lagged behind social and political evolution, but that in the long run Western science and technology would prove to be major factors for change in Africa.

MWAMI KIGERI, who was deposed last year as ruler of Rwanda, and has since lived in Uganda, has been declared a prohibited immigrant by the Government of Uganda, and last week left Kampala for Nairobi. Mr. MICHAEL KINTU, Prime Minister of Buganda, had protested unavailingly to Mr. ONOTI, Prime Minister of Uganda, on the ground that the former Mwami was a "personal guest" of the KABAKA.

A 24-year-old Kenya-born architect, Mr. B. O. MENEZES, has won the Government's £100 prize for the best design of street decorations in Nairobi to be built as part of the Independence celebrations. The second prize of £50 has been won by Mr. K. G. MATTHEWS, of the architects' department of East African Railways and Harbours. The competition called for designs for a pylon, an arch, and a traffic island suitable for repetition. Fifty-five designs were submitted.

Obituaries

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, who died in Accra last week at the age of 95, was one of the creators of Pan-Africanism, and is believed to have been the first publicist to use the term. He was born in the United States, "with a flood of Negro blood, a strain of French, a bit of Dutch, but, thank God, no Anglo-Saxon", he once said. After leaving Harvard University with a doctorate of philosophy he was on the staff of three universities before becoming one of the founder members of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People and editor of its journal. Twenty-five years later he resigned both the editorship and membership after a series of disagreements, but in 1944, after a further decade of university teaching, he rejoined the N.A.A.C.P. Further differences soon developed and he left the organization permanently. A few years ago he joined the Communist Party after receiving the Lenin Peace Prize. He was largely responsible for the Pan-African Conferences held in London in 1900 and in Manchester in 1945. He had lived in Ghana since 1960, and was at work on an "Encyclopædia Africana".

CAPTAIN J. D. ELVISH, C.B.E., who has died at the age of 68, joined the Clan Line in 1916, became its chief marine superintendent in 1943, and was made group marine superintendent in 1957 when British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., absorbed the Union-Castle and Clan companies. Last year Captain Elvish was master of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners.

THE REV. VERNER ALEXANDER WALLE BEATTIE, who has died in Tangier, Morocco, was from 1941 to 1944 vicar of St. Mark's, Nairobi. He was then successively chaplain in Lima, Peru, chaplain in Rio de Janeiro, vicar of Greenwood Park, Durban, chaplain at St. Andrew's, Tangier, and since 1961 rector of Caracas, Venezuela.

SIR CHARLES JOCELYN HAMBRO, K.B.E., M.C., who has died at the age of 65, was a member of the City banking family of that name, and as its chairman in recent years had largely extended its interests to Southern Africa. For the past four years he had been chairman of Union Corporation, Ltd.

THE REV. PAUL BORDENIT, who has died in Kenya, was director of Catholic Relief Services in that Colony. In the last war he served in the Pacific as a chaplain with the United States Marine Corps and later as a chaplain to United States Forces in Korea.

Letters to the Editor**Comments on "Pride and Prejudice"****Major Lewis Hastings on "Big Business"**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—I have read with close attention Sir Jock Campbell's address to the Africa Bureau as published in your issue of August 22. From this lengthy and not strikingly original address one basic theme emerges: whatever happens to anybody else, Big Business will be all right, thank you. Big Business will survive, for Big Business is adaptable. Big Business is not ideologically handicapped. "Profitable investment by private enterprise in undeveloped countries has plenty of room", because when national Governments come to power Big Business will be "first in the queue eager to come to terms with these Governments of the day".

And what better way of coming to terms with these African Governments than taking the view of these Governments of "white minorities"? Sir Jock Campbell takes a stern and magisterial view of white minorities, especially the Rhodesians. They should abandon "fairly foul" ideas about their position, and "accept the inevitable", which is "power based on numbers"; in other words, "on the counting of heads". And then, if they will "come to terms with reality" and Africa takes over, Sir Jock Campbell claims that there is no reason why they should not "go on living happy, fruitful lives in the new society".

As in Dr. Banda's Nyasaland, or the Congo, or in Dr. Nkrumah's police State—or even Haiti?

I can offer no comment on all this, since Sir Jock Campbell, who is a student of Palmerston, would decide that over 30 years' experience of Central Africa disqualifies me.

I can only hope that my friends in Southern Rhodesia may now be able to sustain themselves with the conviction that, whatever ruin or frightfulness befalls them in the future, Big Business will remain unscarred, and dividends and profit continue to flourish.

Beckington Abbey,
Bath.

Yours faithfully,
LEWIS HASTINGS.

New Life of Joseph Thomson**Author Invites Readers' Help**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—I am attempting to locate the private letters and journals of Joseph Thomson, the 19th century Scottish explorer who was active in East Africa, Rhodesia, and Nigeria, in order to prepare a new account of his life and travels. In this connexion I should be very pleased to hear from any of your readers who possess letters of or about him or who are able to supply relevant information. Any enclosures will be faithfully copied and returned, and all communications will be answered promptly.

28, Hampstead Grove,
London, N.W.3.

Yours faithfully,
R. I. ROTBERG.

Back to the Footplate

SIR ROY WELENSKY, the Federal Prime Minister, who was once an engine-driver, drove a 1903 engine and six coaches on Sunday between Gwelo and Selukwe on the occasion of the jubilee of the opening of the line. The passengers, some 360, were nearly all attired in beginning-of-the-century clothes.

Statements Worth Noting

"Mr. Butler is a leopard, a leopard with black and white spots, and when he licks he licks both black and white alike".—Mr. P. J. D. Rubatika, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

"In the Aberdares region of Kenya the return of millable wheat has not exceeded one bag per acre. In the Naivasha area some 40,000 acres produced an even smaller yield".—Standard Bank report.

"I think we shall see recurrent expenditure in Northern Rhodesia rising by £800,000 to £900,000 a year in each of the years 1963-64 and 1964-65".—Mr. T. C. Gardner, Finance Minister in Northern Rhodesia.

"The Federal Broadcasting Corporation gives too much publicity to political parties that are not even represented in the Legislatures".—Mr. D. Konkola, a Northern Rhodesian African Member of the Federal Parliament.

"Rice grown at the Kafue polder has not shown any promise, and the plateau areas of this country are generally very marginal for rice production".—Mr. Edson Mwamba, former Minister of African Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia.

"The intake of students from sister countries like Nyasaland and the Rhodesias is fruitful in building up pan-Africanism".—Mr. Solomon Mwakang'ata, president of the Students' Union of Kivukoni College, Dar es Salaam.

"I know of an African near Bulawayo who has an income of £2,000 a year from irrigating eight acres of land—but unfortunately he is an exception".—Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, formerly Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Social Welfare.

"The old idea whereby the men sit down to play *bac* (draughts) all day while the women do all the hard work must stop".—Miss Lucy Lameck, Parliamentary Secretary to the Tanganyika Ministry of Co-operative and Community Development.

"Socialism (*Ujamaa*) should start in your homes. Do not try to copy the ways of women in highly developed countries. That trend could destroy the basis of our traditional *Ujamaa*".—Dr. Nyerere, addressing the inaugural meeting of the National Council of Tanganyika Women.

"If the people of this country do not show a more responsible appreciation of the economic and financial hazards which they face, all efforts to maintain and improve their standard of living will fail, and independence can only lead them to misery".—Sir Patrick Renison, speaking at the annual dinner of the Mild Coffee Trade Association of East Africa.

"When I was district commissioner in Fort Jameson shortly after the last war there were about 250 tobacco farmers there. Now there are under 200. During this period there have been inquiries, reports, plans, schemes, and loans; every conceivable action has been taken to try to prevent this exodus. But the depopulation of Fort Jameson has continued unhindered".—Sir John Moffat.

"Half of Kenya's population are under the age of 21. These young people will be coming out of the schools at the rate of some 80,000 every year. Only a spectacular and immediate growth of industry, commerce and agriculture could provide jobs for such numbers. Overall economic development is the only long-term cure for the problem of unemployment".—Mr. E. N. Mwendwa, Minister for Labour and Social Services.

Lord Dalhousie on Central Africa

Appeal for Responsibility and Understanding

LORD DALHOUSIE, lately Governor-General of the Federation, said when he addressed a luncheon of the English Speaking Union in Edinburgh that some Commonwealth nations which interfered, lectured and preached to other Commonwealth countries were open to the severest criticism for the management of their own affairs.

There ought to be a spirit of "live and let live within the club", for when one member told another how to conduct its business the stage was set for trouble.

Southern Rhodesia was one of the objects under discussion by interfering nations. Such interference was made by radio broadcasts and by the Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations on all possible occasions.

"It is constitutionally the absolute right of the Southern Rhodesians to manage their own affairs, and the British Government, the United Nations, and even a mighty ruler of some three million African people have no right to meddle. Southern Rhodesia has the right to demand the same kind of freedom as is given to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Intoxication of Nationalism

"The Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments must show by the progress they make that they were right in breaking up the Federation. They must concentrate on giving confidence to outside investors. Nyasaland, in particular, must learn not just to rely on the British and American taxpayer".

Now that the Federation had gone, a challenge was presented to the three Governments of Central Africa to ensure that the assets which had been built up before and during Federation were preserved and fostered.

"Central Africa is full of fine people, even if most of them still like a primitive life. Their rulers must put the interest and well-being of these people before any other consideration, even the intoxicating demands of nationalism or new-found power".

It was the duty of Britain to help, and to show a true understanding of the problem; "and, if we must express our opinions, by making sure that our views are properly balanced".

It was curious that the colour question could make otherwise reasonable and intelligent people most unreasonable and unbalanced. "Some are politicians; some, although I believe a diminishing number, can be found in pulpits. Their emotions are aroused to a pitch where either they consider the black man to be always right or *vice versa*. What is worse, they themselves are always right, however slight their experience.

"One got rather tired of being told what to do in this respect by people who had not been in Africa for more than a couple of days. This kind of unbalance is a state everyone must guard against. Unless there is a balanced view on colour problems there can be no ultimate achievement in African countries, because in these countries the races are fundamentally interdependent and will continue to be so for the foreseeable future.

"It is certainly not helping the African people to treat them as if they were gods or supermen, or, conversely, to insist that the white man is wicked, cruel, and an exploiter of the African, soul and sinew. In Central Africa the white man has given the people so much in the 70 years he has been there—peace, education, health, justice—that he has every right to be proud of his achievements".

Voice of Malawi

AFRICANS IN NYASALAND were told by the ruling Malawi Congress Party last Friday that from the beginning of this week they should listen only to broadcasts from Radio Malawi, the Nyasaland service of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation having just been transferred to the Nyasaland Government. The transfer represented the first diminution of a Federal service. *Malawi News*, the party organ, has warned its readers that "enemies" will urge Africans to listen to the "mischievous propaganda" of other stations.

Dr. Nyerere's Nordic Visits

MWALIMU NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, arrived in Helsinki on Tuesday on a three-day State visit to Finland. Tomorrow he will fly to Oslo, on Monday to Copenhagen, and on Wednesday to Stockholm. The President is to meet all the Heads of State—Dr. Urho Kekkonen, King Olav V, King Frederik IX, and King Gustaf VI. Mwalimu Nyerere has been accompanied by Mr. Oscar Kambona, Minister for External Affairs and Defence, Mr. I. M. B. Munanka, Parliamentary Secretary, Miss Barbro Johansson, M.P., and Mr. K. R. Maro, a member of the national executive of the Tanganyika African National Union. The four countries visited are co-operating in the creation in the Kisarawe district of Tanganyika of a Nordic-Tanganyikan Centre, consisting of a farm institute, a health centre, and a secondary school.

Building Anew

SIR ALBERT ROBINSON, lately High Commissioner for the Federation in London, said on his return to Salisbury last week that during a challenging two-and-a-half years he had fought hard to maintain the Federation because he believed in the trend towards larger associations and national groupings in Africa, "such as we have in Central Africa". He had hoped that the political leaders, African and European, in all three territories would have found it possible to negotiate a new Federation in place of the old one. "My own attitude and that of the Federal Government now form part of the historical record. Our energies must be applied towards building again in Central Africa, even though this must be in the first instance through separate Governments which will now take the place of the Federation".

Behind the Iron Curtain

MR. GEORGE KAHAMA, Minister for Commerce and Industry, left Dar es Salaam by air last Thursday at the head of a mission to Russia, Czechoslovakia and Poland. He is accompanied by MR. O. MWAMBUNGU and MR. E. MASOUD of his department. The purpose of the visit of about three weeks is to seek economic and technical aid. In Moscow the mission will meet the Minister for Foreign Trade, visit the Kremlin, museums, theatres, and a motor works, and make excursions. After seeing a machine-tool plant and shoe factory in Leningrad they will fly to Tashkent and see a cotton-growing collective farm and textile factories. In Czechoslovakia the Minister will take part in the opening of an international trade fair. From Poland they will fly home via London.

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N.R. Welcomes South African Visitors

Tourist Board for East and Central Africa

SOUTH AFRICAN TOURISTS will be welcomed to Northern Rhodesia and it will be made easy for them to spend holidays there, Dr. Kaunda, Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare, said in Kitwe.

As part of a "dynamic" policy of tourist promotion, thought was being given to ways in which the Government could capitalize the "widespread desire of the average informed European and American to see what really does go on in Central Africa, an area which is so frequently brought to his attention, albeit in a different context.

"In the past a very high percentage of our visitors have come from the Republic of South Africa. The question whether such tourists will continue to be made welcome in this country is constantly being asked. It cannot be sufficiently forcefully stressed or sufficiently widely broadcast that the Government offers a sincere welcome to all visitors, regardless of their race, colour and creed.

"While the Government may disagree radically with the policies and practices of certain other Governments, it is utterly wrong and would be unacceptable that, just because the Governments do not see eye to eye, mutual displeasure should be vented on the heads of individual visitors. Holiday-makers are human beings in their more natural and uncomplicated state, and it is more than probable that many of them disagree whole-heartedly with the policies of their own Governments.

"Let them be made welcome and subjected to the barest minimum of customs and immigration formalities. Let them see for themselves the prosperity of the country, the lack of control, and the freedom of all the people. In such circumstances it is surely more than likely that they will realize that there are lessons that their Government could most profitably learn from our own; and when they go home they will be good ambassadors both for our country and their own.

International Airport

"Now that the Federation is being dissolved consideration should be given to the question of replacing the existing Rhodesia and Nyasaland Tourist Board. Some hold the view that we should have our own Tourist Board. The feeling behind this is that in the past it has been the custom for the majority of tourists from abroad to arrive in Salisbury and spend more time there than in Northern Rhodesia. There is some substance in this contention; but this can be overcome by having an airport of international standard in Northern Rhodesia. This is my intention. An international airport we will have.

"If we are to bring our tourist attractions to the notice of the rest of the world we must face some considerable expense in publicizing our territory. This expense no single African country can afford to meet on its own. It follows that promotion of tourism cannot be adequately done on the basis of the attractions of one country only. For this reason I incline to the view that a Central and East African Tourist Board, which could share the expenses and pool its knowledge, would be of more benefit to the territory.

Negotiations were being steadfastly pursued for the establishment of a luxury hotel at the Victoria Falls, to be operated by Pan American World Airways.

Exchange Control

DR. KAUNDA, the African nationalist leader in Northern Rhodesia, and Minister for Local Government, expressed annoyance last week at rumours that his Government intended to freeze assets and tighten exchange control, and indicated that he would favour relaxation of the present Federal control regulations as soon as his country had its own currency. The statement is considered in financial circles in Southern Rhodesia to have been designed to attract funds from that country to its northern neighbour.

Party Prodigality

MR. NKUMBULA, president of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, has imposed a levy of 10s. on all members in the hope of raising £30,000 to meet debts caused, he has said, by "hundreds" of people masquerading as party officials, buying cars, liquor, radio sets, etc., and leaving the A.N.C. to pay.

First With Transfer Terms

Mr. Field Defends S.R. Position

SOUTHERN RHODESIA was not lagging behind the two northern territories, since it was first to offer terms to Federal civil servants, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Winston Field, told Parliament last week.

"To accuse us of being inconsiderate is wholly incorrect". After the London talks in March he had told both northern territory Governors: "We shall offer similar terms to those of our own Southern Rhodesian Public Service on straight transfer, with no pay reduction and full promotion prospects — the same as for any Southern Rhodesian civil servant in a similar grade".

The Prime Minister said that he again made the general terms known at the Victoria Falls Conference. On August 15 he had had long discussions with the chairman and representatives of the Federal Public Services Association, and had again repeated these general terms.

On his return from London in March he had requested that all recruiting should halt except for essential services and from Federal Services.

Northern Terms

He regretted that the Federal Public Services Association action group had used the terms it did in a Press statement over the week-end and that it should have been given such publicity without full examination of the facts. The Government's enemies had conveniently short memories over the matter.

We reported last week the Northern Rhodesian Government's voluntary secondment terms, which contained an assurance that no Federal civil servant would be paid a lower salary on transfer or promotion. The number of officers serving in Northern Rhodesia who would become redundant was likely to be very small.

The Nyasaland announcement was restricted to officers of non-Nyasaland origin in the senior division only. The officers will be appointed on contract for one tour of from 24 to 36 months. The posts will not be pensionable. Contracts may be renewed by mutual agreement. Partly furnished quarters at the existing rate will be provided when available, and there will be leave passages for officers and their families, and mid-tour passages for schoolchildren. In most other respects, conditions will remain the same.

River Hold-Up

BOAT TRAFFIC along a 20-mile stretch of the Luapula River dividing Northern Rhodesia from the Congo in the Kasenga region has been suspended after ex-Katangese gendarmes armed with sub-machine-guns held up a number of boatloads of Rhodesian Africans on Saturday, assaulted some of them, and raped four women. In the Katanga U.N. troops have occupied Mitwaba as part of the plan to hold major centres and deny their use to the ex-gendarmes. On Monday Congolese soldiers in Elisabethville beat up two European club managers for refusing to serve Africans (who were not eligible for membership under Union Minière rules). The Resident Congolese Minister, Mr. Ileo, had asked that drinks be served to anyone.

Border Patrol

FIVE NEW POLICE POSTS have been opened in Southern Rhodesia between Tuli and Plumtree in order to provide better policing of the area and to deal with cases occurring on the border with Bechuanaland. It is in the contiguous corner of the Protectorate that political "refugees" from South Africa congregate, either to cross into the Colony along bush paths or to board planes for Tanganyika at Francistown — where last week an East African Airways Dakota chartered for 28 "refugees" was destroyed on the runway by a fire allegedly caused by saboteurs.

News Items in Brief

An onion growers' co-operative has been formed by 26 Kamba farmers around Makueni, Kenya.

Compensation for non-African officials of East African Railways and Harbours will cost £3.9m. by 1966.

An Israeli building team has arrived in Dar es Salaam to start work on a £504,000 hotel on the harbour front.

Local authority staff on monthly salaries in Tanganyika have been told that they may no longer be members of political parties.

The West German Government is to provide £250,000 towards the cost of water supply and sewage disposal schemes of Nairobi City Council.

The first Ethiopian vessel to visit Britain docked last week at Portsmouth. A 2,800-ton cadet training ship, she was formerly a seaplane tender in the U.S. Navy.

Israel has just given 60 Africans from East Africa a six-months' course in military training combined with educational, agricultural and social welfare instruction.

Water from Lake Victoria

Fifteen students from the Imperial Defence College, led by Major-General D. S. Gordon, have just spent five days in Kenya during an eight-country tour of Africa.

Pilot irrigation schemes piping water from Lake Victoria to the Mwanza area of Tanganyika under a £55,000 loan agreement are being supervised by Israeli technicians.

The United States Agency for International Development is to lend £786,000 to Kenya so that Nairobi's water supply may be increased by six million gallons a day by 1966.

Meru oak, Elgon olive, mvuli, and mahogany are to be used in Kenya by the Nairobi agents for Bush Television, Messrs. R. O. Hamilton, in assembling cabinets for TV sets.

Residents of the Coastal Strip have been invited to submit their views to the Governor on how their institutions and way of life should be safeguarded in an independent Kenya.

Technical training in mechanical, civil and electrical engineering at the Kenya Polytechnic, Nairobi, is to be partly financed by a U.N. Special Fund allocation of \$1,287,000.

PLAYER'S
please
THE WORLD'S
BEST LIKED CIGARETTES

Kenya's Independence on December 12 will be marked in London by a service in Westminster Abbey in the morning and a reception at the Commonwealth Institute in the evening.

That Africans should breed chinchillas for export markets has been suggested by Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Labour and Social Welfare.

Survey teams from Kenya and Sudan are to examine their common boundaries and make an accurate demarcation as part of an attempt to quell inter-tribal raids across the border.

The International Labour Organization has compiled a blacklist of member States which have supplied none of the reports required under the I.L.O. constitution. Among them is Ethiopia.

Carnegie Corporation of New York has granted \$158,000 to the Royal College, Nairobi, for the establishment of a department of Extra-mural Studies to conduct an adult education programme in Kenya.

Kenneth Long, a ship's steward, has been charged in London with the murder of another member of the crew of the KENYA CASTLE when she was outward-bound between Mombasa and Dar es Salaam.

No Nationalization

When an Air Congo aircraft landed at Entebbe last week carrying two young lions from the Emperor of Ethiopia as a gift to the King of Burundi the cubs were found to have eaten their way out of a woden crate.

East African Airways and B.O.A.C. are arranging to operate additional services from Nairobi northwards and southwards now that South African Airways have been refused landing and overflying facilities in East Africa.

An African domestic servant in Southern Rhodesia has obtained a High Court order declaring that he has the right to use Mabelreign swimming bath, which has, however, since been closed by the town management board.

The impact of European culture on Africans is the main theme of the B.B.C.'s recently introduced "African Theatre" radio programmes broadcast to East and Central Africa. Manuscripts are invited from African playwrights.

Trade union officials in Kenya have been informed by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour that they will be disappointed for a long time if they expect the Government to nationalize the country's industries.

Some 400 African women of Vuga, in the Lushoto district of Tanganyika, have formed themselves into a farming brigade, the first in the country. From the sale of their first crop of beans they intend to finance a co-operative shop.

The Acting High Commissioner for the Federation will turn out for Rhodesia House against Bishop's Stortford in the cricket match which for some years has been played between the two teams on September 12, Rhodesian Pioneer Day.

More Copperbelt Clashes

When the A.N.C. moved into new offices in an Ndola township on Sunday, Northern Rhodesian police had to use tear-gas and shoot over a *mélée* of fighting U.N.I.P. and A.N.C. followers, in which one African was killed and 13 injured.

The proposed issue of stamps to commemorate the now cancelled meeting in Nairobi of the International Olympic Committee has been countermanded; but on Monday the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration issued 30 and 50 cent stamps to mark the centenary of the International Red Cross.

Racialism Condemned

STRONG CONDEMNATION of racialism was made at the week-end in the United States by the central committee of the World Council of Churches, which said in the course of a long statement: "We acknowledge with deep shame that many Christians through hesitation or inaction are not engaged in this struggle or are on the wrong side of it. We therefore repeat with all the conviction at our command what the Assembly said in 1954, that any form of segregation based on race, colour or ethnic origin is contrary to the Gospel and is incompatible with the Christian doctrine of man and with the nature of the Church of Christ. Wherever and whenever any of us Christians deny this by action or inaction we betray Christ and the fellowship that bears his name".

Wage Changes in Northern Rhodesia

TWO SETS OF WAGE PROPOSALS are made for Northern Rhodesia, one for the line-of-rail areas and the other for the rest of the territory excluding Barotseland.

At the lower end of the scale for the first area it is proposed that general labourers and watchmen should start at a monthly wage of £10 10s., and that office orderlies, delivery men, and untrained salesmen should receive £1 a month more. Salesmen with two years' experience would start at £16 13s., and the highest of three grades of shop managers at £45 monthly.

Office orderlies, watchmen and general labourers in the second area would have a starting wage of £6 16s., and salesmen with two years' experience would be paid £4 more. The highest grade of shop manager would receive £30.

The Wages Council, which consists of representatives of employers and employees, has also agreed minimum rates for watch, wireless and bicycle repairers, tailors, drivers, clerks, and other categories.

After expiry of a 28-day period in which objections or other representations may be made to the Minister of Labour and Mines, he will accept or vary the proposals and decide on what date they should take effect.

Commercial Brevities

Monthly-paid African employees earning less than £20 on Copperbelt mines are to receive 50s. more.

Coffee berry disease is reported from European and African coffee areas in the Nyeri district of Kenya.

A Customs Tariff Advisory Bureau has been opened by the Association of Northern Rhodesian Industries.

The price for grade A seed cotton in Tanganyika this season has been reduced to 50 cents per lb. For grade C it remains 23 cents.

Southern Rhodesia is now the fourth supplier of chilled beef to the United Kingdom, ranking after Argentina, Yugoslavia and Uruguay.

A new process at the plant of Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, has raised the concentrate from about 3% cobalt and 3% copper to 18% cobalt and 18% copper.

Rosehaugh Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of which is interested in tea-growing in Nyasaland, reports net profit after tax to June 30 at £17,572 (£21,735). The ordinary dividend is again 17½%.

Tobacco growers in Southern Rhodesia have been told that there are prospects of selling some 250m. lb. of leaf next season, against about 198m. lb. this year and just over 220m. lb. last year.

Unions Amalgamating

House of Manji, Ltd., Nairobi, has won the only gold medal awarded for a biscuit entry at this year's World Cereals and By-Products Olympics in Brussels. Two other entries by the company secured awards.

Led by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, an economic delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic has just spent 10 days in Tanganyika. An economic treaty between the two countries was discussed.

Southern Rhodesia's cotton production for 1962-63 is expected to exceed 9.3m. lb. In the Mazoe Valley yields of seed cotton are expected to average at least 1,800 lb. to the acre, about four times the world average.

A fish-net factory being built in Kampala will cost about £125,000, have an annual capacity of 200,000 lb. of nylon fishing net, and be in production in or soon after March next. The machinery will be Japanese.

Formation of a plantation and agricultural workers' union in Kenya has been provisionally arranged by the Tea, Sugar, Coffee, and Sisal and General Agricultural Workers' Unions, which represent some 270,000 workers.

Uganda Cotton

Alex Lawrie & Co., Ltd., a group with an East African subsidiary, reports group profit after tax to June 30 of £104,667, against £31,346. Shareholders receive 12½% (the same). Total group interest is valued at just over £12m.

Brooke Bond (Rhodesia) (Pvt.), Ltd., and I. Lyons (Rhodesia) (Pvt.), Ltd., are forming Lyons Brooke Bond (Rhodesia) (Pvt.), Ltd., to distribute the products of both companies. Lyons will have the majority holding in the new company.

Uganda's 1962-63 cotton crop is now expected to exceed 355,000 bales. To keep the season's price on the 56/57 cents per lb. for seed cotton basis inroads totalling £24m. have had to be made into the Cotton Price Assistance Fund. China has bought about 80,000 bales and Yugoslavia nearly 8,000.

Phenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd., suspended mining and milling in August of last year, and the accounts to March 31 show a debit of £12,242.

A European businessman in Broken Hill, who wishes to remain anonymous, has presented a local African township management board with a five-ton lorry and a large diesel-engined grader and has promised a second lorry or a roller, all because he has been so much impressed by the self-help road-building efforts of the people.

Metal Industries, Ltd., report a trading profit to March 31 of almost £2.5m., but Sir Charles Westlake, the chairman, has warned shareholders of a reduced flow of orders for large equipment. Mr. Wilfrid Padley, who was for many years in the Colonial Service in Uganda, has been appointed a joint managing director. Lord Colyton is also a member of the board.

Union & Rhodesian Mining & Finance Co., Ltd., reports profit for 1962 at £117,164 (£105,276) subject to tax of £6,772. Shareholders receive 3d. tax-free per 2s. share. The carry-forward is £123,028. Issued capital is £600,000. Quoted investments standing in the books at £757,971 had a market value of £950,176 and unquoted securities appear at £321,594. Fixed assets total £715,307 and net current assets £40,256. Mr. J. M. Power is the chairman.

Tunnel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., report profit after tax to March 31 at just under £1.5m. (£1.3m.). Among the subsidiaries are East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd., which made a modest profit, and Sudan Portland Cement Co., Ltd., which had higher production and profit. Swiss interests which co-operated in developing the Sudan company have taken legal action in that country against the United Arab Republic, which had claimed to nationalize the shares held by the Swiss through their Egyptian companies.

Sugar Expansion

An African arbitrator in Tanganyika in a trade dispute between East African Airways Corporation and the Transport and General Workers' Union has awarded a 42-hour working week and minimum wages ranging from 167s. to 260s. monthly for unskilled labour, 235s. to 440s. for semi-skilled, and 260s. to 750s. for clerical staff. There are to be housing allowances, free medical attention, generous holidays, and transport allowances for all employees using their own vehicles and residing at least five miles from their place of duty.

John Brown & Co., Ltd., a great group with Rhodesian interests, reports group profit after tax to March 31 at £2,144,213 (£1.9m.). Ordinary shareholders receive 11%. Lord Aberconway, the chairman, expresses the hope that a stable environment will soon be restored in the Federation, so that the excellent general engineering facilities of Issels & Son, Ltd., a subsidiary, may be fully utilized; meantime competition is intense and orders are scarce. He also describes the market for low-carbon ferro-chrome produced by Rhodesian Alloys (Pvt.), Ltd., as greatly depressed.

Expansion of Tate and Lyle's sugar interests in the Rhodesias was described in Salisbury last week by Lord Lyle, senior director of the group, and a member of the boards of Rhodesia Sugar Refineries, Ltd., and Chirundu Sugar Estates, Ltd. He said that the last named company is developing about 1,000 acres of cane on the north bank of the Zambezi, and that the cane would be floated down river to Chirundu, there processed into raw sugar, and then sent by road to Ndola for refining. The company, which also intends to develop sugar estates in the Kafue area of Northern Rhodesia, is spending about £250,000 a year on expansion in Central Africa.

Mine Housing

Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn (Holdings), Ltd., report profits for 1962 after tax at £109,690 (£108,426). Ordinary shareholders receive 12½% (the same). The issued capital is £1,540,000 in ordinary and £300,000 in preference shares. Current assets less current liabilities amount to £2.9m. and fixed assets to £805,344. The businesses of Stephen Fraser (London), Ltd., and W. M. Dunn & Co. (London), Ltd., were merged with Tozer Kemsley during the year, and in the Federation Stephen Fraser (Central Africa), Ltd., was merged with Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn (Central Africa), Ltd., last January. Mr. Joseph R. Millbourn is the chairman.

The International Labour Organization and the African and Malagasy Organization have signed an agreement of collaboration. It provides that the two bodies shall consult regularly on matters of common interest, exchange statistical and other information, and be represented at each other's meetings whenever the agenda contains subjects of mutual concern.

Six families of African employees at the Roan Antelope mine in Northern Rhodesia are now living in houses in Luanshya European township. Others are to follow in the next few months. Roan Antelope was the first R.S.T. mine to provide senior African employees with houses in a European area.

Company Report

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited

Operating Receipts Maintained But Working Costs Higher

MR. VIVIAN L. OURY'S STATEMENT

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held yesterday, Wednesday, September 4, 1963, at City Wall House, 129/139 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.

MR. VIVIAN L. OURY, chairman and managing director of the company, said:—

In November of last year, following a reconstitution of the board of Nyasaland Railways Limited, Mr. W. M. Codrington, C.M.G., M.C., who was chairman of that company and its representative on our board, resigned. Mr. Codrington had been a director of this company for 32 years.

To succeed Mr. Codrington, Nyasaland Railways Limited, in accordance with the power contained in article 87 of our articles of association, appointed Mr. A. H. Ball to be its representative, and we are glad to welcome him to the board.

It is with the most profound regret that I have to report that Mr. Codrington died on April 29 this year. His unexpected death was a source of great sadness to his former colleagues on the board as well as to all our staff, by whom he was held in the highest esteem.

In January of this year, Senhor A. R. Potier, Engenheiro J. Schiappa de Azevedo, and Mr. P. A. Clarke Vincent were appointed directors of the company to fill three existing vacancies; and we extend to them a warm welcome. The confirmation of their appointment will be the subject of resolutions to be placed before you at the meeting.

Results for 1962

You will recall that last year I warned members that the working results for 1962 might well compare unfavourably with those of 1961. This has indeed proved to be the case.

The total operating receipts for the year ended December 31, 1962, amounted to £1,358,523, compared with £1,356,096 in the previous year—an increase of only £2,427. Expenditure, including provision for renewals, was £1,061,464 (78.13 per cent. of the gross receipts), compared with £1,004,390 (74.06 per cent.) for the previous year—an increase of £57,074 or 5.68 per cent. Net receipts, therefore, amounted to £297,059, compared with £351,706 in 1961—a decrease of £54,647, or 15.54 per cent.

As you will see from the directors' report, the total tonnage of goods—our main source of income—declined by 64,741 tons or 6.9 per cent. from 938,224 tons in 1961 to 873,483 tons in 1962. The revenue from this source was, however, slightly higher, mainly on account of the operation for a full year of rates increases introduced in the latter part of 1961.

During 1962 we carried slightly more passengers than in 1961—198,610 compared with 193,170—and our passenger revenue was correspondingly higher at £120,779 as against £116,755.

Mocambique income and defence taxes amounted to £119,437, compared with £167,390 in the previous year.

You will remember that in 1961 increases in the rates of Mocambique taxation made it necessary for us to make an additional provision of £56,974 in respect of

taxes on our 1960 profits, whereas this year we have been able to recoup £23,244 over-provided in respect of previous years, as a result of higher allowances for depreciation.

The amount provided for the renewal of fixed assets, calculated on the basis of their original cost, was £92,968, compared with £90,248 in 1961. We have also transferred the sum of £91,707 to the reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets towards meeting the difference between present-day prices and the original cost.

We have also set aside a sum of £11,388 towards meeting future liabilities arising from accidents; the amount charged against that provision during the year was £1,388, so that the balance now stands at £60,000.

Allocations to Reserves

General reserve has been increased to £278,356 as a result of transferring to it the sum of £17,624 from tax equalization reserve, this being no longer required, and the sum of £33,522 from the reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets, this representing the element of increased cost in the expenditure incurred during the year in replacing certain of our fixed assets.

It has not been possible to release sufficient numbers of locomotives from service to enable us to keep to our programme of major overhauls. We have therefore had to increase our provision for deferred locomotive repairs by £10,000; and this now stands at £30,000.

The amount available for interest on the income bonds, which is payable only out of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, was £16,322, as compared with £11,784 in 1961. You will see from Note 4 on the balance-sheet that the accrued liability under the trust deed securing the income bonds was £365,755 at December 31, 1962, representing an increase of £7,640 over the previous year.

As last year, it has not been possible for us to make any payment on the 5 per cent. income debenture stock out of the earnings of 1962.

Shipment of our three 1,200 horse-power diesel-electric locomotives, to which I referred in my statement last year, is expected to take place during August and September.

As regards the current year, the tonnage of goods traffic handled during the early months was slightly less than in the corresponding period of last year. Working expenditure, however, still continues to rise, and the full year's results are likely to compare unfavourably with those of 1962.

Our relations with Government and the officers of Government remain extremely cordial, and it gives me great pleasure to record once again our appreciation of the courtesy and consideration we always receive from the Fiscal of the Government.

To conclude, I would like to express the thanks due to Mr. Strouts, who became general manager in November last year, and to his staff in Africa, as well as to our secretary, Mr. Short, and the other personnel in our London office, for their good work in a year full of problems and difficulties.

Company Report

The Globe Telegraph and Trust Company Limited

(Investment Trust Company)

Chairman: Sir Edward Wilshaw, K.C.M.G.



CAPITAL (Authorized) £12,500,000

Issued £9,100,000
4% Debenture Stock, 1975/80 £3,542,704

In his address to the annual general meeting of stockowners held at Electra House, Victoria Embankment, London, on Friday, the 23rd August, 1963, SIR EDWARD WILSHAW reported:

YET ANOTHER RECORD YEAR

	Year to 30th June	
	1962	1963
CAPITAL (Issued) ...	£9,100,000	£9,100,000
EARNINGS (Net) ...	£929,546	£1,150,257
DIVIDEND	12½%	12½%
RESERVES	£6,842,437	£7,283,475
DEBENTURE STOCK	£3,542,704	£3,542,704
ASSETS (Current Value)	£39,110,812	£47,292,531
INVESTMENTS (Book value)	£19,627,882	£19,930,950

A Scrip issue of one for five is proposed and Directors anticipate maintenance of present rate of distribution on increased capital. Statements of quarterly earnings figures are to be published.

Rhodesia-Katanga Company's Report

RHODESIA-KATANGA CO., LTD., reports group profit after tax for 15 months to March 31 at £93,117. A proposed dividend of 15% less tax will take £75,966, leaving to be carried forward £104,518 in the accounts of the parent company and £565,522 in those of subsidiaries.

Last October the issued ordinary share capital was written down from £1,281,414 to £160,176 by reducing the value of the £1 shares to 2s. 6d. The reduced shares were then consolidated into 10s. shares, the authorized capital was reinstated at the former figure of £2m., and 1.3m. of the 10s. shares fully-paid were offered to shareholders of Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., in exchange for the whole of the issued capital of that company. On March 31 last, the end of the financial year, Rhokat's issued capital was £826,843 in 10s. shares.

The amount written off the issued share capital was applied to reduction of the book value of the Kansanshi mine by £542,653, of coal, mineral and farm rights by £373,791, and of quoted investments by £216,107.

Anglo American Corporation and its associates hold 41.37% of the share capital of Kansanshi Copper Mining Co., Ltd., Rhokat 35.24%, R.S.T. 10.41%, Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., (owned equally by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd.) 6.61%, the Chartered Company 4.88%, and Rhokana 1.49%.

Market value of Rhokat's quoted investments at the end of the year was £549,250, against a book figure of £862,236. To cover that depreciation £312,986 was allocated from capital reserve.

Rhokat owns more than 98% of the equity of Geita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Tanganyika, and has provided loan capital of £100,000 and £345,000 in unsecured loans. The mine is to be run down over the period from April last to the end of 1965. It is expected that the book value of the asset, £239,687, will be more than recovered.

Mr. E. F. O. Gascoigne is chairman and Mr. M. T. W. Easby managing director. The other members of the board are Captain Charles Waterhouse and Messrs. Charles de Bar, E. C. Baring, J. Genis, R. F. Medicott, and N. C. Selway.

Trans-Zambesia Railway

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY CO., LTD., reports gross receipts for 1962 at £1,358,523 (almost the same total as in the previous year) and working expenses at £1,061,464, leaving net receipts at £297,059 (£351,706).

Total traffic amounted to 873,483 tons (938,224 tons), general merchandise falling from 116,359 to 105,999 tons, tobacco traffic being slightly up at 14,995 tons, but railings of tea being down from 17,442 to 15,610 tons. Carriage of maize totalled only 14,841 tons, against 59,290.

The directors of the company are Messrs. Vivian L. Oury (chairman and managing director), A. H. Ball (alternate: J. A. G. Mills), F. L. Brown, J. B. Correa da Silva, I. R. Hayward, J. R. Pike, A. R. Potier, P. A. Clarke Vincent, J. Schiappa de Azevedo, and Dr. Manuel da Cruz Alvura.

The annual statement of the chairman appears in other columns.

Mineworkers' Protest

THE GENERAL COUNCIL of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' (European) Union, meeting in Kitwe, has denounced as "irresponsible and contrary to modern industrial practice" the decision announced last week by Anglo American and Rhodesian Selection Trust groups to give six months' notice of termination of their agreement with the union. Fifty white artisans at the Bancroft copper mine have declared their "secession" from the union and their readiness to negotiate with the companies about their offer of monthly-paid conditions.

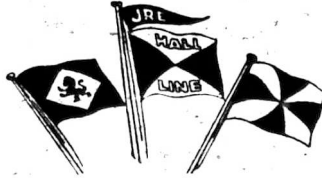
Mining in Northern Rhodesia

A WEALTH OF INFORMATION about Northern Rhodesia's mining industry is contained in the Year Book for 1962 of the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, Kitwe. There are 28 pages of statistical tables, information about the 12 important mining companies operating in the Protectorate, and seven short chapters on other aspects of the industry.

Private industry in the Sudan is to benefit from a United States loan of \$2m. granted by A.I.D. to the Industrial Bank of Sudan. Barclays Bank D.C.O. reports from Khartoum. The loan will increase the funds available for the assistance of the small private businesses which are now expanding in many directions and need medium-term financial assistance.

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† WANDERER		—	Sept. 9	Sept. 17
† RIEBEEK CASTLE		Sept. 18	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
† CITY OF LONDON		Oct. 2	Oct. 7	Oct. 15

*If inducement. †also PORT SUDAN, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI and ADEN; omits ZANZIBAR. ‡also Aden

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Vessel	Glasgow	† S. Wales	Birkenhead
ADMINISTRATOR	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 18

† If inducement. * With or without transhipment.

DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and BEIRA (Also Inhambane, Chinde and Quelimane with transhipment)

Vessel	Glasgow	† S. Wales	Birkenhead
CITY OF PRETORIA			Sept. 13
GOVERNOR	Sept. 25		Oct. 4

† If inducement.

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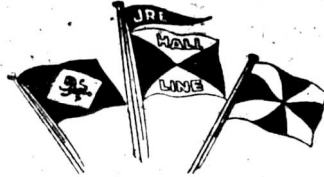
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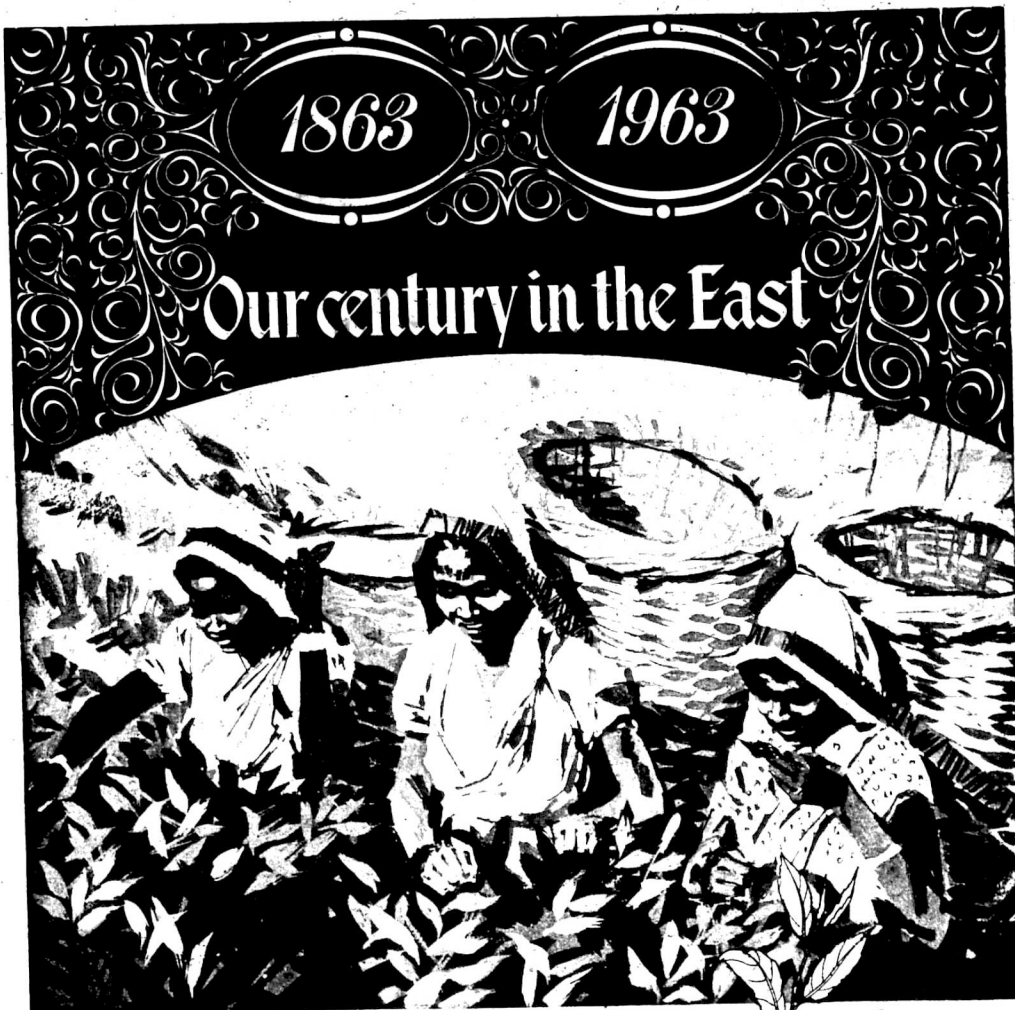
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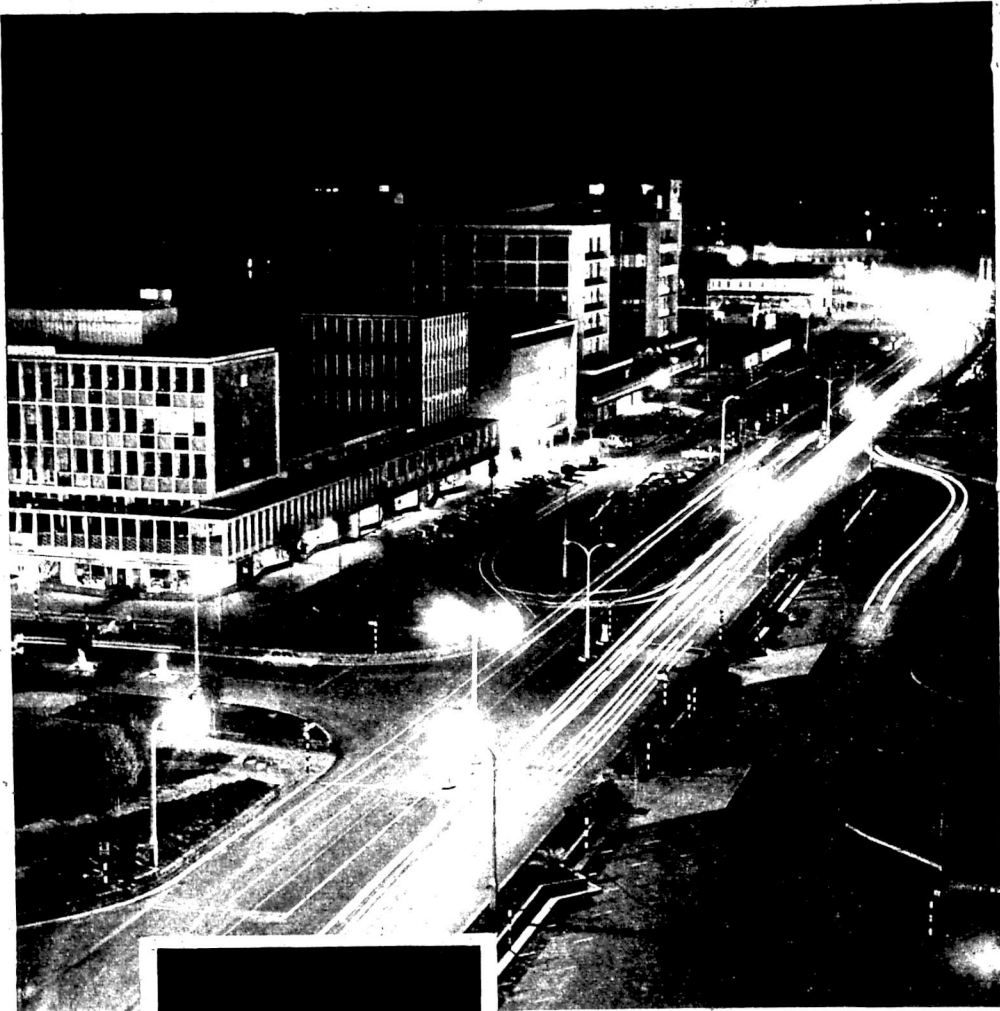
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

INTERFERENCE by one Commonwealth country in the affairs of others has been one of the most deplorable developments of the Macmillan era (mentioned because Mr. Macmillan, as chairman of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences at which this grave breach of the very basis of Commonwealth consultation was permitted, could and should have ruled all such attempts out of order: indeed, he is known to have promised to take that course in regard to South Africa, but, as so often before, he failed to fulfil the pledge). When newly-admitted members of the Commonwealth club found to their surprise that they could openly flout its precepts but nevertheless continue to enjoy all its privileges, some of them not unnaturally conspired to invoke outside pressures in support of their aims, especially the Government of the United States of America and the machinery of the United Nations. Even then the United Kingdom's present deplorable Government continued its attitude of abject appeasement, twice receiving in London missions from the United Nations which wished to discuss Southern Rhodesian questions which were no concern of U.N.O., and some of which had long ceased to be within the jurisdiction of Great Britain. It is consequently not surprising that Ghana, a member of the Commonwealth, should have taken the initiative in arraigning before the Security Council the Governments both of the United Kingdom and of Southern Rhodesia.

Ghana's term as one of the two African members of the Security Council is drawing to a close, and Nkrumah is not the man to neglect the chance of world-wide publicity, particularly when he badly needs to regain with the rest of independent Africa some of the "face" which he lost before and at the

Bitter Fruit of Macmillanism.

the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences at which this grave breach of the very basis of Commonwealth consultation was permitted, could and should have ruled all such attempts out of order: indeed, he is known to have promised to take that course in regard to South Africa, but, as so often before, he failed to fulfil the pledge).

Addis Ababa Conference. From the blunt criticisms which he then heard in private from a number of other African leaders he must have understood that their attitude towards his policy differed fundamentally from that described by Ghana's captive Press and radio, which lavish fulsome flattery upon the dictator who is the arbiter of their existence. There is good reason to suggest that Nkrumah was astonished at his experiences in the Ethiopian capital, for the Ghanaians in other countries had given him no inkling of his unpopularity. They had deemed it prudent to tell him what he would be pleased to hear; and he, like many another dictator (sometimes even in so-called "democratic" States), had mistaken sycophancy for fact. The unanimous resolution against Southern Rhodesia of the Heads of State assembled in Addis Ababa offered him an obvious opportunity to retrieve his position by putting himself in the vanguard of protest. It would be naive not to recognize this aspect of what is now happening at the United Nations.

The document which Ghana has compiled and submitted is markedly tendentious, as is evident from the passages quoted in other columns. It pretends that the peace and security of Africa are threatened by H.M. Government's decision to return to Southern Rhodesia when the Federation is dissolved the land and air forces which are manned almost entirely by Southern Rhodesians (many of them black, of course); and it omits any mention of the very material fact that that course was approved by the African-dominated Government of Northern Rhodesia at the recent Victoria Falls Conference. It is fantastic to assert that "transfer of these forces would constitute a most serious threat to the security of the African Continent and might well involve a threat to world peace". That could happen only if

What About the Freedom Fighters?

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African nationalist extremists resorted to force in pursuit of their political ends; and in Addis Ababa the independent African States all agreed to contribute to the training and equipment of "freedom fighters" precisely for this purpose. It would be they and they alone who would plunge Southern Rhodesia into bloodshed—and the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union in that Colony, the United National Independence Party in Northern Rhodesia, and the Malawi Congress Party in Nyasaland have in the last few years caused the deaths which Ghana foists by implication on the Europeans of Southern Rhodesia. That is as foul and false a charge as some of the other statements made with seeming responsibility.

The description of the Pioneer Column, for example, is a caricature. So are the allega-

tions that the Chartered Company "recouped its expenses [in the Matabele wars] by selling African lands to European settlers"; that "the apartheid system has remained in full force and effect in Southern Rhodesia"; that Africans have been allotted only "the worst agricultural land"; that "education for the African is confined to the minimum required to equip a farm labourer or unskilled industrial worker"; that "Africans are in practice denied entry into the professions"; and that "every avenue of constitutional redress has been closed". These lies—for they are deliberate and damaging falsehoods—will be circulated throughout the world, and repeated until they are accepted as the truth by millions of people. Ghana has nothing to learn about propaganda from the late unlamented Dr. Goebbels.

Deliberate Falsehoods.

Southern Rhodesia Arraigned Before United Nations

Ghana Leads Attack for Addis Ababa Conference

SOUTHERN RHODESIA and the United Kingdom Government have been arraigned this week before the Security Council of the United Nations in consequence of the decision at the Addis Ababa Conference in May to bring the question of Southern Rhodesia before U.N.O. as a matter of urgency.

Preparatory to the discussion by the Security Council, the Government of Ghana has issued a memorandum of some 50,000 words, the general character of which may be judged from the following passages:—

"The British Government has justified its refusal to act in respect of a situation which has been declared by the General Assembly to be 'deplorable, critical, and explosive' by a claim that though Britain possesses legal authority over its Colony of Southern Rhodesia it is prevented from exercising this authority by a British 'Parliamentary convention'. Nevertheless, the British Government has now announced that it proposes to transfer to that Colony some 44 powers of which the Southern Rhodesian Government had been deprived in 1953. Among these powers is the unrestricted control of a powerful Army recruited on a racial basis and an Air Force similarly recruited of extensive size.

"Danger to Peace"

"Transference of substantial military forces to a Colonial Government over which the Administering Authority has admitted it has no control or influence must be a matter of considerable concern to the Security Council, since any such action is under any circumstances a potential danger to peace. In the particular circumstances of the Southern Rhodesian case, the danger to the peace and security of the African Continent, occasioned by this and other proposed actions of the British Government, is immediate and grave.

"The present Government of Southern Rhodesia is elected by the European inhabitants of the Colony, who number less than 6% of the population. All methods of constitutional protest or action have been denied to over 94% of the population, who are, on the grounds of their colour, subjected to most degrading and unjust laws. Under such conditions the situation is, as the General Assembly has stated, 'explosive'.

"Any further grant of powers to such a régime must result, at the very least, in a situation which might lead to international friction" and whose continuance "is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security". It therefore calls for investigation by the Security Council under Article 34 of the Charter.

Parliamentary Convention

"The contention by Britain that a 'Parliamentary convention' prevents it exercising its undoubted legal powers to give effect in Southern Rhodesia to the decisions of the General Assembly is justified neither on moral, historical nor juridical grounds, and the Governments putting forward this memorandum will offer arguments based upon documents and legal authorities to support this submission.

"This issue is, however, not immediately relevant, since the British Government can clearly compel the Colonial régime in Southern Rhodesia to comply with the decisions of the General Assembly by refusing to transfer to it the extensive powers which it is now proposing to hand over.

"On October 31, 1962, the General Assembly, having taken into account the reports of its Special Committee, adopted in regard to Southern Rhodesia Resolution 1760 (XVII) by 81 votes in favour to two against and with 19 abstentions. This resolution requested the British Government to take immediate steps to extend to the whole population of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia, without discrimination, the full and unconditional exercise of their basic political rights, in particular the right to vote.

"At their meeting in Addis Ababa in May, 1963, the Heads of States and Governments of the Independent African States unanimously adopted a resolution in which they declared that 'the forcible imposition by Colonial Powers of settler rule to control the Governments and Administration of dependent territories was a flagrant violation of the inalienable rights of the legitimate inhabitants of the territories concerned'. The Heads of States and Governments there present further invited the Colonial Powers, and particularly Britain, with regard to Southern Rhodesia, 'not to transfer the powers and attributes of sovereignty to foreign minority Governments imposed on African peoples by the use of force and under cover of racial legislation'.

"The Heads of States and Governments declared that in their view such a transfer would amount to a violation of the provisions of Resolution 1514 (XV) of the General Assembly. They unanimously affirmed their support of the African nationalists of Southern Rhodesia, and the Heads of States

and Governments solemnly declared that if power in Southern Rhodesia were to be usurped by a racial white minority they would lend their effective moral and practical support to any legitimate measures which the African nationalist leaders might devise for the purpose of recovering such power and restoring it to the African majority.

"Explosive Situation"

On June 20, 1963, the Special Committee of Twenty-four on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted a resolution in which 19 members of the Committee voted in favour, none against and four abstained. This resolution drew to the attention of the Security Council the deterioration of the explosive situation which prevailed in the non-self-governing territory of Southern Rhodesia.

On July 3, the British Government introduced into the British Parliament a legislative measure which would permit it, if necessary even before Parliamentary approval was obtained, to transfer to the Colonial Administration in Southern Rhodesia extensive powers over external affairs, defence, taxation and other matters closely affecting the welfare of the African inhabitants of the Colony. These powers are at present vested in the Legislature of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland over whose actions the British Government still claims to exercise control. The British Government has, however, always claimed it is constitutionally incapable of controlling the action of the Colonial authorities in Southern Rhodesia. Very shortly the legislative measure referred to will become law and transfers of powers to Southern Rhodesia may in consequence take place at any moment.

A summary of Rhodesia's history contains these statements:—

"In 1889 the British Government granted a royal charter to the British South Africa Company to exploit the mineral and agricultural wealth of what are now Northern and Southern Rhodesia. This company organized an army of freebooters, 'The Pioneer Column', which invaded the territories, dispossessed the Portuguese colonists, and then, with the help of British regular troops, defeated the forces of the African peoples defending their home lands in the Matabele wars of 1893 and 1894. The company recouped its expenses by selling African lands to European settlers in what is now Southern Rhodesia.

"In 1953 the British Government established the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Federal Constitution was stated to be designed so as ultimately to provide for an African majority in the Federal Legislature. This however did not happen. The Federal Government remained completely controlled by the settlers of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. The *apartheid* system remained in full force and effect in Southern Rhodesia.

"So-Called Declaration of Rights"

"The Southern Rhodesia (Constitution) Order in Council, 1961, abolished all the previous restraints which could be exercised by Britain over the Southern Rhodesian Legislature and Government in regard to its treatment of the African inhabitants. It contained a so-called Declaration of Rights, supposed to prevent discriminatory legislation, but all past discriminatory legislation was excluded from its scope and future discriminatory legislation was permitted if, in the opinion of the Colonial Legislature, it was reasonably justifiable in the interests of Southern Rhodesia. The Legislature was enlarged from 30 to 65 members, of which 50 were reserved for the 223,000 European settlers and 15 allotted to the 3,690,000 African inhabitants. The Constitution could be amended by the vote of any 44 members.

"During 1962 the situation continued to worsen. Though no Europeans were killed, the African death toll grew to one hundred. The General Assembly of the United Nations in a Resolution of October 21, 1962, expressed deep concern at a situation which constitutes a denial of political rights and endangers peace and security in Africa and in the world at large.

"The 'déplorable, critical and explosive situation' in Southern Rhodesia to which the General Assembly has called attention is continuously aggravated by the conduct of the European settler administration of the Colony by the following, among other, acts of injustice:—

"The 3,690,000 African inhabitants are allotted 44m. acres of the worst agricultural land in the territory while the 223,000 European settlers are allotted 41m. acres of the best land.

"African industrial wages are on average less than one-tenth of those paid to Europeans, and they are excluded from all the better paid employment in industry and are in practice denied entry into the professions.

"Education for the African population is confined to the minimum necessary knowledge required to equip a farm labourer or an unskilled industrial worker.

"Every avenue for constitutional redress has been closed. The political party of the overwhelming majority of the population, the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union, has been proscribed, almost every type of legitimate political activity by Africans has been declared illegal, and there is no political or industrial method by which the inhabitants can make their demands known short of illegality and violence.

"The latent crisis in the Colony, the result of the matters referred to above, will be intensified to a most dangerous degree if the British Government proceeds with its present plan to place powerful armed forces, previously controlled by Britain, under the independent command of the settler Government of Southern Rhodesia.

Armed Forces

"The Armed Forces which the British Government is now proposing to transfer to Southern Rhodesia are as follows:— four army battalions of white troops and an armoured car squadron, all manned by Europeans; and seven European-manned Air Force squadrons consisting of Hunter GA9 jet fighter-bombers, Canberra B2 and T4 bombers, Vampire F89 and T11 fighters, Dakotas, Canadairs, Pembroke, Provosts and Alouette III helicopters.

"Transfer of these forces would constitute a most serious threat to the security of the African Continent and might well involve a threat to world peace. The possession by a Colonial Administration over which the British Government claims to have no control of powerful aggressive forces might result in their being used to support separatist moves in the Congo and thus involve United Nations Forces, or to support the maintenance of Colonial régimes elsewhere, contrary to the decisions of the United Nations. The use of aircraft against the civil population of Southern Rhodesia is by no means unlikely if such armament is entrusted to the present Southern Rhodesian Government.

"Irrespective of whether or not the British Government was right in its previous contention that it had in the past no constitutional authority to deal with matters in Southern Rhodesia, it is clear that at the moment it possesses every authority which can possibly be necessary to effect the reforms which the United Nations have requested. At the moment Britain is in a position to deny even powers of taxation—the classic method by which a Government is controlled—in the Southern Rhodesian régime.

"Unless Britain at this stage confers by legislative act positive authority on the Southern Rhodesian Government, that Administration will be deprived of all those military, financial and legal powers which it is essential for it to possess if in the future it is to maintain the whole edifice of oppression and injustice which it had erected through the exercise of such powers prior to 1953 and subsequently through its association with the Federation.

"If, on the other hand, the British Government hands over unconditionally military and air force units, and indeed all the attributes of sovereignty save its nominal recognition, to the Government of Southern Rhodesia as at present constituted, then serious danger to world peace must be created.

"For the reasons given above the Member Governments submitting this memorandum will urge the Security Council to take appropriate measures to deal with the Southern Rhodesian situation."

Ghana Speaks of Arms Race in Africa

"Military Pacts With S. Africa and Portugal"

GHANA'S PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE at U.N.O., Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, presented the 50,000-word memorandum to the Security Council on Monday on behalf of the 32 African members of the United Nations, stressing their fears that Britain would very soon transfer to Southern Rhodesia "exclusive control of the most powerful air force at present existing on the African continent, together with a small but highly efficient army recruited on a racial basis". He asked for an assurance that there was no secret pact for the U.K. to finance the Colony's military services.

A supplementary document, "An Evaluation of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force", prepared by a London company, Aviation Studies (International), Ltd., was circulated. It said of the R.R.A.F.: "Like the army, it is a well-knit, formidable, well-planned fighting force, maintained adequately and kept up to date with reinforcements. It is trained on modern lines and has strategic and tactical missions. It is therefore able to inflict severe punishment at short notice and presents a situation to which neighbours have necessarily had to adjust themselves."

This "gigantic and powerful air force—it is more powerful even than the South African Air Force, and is stronger than the Metropolitan and Colonial air forces of Portugal put to-

gether—is going to be placed at the disposal of the white minority Southern Rhodesian Government.” Mr. Quaison-Sackey continued.

“Why is such a force being transferred? If the answer is that the internal political situation is now so critical that the British and Southern Rhodesian Governments both believe that the settler Government can maintain their position only by threatening the African inhabitants with mass destruction by napalm bombs and rockets, then clearly the situation is one which the Security Council should investigate at once.

“These aircraft are essentially weapons of mass terrorism. They can carry atomic weapons. It may be that they are not required primarily for action in their own territory but for aggressive action against neighbouring States. Obviously no African State within range—and these include the Commonwealth countries—can look idly on without some counter-arming. If the jet bombers and fighters are handed over, Britain will bear the responsibility for starting an arms race in Africa.”

The cost was beyond Southern Rhodesia's resources. What arrangements were there with other nations to bear part of the cost?

Mr. Quaison-Sackey alleged that, unbeknown to the U.K., a secret pact had been concluded with Portugal and South Africa.

The British representative, Sir Patrick Dean, dis-

missed Ghana's attack as an abuse of the Council functions. The points made had no relevance.

“While maintaining to the full my position as regards the lack of competence on the part of any organ of the U.N. to debate in existing circumstances the so-called Southern Rhodesian question, I shall be concerned almost exclusively in our discussion to demonstrate that no situation exists in Southern Rhodesia which touches the responsibility of the Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

“We are greatly concerned lest this debate at this time should adversely affect the steady progress that has been made in Central Africa, and that the initiative which has been taken by the sponsors of this item should produce results which would be precisely the opposite to those which they intend.”

Britain did not accept that the Charter could be “bent” to suit the convenience of individual delegations, nor that Ghana's “somewhat involved argument” really justified the claim that the matters presented were outside the scope of the Charter article supposed to prevent debate on a member's domestic affairs.

The General Assembly will meet on Tuesday. The Council debate may last until then. Tanganyika and Uganda have been permitted to participate.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Lord Dalhousie Supports Southern Rhodesia's Demand

“Entitled to the Freedom Given to Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland”

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, lately Governor-General of the Federation, said when he addressed a luncheon in Edinburgh of the English Speaking Union that “Southern Rhodesia has the right at least to demand the same kind of freedom as is to be given to Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland”.

In the course of his speech — of which an abbreviated report appeared last week — Lord Dalhousie said: —

“Before the Federal child was born, when it was still a twinkle in its parents' eyes, a British Government put out feelers to find out how the idea struck some of the chiefs and leaders. Of course, these feelers were put out only in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which were responsibilities of H.M. Government. Southern Rhodesia, being a self-governing Colony, was not such a responsibility.

African Leaders Misled

“The then Government instructed the Administrations of the two territories to put the proposition to the chiefs and various educated men — there were no African political leaders in the late forties — but not to influence them in any way. That sounds fair enough, but it did not work out at all fairly.

“What happened was that the old chief came to see his friend the district commissioner, on whom he knew he could rely for help and enlightenment when required, and asked: ‘What is all this talk of Federation?’, and the D.C. replied: ‘Very sorry, but I'm not allowed to comment on it; you are supposed to make up your own mind’, whereupon the chief and all his colleagues took the line that if the D.C. couldn't talk about it Federation must be something pretty terrible.

“When the Federal child was born some four years later in 1953, it was generally mistrusted by most Africans in the two northern territories, and by 1961, when the African politicians had played on it, the term ‘Federation’ had become a word of abuse.

“It was inevitable that the nationalist leaders should dislike Federation because they saw in it a barrier to their gaining their own ambition of complete power. They also had fears of its proving a success, fears which were justified. Directly the British Government adopted the policy of yielding to the demands of the African political leaders, the days of the Federation were numbered.

“When we arrived at Salisbury there were still hopes of a bright future for the Federation. Apart from South Africa there was no country on the continent with a sounder economy and better prospects for great development in every field. Personal incomes were rising. Health services were getting under way, with a doctor for every 7,500 people, whereas in Tanganyika there was one to 14,000 and in Nigeria one to 56,000. The proportion of African children at school was higher than anywhere else in the continent except in South Africa. There were better roads, and the great Kariba Dam project had been completed, offering unlimited power for the future needs of industry.

“The conception of partnership had made a start. Many critics have said that partnership was too slowly implemented. This is probably true; but what the critics did not realize is that there is a limit to the rate at which you can develop this kind of inter-racial relationship. It has taken other countries far longer to achieve what Rhodesia has done in this regard in the last 20 years of a 70-year history. As events turned out, no rate of advance towards partnership would have been fast enough to save the Federal State, as the nationalist leaders, when their turn came, did not believe in it.

“We have seen that a non-racial approach to problems — the underlying idea behind partnership — cannot be produced out of a hat. It will evidently take many years, even centuries — as in America — to become a reality.

Reasonable People Made Unreasonable

“Colour is a curious thing. It affects both black and white, and can make perfectly reasonable and intelligent people become most unreasonable and unbalanced. Sometimes they write in papers. Some are politicians. Some, I believe a diminishing number, can be found in pulpits. Their emotions are aroused to a pitch where either they consider the black man always to be right or *vice versa*. What is worse, they believe themselves always right, however slight their experience.

“Unless there is a balanced view on colour problems there can be no ultimate achievement in African countries, because there the races are fundamentally interdependent, and will continue to be so for the foreseeable future.

“A balanced non-racial approach to all problems is, moreover, the only one that is morally sound. I have spoken with Church leaders of every denomination and of long experience in Africa. All agree on the need for this non-racial attitude.

“It was from the ranks of those who have a colour complex that most of the opposition to the Federation came. To them the Federation was to blame for every defect, real or more often imaginary. They never failed to overlook the fact that most of their criticisms were levelled in the territorial sphere, in which the Federal Government had no responsibilities. Land and African education are examples. That kind of interference is a menace, and I suggest that before speaking or writing anything on Africa they should remember Livingstone's remark that he did not agree with those who held that an African was in any way an abnormal person; he was liable to the same weaknesses and shortcomings as anyone else.

“It certainly does not help the African people to treat them as if they were gods or supermen, or, conversely, to insist that

the white man is wicked, cruel, and an exploiter of African soil and sweat. In Central Africa the white man has given the African people so much in the short 70 years he has been there — peace, education, health, justice, and Christianity, to name a few. He has very right to be proud of his achievements, and we, as his kith and kin, should be proud of him too.

"It never helps to interfere in other people's affairs, and it can be dangerous. I have mentioned individual interference. Worse still is a country that interferes.

Live and Let Live

"I have always felt that the Commonwealth can exist to the advantage of all its members provided there is a spirit of live and let live within the club. When one member starts telling another how to manage his own affairs, then the stage is set for trouble — especially when everyone knows that the interfering member is usually eligible for the severest criticism himself! Every infant needs to learn not to teach its grandmother to suck eggs.

"Southern Rhodesia is one of the objects under attack by the interfering nations. The interference is made by radio broadcasts, by the Afro-Asian bloc in U.N.O., and, in fact, on all possible occasions.

"It is constitutionally the absolute right of the Southern Rhodesians to manage their own affairs. Neither H.M. Government, U.N.O., nor even a mighty ruler of some three million African people has a right to meddle. Virtually an independent country itself, Southern Rhodesia has the right at least to demand the same kind of freedom as is to be given to Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland. One wonders how other African countries would like it if Canada, Australia and Great Britain started a propaganda campaign against them similar to their campaign against Southern Rhodesia.

"Now that the Federation has gone, the three territories will be separate entities. To them remain the assets that were built

up before and, during the time of Federation with so much trouble skill and care. I am thinking of such things as the farms and plantations; the wonderful non-racial university; the highly efficient army and air force which did such wonderful work in Malaya and in the Aden Protectorate since the war; the mines that provide most of the country's wealth; the industries; the mighty Kariba Dam, 175 miles long by 40 in breadth; the civil services and administrations, crammed with wise and dedicated people; the schools and missions; the research stations; the modern towns and cities; the roads and railway; and, by no means least, the potential to develop still further all these creations.

"It is a challenge to the three Governments of Central Africa to show that these and all other assets are preserved and fostered. The Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments must show by the progress they make that they were right in breaking up the Federation and that their solution was justified. They must concentrate on giving confidence to outside investors, and Nyasaland in particular must learn not just to rely on the British and American taxpayer.

Nationalism Intoxicating

"Central Africa is full of fine people, even if most of them still like a primitive life. Their rulers must put the interest and well-being of these people before any other consideration, even the intoxicating demands of nationalism or new-found power.

"Central Africa embodies some of the finest land in the continent, and no country in the world can provide so superb a climate. It is our duty in this country to take what opportunities we can to help that vast tract of continent 1,000 miles by 1,000 miles.

"In no way can we do this better than by showing a true understanding of their problems, and, if we must express our opinions, by making sure that our views are properly balanced."

Southern Rhodesia Needs No Outside Interference

Britain Has Lost Will to Govern, Says Sir Albert Robinson

JANUARY 1 NEXT should be a day of dedication and national reconciliation in each of the three territories when the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is dissolved, SIR ALBERT ROBINSON, lately High Commissioner in London, told the National Affairs Association in Salisbury last week.

"It certainly should not be proclaimed in any narrow party political or racial sense as an occasion for victory celebrations. Many grave issues have to be faced. I hope it will prove possible to forge certain new links which will be the basis of the future relationships of the territories once they have separated constitutionally.

"The first challenge is in human relations. Racial discrimination must disappear if we are to create the basic harmony necessary to ensure the security of all races in the future. In Central Africa we have broken through the barrier of racial discrimination in all three territories during the past few years. This process will continue until the practice of discrimination is eliminated.

Non-Racial Society Essential

"While it remains part of our daily life it will only exacerbate feelings and create a reservoir of bitterness for the future. It is illogical for us to break down discrimination in some sectors of our lives and not in others which are quite similar in character. An urgent examination of this problem is necessary in order to plan ways and means of moving faster and with the times.

"Africans are in all the Legislatures. We shall eventually have African majorities in all of them. A non-racial course has been set. It is better to create the conditions for a non-racial society as soon as possible than to do so under the pressure of international opinion or as a consequence of threats of violence at home. I trust that the Governments, political parties, Churches, educational establishments, organized industry and commerce, and the many voluntary organizations will

join together to plan ways and means of finally eliminating racial discrimination in all our territories.

"But let me warn those abroad who would seize upon my remarks in order to criticize the Europeans in the Rhodesias. Much progress has been made in race relations in Central Africa in a relatively short time; and it is due mainly to the initiative of the local Europeans. Some of those who criticize should reflect upon their own lives and the conditions in their own countries before attacking us.

"This great human problem we must solve ourselves without outside interference. We are capable of setting a fine example of inter-racial happiness and understanding. Let us make this our goal our urgent purpose.

"Other human questions to be tackled include the elimination of poverty and unemployment; the gradual replacement of the subsistence economy by a cash economy in the rural areas, thereby raising the living standards of all our peoples; the promotion of higher wage levels in return for greater production and to meet increased costs of living; and a massive programme of education and other social security measures.

"None of these can be achieved until we have more settled political conditions and have re-established confidence in our future. This is the other great challenge of 1964. In each of the territories the method of resolving the crisis of confidence must differ considerably, as the conditions are not the same.

"African majorities are in command of affairs in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and in 1964 both will achieve full responsible government and final independence within the Commonwealth. It is certain that the House of Commons will enthusiastically endorse any Government proposal to this effect.

Rapid Removal of British Power

"We should welcome the rapid removal of British power in these territories. Britain has no will to govern, and therefore the sooner she gives up a responsibility that she has no desire to exercise the better for all the inhabitants.

"The peoples of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland must now place their faith in their constitutionally elected leaders and pledge a single loyalty to their new nationhoods. The African leaders can secure these conditions if they entrench freedom and security for all persons irrespective of race, reli-

gion or colour. If they are motivated by a spirit of reconciliation and inter-racial understanding, then independence will bring new confidence and prosperity, which in turn will contribute towards greater stability in Africa as a whole.

"In Southern Rhodesia we have a different problem, and we must resolve it in our own way. Unfortunately, the majority of the British Cabinet have no desire to see Southern Rhodesia move to independence in 1964, even if liberal adjustments are made in the franchise, the composition of the Legislature, and racial discriminatory practices.

"There is only one way in which independence can be secured—by a negotiated settlement here in Southern Rhodesia enjoying the general support of the vast majority of all the races. In such an event the British Government and the House of Commons are likely to find the majority necessary to give Southern Rhodesia its independent status.

Negotiated Settlement

"It is wise to examine our problem objectively and dispassionately. The present Constitution was designed in 1961 to produce an African majority in 15 years. There are 13 years to go. In 13 years there should be enough African voters to ensure an African majority in the Legislature if we can keep up the present and planned process of educating our people to the standards required, and if we continue to develop an economy which will provide the necessary economic and property qualifications for the vote.

"The major question of principle has been decided in Southern Rhodesia. Africans will outnumber European voters in just over a decade. The world controversy about Southern Rhodesia and the political struggle within our borders is not to determine whether or not Africans should participate in affairs or eventually control them. It is entirely an argument about the speed of transfer.

"Most African nationalists say 'Hand over now'. Hence: the promotion of antagonistic resolutions at the United Nations and elsewhere. Many Europeans believe the transfer of power can be prevented if there is delay, or at best they believe that transfer can be delayed until after their time. Neither of these extreme viewpoints is valid.

"A lasting solution which could lead Southern Rhodesia to independence can be achieved only by a solemn negotiated arrangement between the many racial communities.

The Right Philosophy

"The present Government believes in the policy of community development and inter-community relationships. This I believe to be the right philosophy to replace partnership, now that a non-racial State based on individual merit is no longer supported either by the majority of Europeans or Africans.

"Until now the European community has controlled our destiny. Surely the next stage is for all the communities to share that responsibility on a basis to be negotiated by their leaders. This would mean the end of the Westminster-type Parliamentary system in Southern Rhodesia. It has disappeared in most of Africa, and it will certainly disappear in Central Africa.

"What a magnificent effect it would have if white, black and brown could share the responsibility of Government and together build a new and happy future for all Southern Rhodesians in an independent country! Some of the older Commonwealth countries would gladly lend their good offices. I believe that at least two of the new African independent Commonwealth countries would help to promote a solution that took adequate account of the interests of both black and white.

"To those who would demand absolute power now, or who would set the clock back, I would say that their views are unrealistic and unattainable. Hence my proposal for a practical middle course.

"To those who believe that violence is the answer to the present situation, and to those who would make further concessions in response to extremist threats, I would say that neither of those courses will produce an answer broadly acceptable to the vast majority of the people. The Government is right to resist all such pressures from whatever quarter they may come.

"Equally, the Government has a duty to invite the various racial communities to come together to negotiate their future in a constitutional and peaceful fashion. This seems to be a sensible method of finding a solution that will breed confidence and restore prosperity to Southern Rhodesia without undermining all that has been built-up so successfully over the years."

Withdrawing from East Africa

LINDETEVES (AFRICA), LTD., a subsidiary of a well-known Dutch company, is to cease trading in Kenya and Uganda. Many of their engineering agencies are being transferred to Gilfillan & Co., Ltd., Nairobi. Lindeteves began business in East Africa in 1952.

Ethiopia's Long Sleep Will Continue Corruption Among Young Intellectuals.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Financial Times* who was recently in Ethiopia has written his impressions under the title "A Medieval Kingdom Where the Earth is Flat". His conclusion is that "the long Ethiopian sleep seems destined to continue at least for the lifetime of the Emperor".

The article says, *inter alia*—

"The Emperor promised the P.A.F.M.E.C.A. countries that Ethiopia would join a future Federation of East Africa (though nobody believed him). He has given asylum to African politicians exiled from their own countries. Yet Ethiopia's isolationism will not be so easily ended. A passionate chauvinism is at work: proud of their long history, Ethiopians distrust the new African countries.

"The prospects of change are not promising. The Imperial Bodyguard has been taught a lesson. The Emperor has bought the loyalty of the Army with handsome pay increases.

"Much was heard two years ago about the dissatisfaction of the so-called intellectuals, young men who returned from their studies in Europe with radical ideas. They have proved as corruptible as the rest. Settled in comfortable posts in the Administration, they soon forget those dangerous notions.

Emperor Proceeds Slowly

"Indeed, what change there is, is usually brought about by the Emperor himself. He genuinely desires to lead his country into the 20th century, but for several reasons he works slowly. He is loath to delegate authority, which means that progress is limited by what one man can do.

"Ethiopians are extremely conservative, and their long isolation has bred an arrogance which is not necessarily impressed by modern science and technology. The wealth of the country lies in the rich farmlands of the high plateau, nearly all owned either by the Church or nobility. Both are absentee landlords who mule the farmers. They will not tolerate heavy taxation, and a serious attempt at land reform would produce something like civil war.

"Foreign aid programmes in Ethiopia seem more dawdling and confused than anywhere else. For many years the Emperor has employed advisers from abroad, deliberately taking them from a dozen countries, so that no foreign Power should gain special influence. By playing them off against one another he tends to cancel out their efforts."

Bride-price Slavery

THREE YOUNG KENYA AFRICANS—who paid for their brides according to tribal custom—have formed a Dowry Reformation Movement to replace the bride-price system by the "Western method of buying an engagement ring". Kamba suitors now have to pay 46 goats, three cows and two bulls; Luo fathers expect between six and 14 cows for their daughters; and the Kikuyu have changed from goats to cash, anything between £75 and £100 being now often the bride-price. "This bartering over human beings is like slavery and should be stopped immediately", stated the movement's president, Mr. Melody Onerogorh. "If a rich man marries he can always make a token of appreciation to her father, but it should not be compulsory, and girls should have some say in choosing their men. Love should make the decisions, not money."

Blasphemy

AN OFFICIAL ORGAN of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia—*Zambia Patriot* which circulates chiefly in the Abercorn-Mporokoso area—has published an editorial statement which concluded: "Youths know that Kaunda is the Messiah we have seen with our own eyes, that Jesus is the Son of God and Kaunda is his brother and hence second to God. If you are a Christian, walk with Kaunda in your chest". Mr. Kaunda is president of U.N.I.P.

U.K. High Commissioner in Kenya

Sir Geoffrey de Freitas Appointed

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, K.C.M.G., is to be British High Commissioner in Kenya when that Colony becomes independent on December 12. His appointment as first head of the United Kingdom Mission in Nairobi was announced by the Commonwealth Relations Office on Tuesday.

When Sir Neil Pritchard, U.K. High Commissioner in Tanganyika, was brought back to a post in London recently, there was no statement about a successor, for it was then intended that Sir Geoffrey should be the first Head of Mission to the East African Federation which African politicians declared that they would establish before the end of this year. That has not happened, and the appointment is consequently to Kenya only, though certainly with the expectation that it will within a few months be changed to cover whatever form of federation may emerge.

H.M. Government has been at pains to emphasize that decisions in this matter must be made by the African leaders, though everyone knows that Britain would be sympathetic to a federation which would increase the efficiency and reduce the costs of administration and many common services.

Ghana Post

Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, who has been High Commissioner in Ghana since October, 1961, left London yesterday for Accra, where he will spend about a month. He will then be in London until early December. He hopes to reach Nairobi a week before Independence Day.

He can look back on two marked achievements in Ghana—the agreement in May of last year by Dr. Nkrumah's Government that his army, air force, and navy should be trained by 260 officers and N.C.Os. of Britain's three services, and Ghana's Investment Act of this year giving firm guarantees to overseas investors. Both measures indicated Ghana's disillusionment with Soviet Russia and recognition of the need to turn for help to the West, particularly Britain.

The President of Ghana—with whom Sir Geoffrey has been on excellent terms—may resent his sudden withdrawal, not only on personal grounds, but because he is fiercely opposed to an East African Federation, a fact which he has gone out of his way to advertise. His influence upon Mr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, is believed by African politicians to be considerable.

The High Commissioner designate said in London on Tuesday that he had paid short visits to Kenya in 1947 and 1948, while Under-Secretary of State for Air. On both occasions he was on his way to Southern Rhodesia in connexion with that Colony's excellent air training scheme.

He knew personally only one African leader in Kenya—Mr. Mboya, who had once been in his house in Cambridge.

Stumped the Kabaka

In the last cricket match in which he had played he had caught behind the wicket and also stumped the Kabaka of Buganda; but the Kabaka must have had a friend in the scoring box, for the record indicated that he had been run out!

"I have not abandoned politics", said Sir Geoffrey, "but I regard this as a very important job which I had to accept".

Born in 1913, the son of Sir Anthony and Lady de Freitas, he was educated at Hatfield, Clare College, Cambridge (being president of the Union), and Yale University, U.S.A. For two years he lived in the East End of London, and was from 1936 to 1939 a Labour member of Shoreditch Borough Council.

On the outbreak of war he joined the Royal Artillery, but was soon transferred to the R.A.F., with whom he served until 1945.

He was then elected to Parliament as Socialist Member for Central Nottingham, and made Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee. From 1946 to 1950 (when he was elected M.P. for Lincoln) he was Under-Secretary of State for Air, and then for some months Under-Secretary of State in the Home Office. He continued in the House of Commons until he went to West Africa nearly two years ago.

He was a delegate to the United Nations in 1949, to the

Council of Europe from 1951 to 1954, and to the N.A.T.O. Parliamentary Conference from 1955 to 1959 (for part of the time as treasurer).

For three years he was chairman of the Labour Party's Housing Committee, and then for three years chairman of the Society of Labour Lawyers (being himself a barrister).

He has been vice-chairman of the Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, of the European-Atlantic Group, of the Association of British Aero Clubs, and of the Nature Conservancy, and a councillor of the Churches Social Responsibility Committee and the Royal Society of Arts.

A keen countryman, he farms at Mourn, near Cambridge, where he has Ayrshire cattle. He has played most games, and while at the university won his blue for athletics.

He married in 1938 Miss Helen Bell, of Illinois, whose father had been made an honorary K.B.E. There are three sons and a daughter.

Mr. Odinga on British "Fair Dealing"

Restraint Required in Africanization

"I RESPECT THE BRITISH for being very democratic, and I have seen a lot of fair dealing by the British. Let us learn a lot from them", said Mr. Odinga, Minister for Home Affairs in Kenya, when addressing a group of officers from the Nyandarua district a few days ago.

Referring to expatriates, he said: "Though many people are talking of Africanization, they will soon realize that people will be kept in jobs because of their knowledge, ability, experience, loyalty and devotion to duty regardless of their colour. An African will not get a job only by virtue of the colour of his skin. It is only by keeping people with know-how that we can build Kenya".

The Government would not create "tough conditions" for expatriates. There were Africans who had established themselves in Britain. Why should Kenya not reciprocate by allowing expatriates to establish themselves in Kenya?

He told a meeting of chiefs, political leaders and members of the Regional Assembly in Kiambu at the beginning of a tour of the Central Region that "our policy is to rule by being realistic, knowing that public opinion is paramount".

Everyone should "change in these changed circumstances", with politicians co-operating with the chiefs and vice versa. "Ministers are your eyes in the Government to promote your policy." People should not take the law into their own hands, but take their complaints and grievances to the proper authorities.

Red Cross Centenary

THE CENTENARY of the establishment of the Red Cross by Henri Dunant is being marked by the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration by the issue of two special stamps, which will be on sale until the end of next month. That of 30 cents. is in blue, with a large cross in red; that of 50 cents. is of similar design but printed in brown.

Tribalism in Nationalist Politics

TRIBALISM could make a deteriorating situation in Southern Rhodesia even worse, the *Bulawayo Chronicle* has said, adding: "It is common knowledge that Mr. Joshua Nkomo has strong support among the Matabele, and that the Rev. Sithole looks for his main support to Africans living further north. This can hardly be comforting to Mashona living in Bulawayo and Matabele employed in Safisbury. In the final analysis the nationalist split must make the prospects of a non-racial solution to our problems less likely. There was always the faint possibility of reaching a *modus vivendi* with a unified nationalist movement. But how can you negotiate with an opposition that speaks with two voices?"

PERSONALIA

PRINCE WILLIAM of Gloucester has returned from his visit to Kenya.

MRS. ALICE FRANKLIN BRYANT, an American writer, is visiting East Africa.

The AGA KHAN has just had economic talks in Leopoldville with the Congo Government.

CANON GEORGE TIBBATS has joined the headquarters staff of the U.M.C.A. as international secretary.

MR. J. A. METCALFE has resigned from the boards of Minerals Separation, Ltd., and six of its subsidiaries.

MR. E. C. JACQUES is chairman of the recently-formed Northern Tanganyika Tourist Association, Arusha.

MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI, Minister of State, has been appointed chairman of a committee on "Kenyanization" and training.

SIR HUGH BEADLE, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, and LADY BEADLE will leave London for Washington next Wednesday.

MR. M. HOVE, Federal High Commissioner in Nigeria, returned to Salisbury last week. The mission in Lagos is being closed.

MR. E. WEISS, a joint deputy chairman of Minerals Separation, Ltd., has been elected to the board of Standard Industrial Holdings, Ltd.

MR. M. R. HARRIS, of Zomba, is now honorary representative in Nyasaland of the Royal Commonwealth Society. His predecessor was Mr. A. R. LODGE.

COLONEL and MRS. KNAGGS, who farmed in the Mau Summit district of Kenya for many years, and have lately been living in Natal, are on a short visit to England.

CHIEFS KADOWERE, CHAKHUMBIRA and NJOBVAYALEMA, all of the Ncheu district of Nyasaland, have been deposed on DR. BANDA's orders as "stooges of the Colonial régime".

MR. HERBERT GADDE-CLAXTON, of the engineering staff of the Roan Antelope mine, and a member of Luanshya Municipal Council, has left Northern Rhodesia for South Africa.

MR. J. HOWMAN, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Internal Affairs, passed through London on Monday on his way to Canada on an official visit, to be followed by a short visit to the United States.

A boycott of South Africa's trade "lifeline" was urged on all nations by MWALIMU NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, when he spoke against *apartheid* at Oslo University at the week-end.

MR. J. MWELA, a retired African teacher, has been appointed to the Northern Rhodesian board of Rothmans, Ltd. It is the first cigarette company in the Federation to have an African director.

MR. GEORGE SCOTT, a well-known journalist and broadcaster, who has visited the Federation, has accepted an invitation to be the Liberal candidate for Leicester South-East in the general election.

SIR RALPH and LADY HOME flew from Bermuda via London to attend the Malaysia independence celebrations, after which they returned by air to Bermuda, where SIR RALPH has professional engagements.

MR. S. C. SEWARD, lately managing director, has been elected chairman of Platt Brothers (Sales), Ltd., Oldham, a company with large East African connexions. The new managing director is MR. E. J. KERFOOT.

SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS, Acting Governor-General of the Federation, opened in Salisbury on Sunday the annual conference of the World Council of Young Men's Service Clubs, attended by some 600 delegates.

MISS ELIZABETH MEADOWS, who has just taken up duty as matron of the North Devon Infirmary, returned to England some months ago after 14 years of nursing service in Uganda, latterly as assistant to the matron-in-chief.

Southern Rhodesia is riding out the storm so well that people within and without its borders should have confidence in its resilience. MR. I. D. SMITH, Minister of the Treasury, told a Rhodesian Stock Exchange "symposium".

MISS RUTH JOSEPH, a 16-year-old Nairobi school-girl, was rescued by helicopter at a record height of 15,300 feet last week when she was taken ill with pneumonia on an expedition climbing Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika.

Two 14-year-old Lancashire schoolchildren, ALAN HOGGARTH and BARBARA KINDER, flew to Southern Rhodesia this week as guests of the Federal Government, their prize for winning a competition in the *British Trades Alphabet*.

When presenting certificates to 800 men and women on Ukerewe Island, Lake Victoria, the Mwanza Regional Commissioner, MR. J. S. MALECELA, said that "it was because of ignorance that colonialists came to govern us in our country".

MR. W. L. CAMPBELL-PITT, managing director of the South African subsidiary of the American Northern Abrasive Company; the world's largest, has been visiting the Rhodesias in connexion with a plan to establish semi-processing factories.

DR. C. F. TAYLOR, who has served the U.M.C.A. in the Masasi Diocese since 1926, is to retire. She opened numerous hospitals and dispensaries in the Masasi, Liwali, Lindi and Tunduru districts and trained many African dressers and nurses.

MRS. AUGUSTA KARANJA, president of the Kenya Women's Society and a committee member of the *Maendeleo ya Wanawake* parent body, represented the Colony at an International Council of Democratic Women's conference in Sweden.

MR. PAUL ARMSTRONG, honorary secretary of the Cleveland Rotary Club, U.S.A., and two other members, Messrs. H. L. BECK and L. P. HOHMAN, have visited East Africa to discuss community improvement projects with business leaders and rotary clubs.

VISCOUNT MAUGHAM, a novelist who writes as ROBIN MAUGHAM, is paying his second visit to East Africa, where he is working on the script of a film. About a decade ago he spent two years on a farm in Tanganyika and wrote "Behind the Mirror".

PRESIDENT NYERERE of Tanganyika has agreed to let the Federation of Labour and the Union of Public Employees investigate allegations of "brotherization, a disease arising from Africanization", made by the union's retiring president, MR. E. P. MWANYIKA, whose initial request was rejected by the Vice-President of the Republic, MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA. This provoked a challenge to appoint an inquiry committee or "face a showdown".

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MISS ELIZABETH CLARKE, headmistress of the school which PRINCESS ANNE is to attend, is on holiday in Kenya.

SIR NUTCOMBE and LADY HUME have left London for Canada and the United States. They are due back in mid-October.

MR. CECIL BURNEY, an elected Member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, arrived in London a few days ago for a visit of several weeks.

MR. GEOFFREY BECKETT, a former Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. BECKETT are in London until the latter part of next month.

SITTI HAWA ALI EL BASSIR, matron-in-chief in the Ministry of Health in the Sudan, is taking further training in midwifery at West Middlesex Hospital, Isleworth, Surrey. Her son is a third-year student at the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

MR. J. M. MPONDA, vice-president of Kenya's Central Council of Muslims, has said that his community will refuse to renew their radio licences unless the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation provides the same number of religious programmes as are arranged for Christians.

DR. MARGARET VARLEY, a lecturer in zoology at Oxford University, has suggested to the British Association that tilapia from African lakes should be bred in this country in the waste hot water from nuclear power stations. She described the fish as better than sole or plaice.

MR. JOSHUA NKOMO, former president of the proscribed Z.A.P.U. of Southern Rhodesia, has announced the formation of a 15-member "caretaker council" for African nationalists, as an alternative to starting yet another political party. His three previous organizations have all been banned.

MR. PETER CORYNDON, youngest of the three sons of a former Governor of Uganda and Kenya, the late SIR ROBERT CORYNDON, has retired as Chief Establishments Officer of the E.A.C.S.O., which he joined when it was a High Commission in 1949, after 10 years' service on the West Coast. He will live in Devon.

Subscribers to a "Sir Roy Welensky Fund" opened by the former Federal Minister of Finance, SIR DONALD MACINTYRE, have insisted that the Prime Minister shall on this occasion spend the money on himself, not on charities, of which he is a generous supporter. The fund will probably be used to buy land for his own occupation.

That SIR WALTER COUTTS, Governor-General of Uganda, would be replaced on October 9, the anniversary of that country's independence, was reported by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week. Confirmation came on Monday from MR. OBOTE, the Prime Minister, who stated that the Governor-General would make way for a President. Uganda, he added, would not become a republic and would remain within the Commonwealth.

TRACTOR SALES MANAGER FOR WEST AFRICA

A CHALLENGING VACANCY arises in a leading British firm of distributors in Nigeria to manage their expanding franchise of Agricultural and Industrial Tractors and allied Equipment.

Applicants should have a good education, practical experience, and ability to demonstrate and sell tractors and implements. A knowledge of tropical agriculture would be an asset. This appointment in a rapidly developing country offers excellent career opportunities to the man with the right background and drive.

Commencing salary, not less than £2,500, according to age and experience, plus bonus based on results, free furnished housing, passages including family, medical benefits, and a contributory Pension Scheme.

Box No. 142, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

DR. W. SHEFFIELD has arrived in the United Kingdom from Salisbury.

At a meeting in Liverpool of the British Federation of University Women MRS. JANE BELL spoke on "African Women Face the Modern World." She has lived in East Africa for 25 years, and is a former president of the Uganda Council of Women and a past chairman of the Uganda Council of Voluntary Service.

MR. CARL C. ROSENG, Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of California, and MR. AARON SEGAL, a political science graduate of that university, both of whom have visited East Africa, are the joint authors of a pamphlet entitled "An East African Federation", published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

MR. BASIL SUTTON, who joined the Fleet Air Arm in 1939, won the D.F.C. and Bar during the last war, and was demobilized as a lieutenant-commander, has been appointed Director of Civil Aviation in East Africa. He joined the directorate in 1948. He succeeds MR. J. J. FURNISS, director for the past 15 years, who has gone to Nigeria as Secretary for Air.

THE REV. F. P. MAHER, chaplain to the 24th Infantry Brigade, now in Kenya, has received from a mission priest a Papal Bull of 1555 which he believes to have been stolen from the archives of Roman Catholic authorities in Dublin, to whom it is to be sent. The document, addressed to the King and Queen of England, appointed Hugo Corensem to be Archbishop of Dublin.

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, Kenya's Home Affairs Minister, has been awarded the gold medal of the World Council of Peace, a Communist Front organization, in recognition of his "noble services to the cause of peace and friendship, his incessant labour for the development of general disarmament and world peace, his contribution to African liberation, and his work towards universal acceptance of the dignity of man".

MR. D. H. CUNNINGHAM, lately of the staff of a firm of public relations in Kenya, has been appointed publicity manager of the Motor Mart group, of which the parent company is Motor Mart & Exchange, Ltd., Nairobi. It has seven wholly-owned subsidiaries — Motor Mart (Tanganyika), Ltd., Bruce, Ltd., Bruce (Tanganyika), Ltd., Equipment, Ltd., Motor Service Co., Ltd., Farm Machinery (Distributors), Ltd., and Farm Machinery Distributors (Tanganyika), Ltd.

MR. PAUL NGEI, president of the African Peoples' Party and Deputy Leader of the Opposition in Kenya, has announced that he will rejoin the Kenya African National Union. The decision has been commended for its "nationalistic wisdom" by K.A.N.U.'s vice-president, MR. OGINGA ODINGA. It was made after the K.A.D.U. leader, MR. RONALD NGALA, had stated that Mr. Ngei would not be included in the Opposition's delegation to the independence conference which opens in London the week after next.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS for East Africa in the KENYA CASTLE, which left London last Friday, include: —

Mombasa: Mr. C. J. Brumfit, Captain & Mrs. A. Burkitt, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. M. Cowie, Major & Mrs. G. C. Dauber, Dr. & Mrs. W. D. Foster, the Rev. & Mrs. L. Holm, the Rev. P. Kelleher, the Rev. M. Kelly, the Rev. & Mrs. H. M. Kitchen, Dr. D. R. M. Lillistone, Mr. D. S. MacCullough, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. McCloy, the Rev. Fr. McElhill, Professor & Mrs. W. E. McIntyre, the Rev. R. McNicholas, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Meggitt, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Oakley, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. C. Rickard, the Rev. & Mrs. E. V. J. Ridout, and M. M. V. Shaw-Hamilton.

Dar es Salaam: Mr. & Mrs. E. C. O. Harris, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Honeybone, Mr. & Mrs. R. Longshaw, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. O'Hare, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Shardlow, and Mr. & Mrs. H. van Griethuysen.

Letters to the Editor**Africa Plunged Into Chaos**
Lord Selborne's View of Macmillanism

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR,—In renewing my subscription, may I say that I find EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA very encouraging to an old man who grew up in a time when England was great, and who never dreamed that he would live to see the British Empire being systematically liquidated by a so-called Conservative Government.

In the name of democracy, and at the prompting of America, they have plunged all Central Africa into chaos and have installed régimes that are more like that of the "king of the cannibal islands" than those of any civilized State.

Having surrendered Cyprus to a murderous rebellion, our Government now appears to be going to throw away Malta. If Hitler had won the Second World War he could not have imposed more humiliating terms upon this country. The only reason I can think of why Gibraltar has not been surrendered is that General Franco is unpopular with the Labour Party. The Bishop of Southwark has spoken of the "deterioration of England". One result of that deterioration has been England's abandonment of the Empire.

I have, however, been comforted to some extent by reading the biography of the Great Duke of Marlborough by his descendant, Sir Winston Churchill. It seems to be a "law of nature" that after England has made a heroic effort and covered herself with glory, a period of reaction then sets in, and the country is handed over to a Government that tries as hard as it can to undo all the good work of its predecessors. So it was in Marlborough's day. The man who had saved Europe was publicly disgraced and all our allies were betrayed, with the result that the Continent has ever since named us "*Perfide Albion*".

The part once played so effectively by Bolingbroke and Oxford (also posing as Tories!) has been copied by Macmillan, Macleod, and Sandys, with no less success. Instead of betraying the Emperor Charles VI, they have betrayed Sir Roy Welensky — and Dr. Salazar and everyone else who had trusted the word of Britain.

We recovered from that disgraceful Bolingbroke period: the days of Pitt, Wellington and Nelson were still to come. Let us hope that history will repeat herself one day in another such recovery. But what will there be to recover?

Temple Manor,
Alton, Hants.

Yours faithfully,
SELBORNE.

President's Letter on Pomposity
Official Comment on Our Comments

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—In your editorial of August 15 you dealt at length with the circular letter which had been sent out by President Nyerere on the subject of pomposity.

The President's action in dispatching this letter was prompted by the circumstances of Tanganyika, and it applied only to Tanganyika. Each country of Africa has to deal with a different inheritance from the past and certain peculiar problems of the present. It is therefore not useful to generalize from a particular development in one country, and it is certainly not helpful to use one African country's action as a peg on which to hang your criticism of different actions in another.

Within the broad framework of common post-Colonial problems and common aspirations for African unity and prosperity there are many local problems which have to be dealt with by the Governments and leaders of the different countries. Nyasaland's problems in relation to pomposity are very different from those of Tanganyika, and dealing with them may require an apparently opposite approach. But the objective of all African countries is the same: the dignity and equality of the people, and the assertion of the national and international prestige of the people's Government.

Dar es Salaam,
Tanganyika.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. YINZA,
Director of Information Services.

Points from Letters**Leadership**

"A LEADER, according to Mr. Joshua Nkomo, lately 'leader' of the now banned Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, is 'he who expresses the wishes of his followers'. That explains, I suppose, why, having assented to the new Constitution for Southern Rhodesia, he began to attack it as soon as some other extremist pan-Africanists decided to try to destroy an agreement which provided most substantial political advancement for Africans".

Incantations

"THE EMPHASIS which you have for years placed on the part played by persistent intimidation in the growth of African political movements has been justified, but I think you have not called sufficient attention to the effect of frequently repeated incantations, almost all of which have either been grossly exaggerated or are essentially false. The gist of the incantations in Kenya has been that 'the white man stole our land', an allegation which commission after commission has disproved. Equally widely believed, and more astonishingly, is the incantation of the Kikuyu politicians that 'Mau Mau was just natural tribal indignation at the theft of Kikuyu lands by Europeans' as outrageous an excuse as there could possibly be. The general incantation about 'democracy' is always coupled with the demand for 'one man one vote', the introduction of which system anywhere in Africa has quickly led to dictatorship".

African Socialism

"SOCIALISTS have for many years declared any kind of forced labour in Africa to be iniquitous. The present Government of Nyasaland has been described by Dr. Banda as Socialist. Yet in his budget speech the Minister of Finance said that the new personal tax would be due on January 1 next, that anyone who had not paid by October 1 would incur an automatic surcharge of 25%, and that defaulters who had not met their liability by December 31 would receive a summons, 'and on conviction be liable to a fine or to public work in lieu'. Note that — public work in lieu. What a shout there would have been if that had been ordained by a 'colonialist' Government! The decision being that of a black dominated Government, there has not been one adverse word of comment here. Nor is there likely to be complaint by the Socialists in England. They have been almost silent about Nkrumah's dictatorship, and we may be sure that they will treat Dr. Banda with like leniency — even if he does now favour forced labour (though calling it public work)".

Sir Roy Looks to the Future

"THROUGH THE GENEROSITY of a great number of people, to whom I want to express my sincerest thanks and appreciation, I am going to own a piece of land which I shall develop, perhaps not as well as you farmers, but still as a Rhodesian over a long term with the greatest confidence in the future", said Sir Roy Welensky when he opened the Midlands Agricultural Show in Gwelo on Friday. The reference was to a subscription fund raised by people in the Federation.

These were the closing months of his office as Prime Minister of the Federation, but that was not an occasion on which to discuss politics or constitutional battles with the British Government concerning the breaking up of the Federation. Bitterness was past, but a lesson had been learnt which would be remembered.

The Federal Government had been able to spend considerably more on research than the three individual territories could spend. The results had been impressive by any standards. Between 1954 and 1962 the total value of livestock and crop production on European farms rose by 73%, from £39.3m. to £68.2m. In African agriculture between the same years groundnut sales had increased over 90%, maize over 61%, cotton 141%, and cattle holdings were up from 1.8m. to 2.1m.

Sir Roy forecast real difficulties for Southern Rhodesia, for dissolution of the Federation meant the loss of the common market, diminishing resources, and difficulty in raising Government funds. Furthermore, political pressure from the pan-African movement would be renewed, for they would not stop at the Zambezi. Such pressures would become more serious and be accompanied by ramifications greater than any in the past.

Reserved Seats for Europeans

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEATS—surmised as 10 out of 75—will be reserved in the Legislature for Europeans under the revised Northern Rhodesian Constitution which has been submitted to H.M. Government by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Hone, who has held a series of meetings with the two African parties forming the present coalition Government and with the Opposition European party.

Registration has begun for a general election on a one-man-one-vote basis in late January. Europeans will be on a separate reserved roll. Africans, Asians and Coloureds, will be on a main roll, the two latter communities however being allowed to choose to be included on the reserved list.

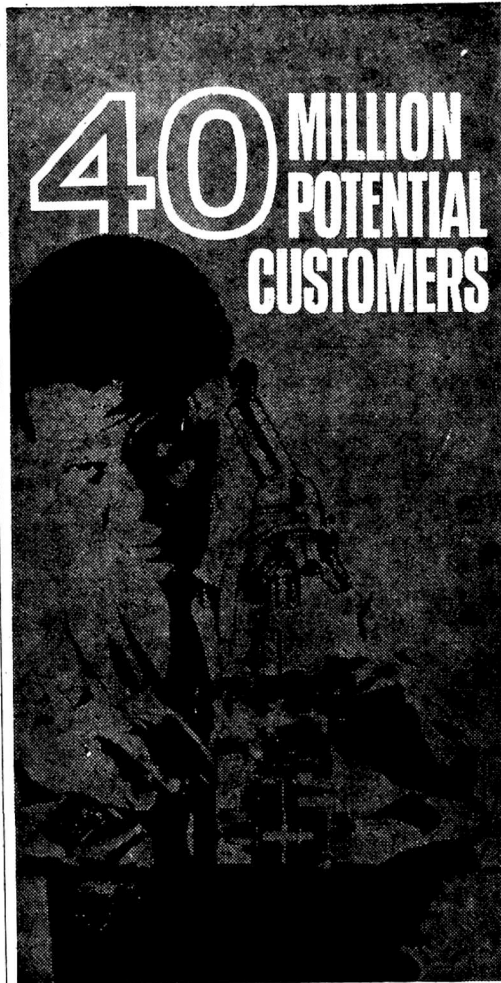
The A.N.C. leader, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, has cabled the Minister for Central African Affairs, Mr. Butler, asking for another formal conference because of "fundamental differences" over the electoral arrangements, particularly with regard to identification of voters. He had previously alleged that U.N.I.P. intended to "import" voters to increase its support.

Under the chairmanship of Sir Colville Deverell, officials of the Barotseland and Northern Rhodesian Governments have been discussing future relationships. The question of the Barotseland Protectorate's secession has not been included. U.N.I.P. recently won all the elective seats in the first elections to the Litunga's Supreme Council.

The new Peoples' Democratic Congress led by Mr. Job Michello, formerly of the A.N.C., will contest the general elections. Mr. Michello is visiting Senegal and Nigeria to seek financial support. He has denied receiving money either from the National Progress Party (formerly the U.F.P.) or from ex-President Tshombe of Katanga, whom he visited in Spain before coming to London briefly early last week.

Campaign for Funds

MR. J. E. MICHELLO, chairman of the Peoples' Democratic Congress of Northern Rhodesia, said at the weekend that a delegation of his party had returned from Britain and the Continent with enough money for the party to buy 150 motor vehicles, 2,000 bicycles, 90 typewriters, and 45 duplicating machines this month, and to be able to fight every constituency in the forthcoming general election.



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More Criticisms of Macmillanism

Bad Faith and Bad Example to Africans

CONDEMNATION OF MACMILLANISM IN AFRICA has been forcefully expressed by MR. RAYMOND BYRNE in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*. He wrote:—

"The many thousands of people in this country who have lived in Kenya or Rhodesia or have friends and relations there will welcome Lord Salisbury's formidable indictment [which was reported in last week's EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA]. But they will also ask what is this *force occulte* that month after month seems to coerce the Government into preferring the politically expedient to the morally right.

Absurd Suppositions

"It is useless to pretend that pledges to Kenyans and Rhodesians have not been broken. It is equally absurd to suppose that ambitious pan-Africans are not fully aware of the readiness of the Government to let down their own kith and kin, many of them third-generation or fourth-generation white Africans having as much right to their possessions and citizenship as the black Africans.

"With such examples before them, is there any reason to suppose that once *uhuru* has been achieved the African leaders, lacking the restraining influence of a trained and incorruptible civil service, will not dishonour whatever obligation they undertake?

"Does the Government now propose to wait for a recrudescence of Mau Mau lest the African leaders accuse it of encouraging Europeans to 'desert', as Mr. Mboya accused the Belgians of deserting the Congo? It certainly looks as though that was the intention.

Palpably Untrue

"In the case of Rhodesia it is palpably untrue that the great experiment in non-racial government failed. In 1962 the Federal Government had a favourable balance of trade of £77m. The 9½m. population, more especially that of Nyasaland, had 'never had it so good'—and at no cost to the British taxpayer. More and more Africans were occupying responsible posts in the Government.

"Contrary to popular belief, white Rhodesians were not parties to 'imposing federation' on the Africans; nor was their policy to 'dominate' or 'perpetuate white supremacy'. Both were myths concocted by peripatetic Socialists who subscribe to the notion that, no matter what the cultural and educational quality of a people, quantity is paramount, and economic facts must take second place to political fiction and sentiment.

"But even with the Afro-Asians, Americans, Russians, and

Chinese blowing down their necks, was it in the least necessary for experienced Conservative Ministers to assassinate the Federation, and with it millions of primitive Africans, before the 'new deal' had had a chance to prove itself politically?

"The less said about the methods used to smash the Federation the better. Those of us who voted in favour of Federation at the Southern Rhodesia Referendum of 1953 realize that if trusting the British Government we made an irrevocable mistake.

Setting Black Against White

"Yet who could foresee that within 10 years a British Government, and a Conservative one at that, would make the one mistake that Rhodes and every Rhodesian since has done his utmost to avoid?—that of setting black against white, and of establishing the Zambesi as a frontier.

"Barely 12 months ago the First Secretary of State and Minister for Central African Affairs is reported to have said in public: 'We want you to understand that if you put your money into the Federation we will be behind you'. Is it really credible that even in July, 1962, the Cabinet had not made up its mind to go back on the British mission in Africa and to break up the Federation, no matter what the consequences to the inhabitants, to British investors, and to British trade?"

U.K. and U.S. Obligations to Mozambique

Another aspect of British faithlessness under the Macmillan Government was mentioned by Mr. Cosmo Russell in a letter in *The Times*. He wrote:—

"When Dr. Salazar responded in 1943 to the British request that Portugal should implement the alliance and provide facilities in the Azores, he did so on two conditions—both one might have thought implicit in the alliance itself. The first called for the defence of Lisbon against possible air attack; the second asked for a guarantee of Portuguese overseas possessions. Both were granted.

"When Goa was annexed by a Commonwealth country, the British Government claimed that the Commonwealth association inhibited action. The same reason most certainly does not apply today in the context of Angola and Mozambique, which are overtly threatened by newly-independent African States after decisions taken in Addis Ababa in June. Moreover, the same States are supporting a rebel force of several thousand men stationed on Congo territory.

"Dr. Salazar may fairly claim that the 1943 agreement should be implemented to-day, and that if changes should ever take place in the two territories, the sovereign Government of Portugal, these are the decisions of the sovereign Government of Portugal and are not to be dictated by hostile pressure from outside. Since the United States as well as Britain were beneficiaries under the 1943 agreement, it would appear that both British and American Governments are bound by the guarantee of 1943 and should make this abundantly clear—notably in the Security Council and the General Assembly."

Off-Repeated Falsehood

MR. VICTOR GOODHEW, M.P., wrote:—


"The Portuguese Ambassador rightly draws attention to the falsehood so often repeated by those who speak of 'white supremacist' policies being pursued by the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique. Anyone who has had the opportunity to visit those parts of Africa cannot fail to have been impressed by the complete absence of discrimination as between people of different racial origin, and also by the great strides that are being made in securing economic advancement.

"Yet they are ignored—as are the truths about conditions in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland—so often by those who speak or write about Africa that one cannot help wondering whether there are not those in this country who are really 'black supremacists' at heart, and are determined to drive the white man and his influence out of that continent altogether.

"The tragedy of emergent Africa is that the European's case is allowed to go by default, and those responsible for informing public opinion take advantage of the general ignorance here at home about those territories.

"The slogans and rantings of the extremists are listened to with awe and respect, and then repeated as if gospel. But the statements of responsible politicians, whether European or African, who advocate multi-racialism, are always suspect. I wonder why?"

"Surely the time has come for all who have the interests of the ordinary African at heart to realize just what is going to happen to him if the European is forced to leave his continent."

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Economic Confidence in S. Rhodesia

MORE MONEY is flowing in Southern Rhodesia than ever before, with more motor vehicles on the road, more power and water being sold, and more industrial and commercial production, says a statement issued "in the interests of economic confidence and development" by the Salisbury branch of the Executives' Association of Central Africa.

The statement says that, despite emigration, today 13,000 more Europeans live in Southern Rhodesia than when the first racial riots took place four years ago.

Salaries and wages for Africans at £62m. a year and non-Africans, £103,800,000, were both higher than before. The gross domestic product of the country, £289,100,000, electricity sales, 1,600m. kWh, and water sales, 11,136m. gallons, were all record figures. Except for mining, quarrying, building and construction, every sector of industrial and commercial production in Southern Rhodesia was higher than in 1956—one of the peak post-war years—and in some cases almost doubled.

The £19,400,000 value of permanent shares held in Southern Rhodesian building societies in March this year was nearly £4m. more than four years ago. There were also more motor vehicles on the road—nearly 107,000 cars, over 34,000 commercial vehicles, 2,000 public service vehicles, and 9,000 cycles and scooters.

Shortage of Water, Not Land

SCARCITY OF WATER, not shortage of land, is hindering the development necessary to absorb Southern Rhodesia's growing population, Dr. E. M. B. West, director of the Rhodesian Institute of African Affairs, has written.

He points out that 36m. acres have been set aside for exclusive African settlement—allowing about 70 acres for each of 500,000 families, comprising 3m. individuals—with a further 8m. acres in the Native purchase areas and 5m. acres of unreserved land now being made available for purchase.

But water for this land runs to the sea along countless water-courses, carrying the top soil with it. Run-off from only half the country's catchment area (excluding the Zambezi Valley) in a bad rainfall season is about 14 million gallons. Drought relief has to be organized at considerable expense every few years when the rains fail: in 1959-60 African farmers lost 98,000 head of cattle, valued at £14m.

"The effect of water supplies on the huge, dry south-western areas of Southern Rhodesia would be revolutionary. Allowing for evaporation and other losses, a million gallons could be stored in dams, with large dams for coping with flood waters able to increase this amount to 20%. If every landholder erected simple stone barriers at intervals of a mile along adjacent water-courses, much soil conservation would be achieved, and underground supplies would be augmented."

New Director of Information Services

MR. W. H. HAMMOND, Under-Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, is now officially stated to have been seconded to Southern Rhodesia as Director designate of Information Services. The appointment was anticipated last week by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. The Information Services are to be transferred from the Prime Minister's Department to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Mr. Hammond, who was born in Bulawayo in 1912, joined the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service early in 1929 and has since served in various departments. In 1957 he was sent to London as chairman of the British Immigrants Selection Board, and then became Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, and was made responsible for the re-organization of the Federal Information Services. Since then he has been in charge of the Federal Public Relations Division.

M.P. Wants Job

A LONDON NEWSPAPER has published the following advertisement: "Rhodesian M.P. (Federal), experienced shipping, finance, journalism, proposing settle England, seeks post where knowledge and connexions can be employed to best advantage".

The British South Africa Company

Industrial Expansion in Rhodesia

The President of The British South Africa Company has recently stated that there has been no change in the investment policy of the Group. The Rhodesias are, and continue to be, the primary field for its activities, and this has always been so since its formation. In considering new ventures the Directors have always been guided by this tradition.

The establishment of the railway system in the period 1898 to 1910 was the first major task of The British South Africa Company in the commercial field. Nearly 2,500 miles of railway, stretching from Mafeking and Beira to the Congo, were built in an undeveloped country with the Company's money or by debentures guaranteed by the Company. The railway played a fundamental part in the development of the Rhodesias.

The British South Africa Company Group has contributed £4 million in loans towards the financing of the Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme, which provides power for the copper mining companies and other industrial concerns both north and south of the Zambezi.

The Group has taken a large stake in the £11 million development scheme of The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company Limited. That Company has expanded its works at Redcliff and it is able to supply Rhodesia's steel requirements and add to the country's exports.

The British South Africa Company Group subscribed for a substantial part of the share capital of Chilanga Cement Limited. Chilanga, which has a factory near Lusaka, supplied more than 400,000 tons of cement for the Kariba project.

A Subsidiary provided a significant part of the initial share capital of Rhodesian Alloys which has its headquarters at Gwelo. After a very testing formative period this refinery for ferro-chrome and allied products is now well established. It provides a valuable outlet for Rhodesia's raw materials such as chrome ore, limestone and coal, and it is one of the main consumers of electric power in the country. Its products are exported to markets all over the world.

The British South Africa Company Group has contributed substantially to the industrial expansion of the Rhodesias, and it is a policy it will continue to pursue.

Clubs Must Accept Africans Action Against Colour Bar in Kenya

SOME CLUBS IN KENYA have not heeded the advice of the Minister for Home Affairs to take note of the country's changing circumstances, the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr. Mboya, said last week.

He referred to a recent incident at Crampton's Inn, Kitale (an incident which occasioned Mr. Odinga's warning), in which a group of African M.P.s. were refused admission because the club membership is restricted to Europeans, and continued:—

"The Government does not say that there shall be no private members' clubs. What we say is that the past practices of colour bar and race discrimination in hotels, restaurants, etc., is in conflict with the spirit of *harambee* and unity for which we stand. Our Constitution clearly lays down that there shall be no discrimination on grounds of colour, race, religion or sex.

Frustrating Conflicts

"Any of our citizens must expect and receive treatment in harmony with that provision. Apart from the individual having access to the courts of law in these matters, our Government has an obligation to ensure that no excuses are made to justify continued race segregation or colour bar under whatever pretext. To fail to do this would be to fail to promote this new spirit and to honour our pledge to uphold the Constitution. A continued colour bar must lead to frustration and conflict which would destroy the good work of our Prime Minister.

"In view of this overall responsibility, my Ministry intends to be active in dealing with race discrimination wherever it is exposed.

"Last week therefore we gave 30 days' notice to Crampton's Inn to show cause why their registration as a society should not be cancelled. Their present refusal to allow non-Europeans to become members has led to incidents which are prejudicial to the welfare of Kenya. The 30 days' notice is required under existing legislation before further action can be taken.



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"It is important that other private members' clubs respond at once to the appeal by the Minister for Home Affairs. What is needed is that they open their doors unconditionally to non-European members. This applies to any Asian private members' clubs, which may be based on a similar colour bar or race discrimination".

"We Do Not Want Mrs. Huxley's Advice" Mr. Bruce McKenzie's Reply to Criticism

LAST WEEK WE REPORTED MRS. Elspeth Huxley's views on the shabby treatment meted out to Kenya's European farmers by the U.K. Government and her criticisms of the Kenya Government's African re-settlement schemes on former European land. She then said (in part):—

"Three weeks ago the Prime Minister of Kenya assured the 'stayers' that their anxieties were groundless; Kenya needs them, and its African rulers 'want you to stay and farm well'. Almost simultaneously his Ministry of Agriculture announced that, after the completion of the present million-acre scheme of land-purchase, a further million acres would be bought for African settlement.

"How does this square with the white farmers staying on? They would be left with little to 'farm well' on but ranching areas of marginal rainfall. Can anyone farm well—a which must mean long-term planning—with this half-promise, half-threat hanging over him? So long as this confusion prevails at the top, farmers cannot be anything but anxious and worried.

Grave Doubts

"Grave doubts expressed by many economists, practical farmers and politicians—Africans not least—as to the soundness, in this day and age, of splitting the well-run, mechanized, economic units into peasant plots of 10 or 15 acres—of retreating from combine and tractor to sickle and hoe—should surely be heeded before a second such scheme is undertaken".

Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Kenya's Minister of Agriculture, has published a reply in the *East African Standard* under the heading "We do not want Mrs. Huxley". In it he said that advice from people like her was not needed. Those European farmers remaining would accept the Prime Minister's challenge to play their part in developing the country. If Mrs. Huxley was so interested in Kenya, she should return "and help us in the spirit of *harambee*".

"It is the intention of this Government", the Minister said, "to tidy up the loose ends of this present million-acre scheme by the purchase of a further acreage of land, and to attempt to obtain money from the British Government whereby any European who wished to sell his land could sell it to an African individual, a group of Africans, a company formed of Africans, or any such other collection of people".

There would be no further settlements after this first million acres. Finance would be made available for Africans to take over large economic holdings.

Colonialism a Dead Horse

FREEDOM WITHOUT A SOUND ECONOMY would be short-lived, said Dr. J. G. Kiano, Kenya's Minister for Commerce and Industry, when he opened the offices of the Kenya Mwangi and Maina Contractors Co., Ltd., in Nakuru. The company, which has some 500 shareholders, has interests in building, general trading, and farming, and hopes to develop overseas agencies. It is open to all tribes and races. Dr. Kiano advised Africans that if they did not want to be discriminated against they should not discriminate against other races. "This is the time for action, not for shouting against colonialism, which is a dead horse. The Government will help only those who help themselves". In Thomson's Falls he said: "Many people think that when *uhuru* comes everything that belongs to the Europeans and Asians will be given to the masses. This will never happen. Everybody has to sweat for his living".

Progress Against Tribalism in Kenya K.A.D.U. Warned Not to Boycott London Talks

K.A.N.U. SUPPORTERS under Mr. Msainfu Kombo having won the Mombasa municipal elections last week, the Kenya Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr. T. J. Mboya, declared that "these results give the lie to those pessimists who have predicted chaos for Kenya and exaggerated the influence of tribalists and secessionists. This trend is being reflected in local government elections throughout Kenya.

"This is not a victory for K.A.N.U., but for unity and progress against tribalism and negative secessionist policies. It is the news which every investor has been waiting for. Here we do not only have enlightened Government policies, but are quickly creating the stability and unity necessary for the future.

Last Chance

"With this proof of the changing mood of the people, it will now be hoped that K.A.D.U. leaders will consider carefully the need to accept the friendly and co-operative attitude of the Government and work for progress and unity. There is nothing that we can lose in unity; Kenya will in fact pay tribute to K.A.D.U. leaders for any contribution they are able to make towards stability. This is perhaps their last opportunity to influence the affairs of Kenya in the direction of progress without being overtaken by the march of the peoples' own will and public opinion.

"Failure to seize this opportunity may very well mean that unity and progress will be achieved by the peoples' own will despite K.A.D.U. leaders' opposition. It is to be hoped that people like Mr. F. M. Bennett, M.P., will read clearly the lesson of the Mombasa election results and know that the people of Kenya wish for unity and progress and accept fully the Prime Minister's *harambee* effort.

"It is in K.A.D.U.'s and Kenya's interest that nothing stands in the way of our peoples' true aspirations for freedom this year and complete unity in building our nation. To talk of delaying independence by obstructing constitutional talks is to ignore the true wishes of all our people. To boycott the talks is to confess an inability to argue one's case effectively.

"Kenya's Constitution must express the wishes of the people of Kenya, and we go to London strengthened now even more than before that the wish of the people of Kenya is for unity and not division.

Will Boomerang

"While the Government has worked energetically for unity, various persons who call themselves leaders have threatened secession, boycotts, and even leading separate delegations to London. Such persons must know that they are not making any contribution to the national effort for unity. It is a rear-guard action which is bound to boomerang on its own authors.

"To revive the question of Masai land rights is to mislead the people of Kenya. Such rights over tribal lands affecting all the people of Kenya of different tribes have all been covered in the Kenya Constitution. There is no tribal land issue remaining to be discussed at the London Conference.

"To accuse the present Government of failure to implement the new Constitution is entirely false. The instruments necessary for implementation of the new Constitution apart from the reserved powers of the Governor came into effect on June 1. In some cases where there is physical delay it is only a matter of the regional authorities having failed to create the necessary establishments or take appropriate steps.

"By boycotting the talks K.A.D.U. deny themselves the only chance they have to influence both the Kenya Government and H.M. Government and will only have themselves to blame ultimately. Our programme for talks must nevertheless go on. Items and papers which were submitted by K.A.D.U. themselves remain on the agenda until they decide to come back to the talks. If they do not come to the talks their papers will go by default; but the preparations will not be halted or slowed down.

"The A.P.P. leader, Mr. Ngei, is to be complimented for his foresight and courage in putting Kenya's interests first during the preparatory talks."

The Minister said that the last session of preparatory talks in Nairobi under the Governor (which K.A.D.U. have left) would finalize all aspects of the papers to be presented at the London Conference, which is due to open on September 25.

A meeting was held at Government House last Wednesday between the Governor, the Prime Minister, and other members of the Cabinet, and a representative group of Somali chiefs and leaders from the three districts of the North-Eastern Region

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, Mr. R. Achieng Onyko, issued a statement dealing with criticisms that the composition of the Government delegation to the forthcoming Independence Conference had been based on tribal considerations.

"The Kenya Government wishes to state once more that it is a National Government, popularly elected and representing the interests of every part of the country. Its delegation will be composed of 10 members chosen because of their experience at the last London constitutional conference. No tribal preferences or considerations were taken into account by the Government when it chose its London delegation. The members will represent the interests of the whole of our country, and there is no question of any particular tribe or area receiving preferential treatment."

No Fresh Election

Mr. Mboya said a few days later:—

"Threats by K.A.D.U. leaders to boycott the London conference and their call for a general election before independence are signs of desperation. The conference will be as scheduled, and there is no need for a general election as the verdict of the people was clear. If there was an election before independence there would be no K.A.D.U. left to worry about.

"I reaffirm the Government's friendly intentions and resolve to give Kenya a better chance in the future. The Opposition can co-operate in this effort. If they fail they must not blame anyone but themselves.

"Mr. Ngala is well aware of the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission. It was clearly explained that 1963-64 would be the transitional period so far as the transfer of budget responsibility is concerned. The entire budget responsibility lies with the centre for this period, and Mr. Ngala accepted that that would be so. It is therefore no use trying to use this argument in defence of the position of the Opposition. Funds have been handed over to the regions as stipulated in the agreement.

"The public must be shocked to hear K.A.D.U. leaders blaming the British Government for fixing the date for independence in 1963. It is not correct to argue that this is the first time the date for independence was fixed before the final independence conference. The same procedure was adopted in the case of Uganda.

"The Opposition leader's suggestion that the proposed East African Federation is a flop is wishful thinking. Our efforts to establish the Federation are serious, and we cannot be obstructed by Opposition tactics. Perhaps Mr. Ngala has not heard of the last-minute hitch in the proposed Malaysia Federation. We are dealing with human beings, and it would be naive not to expect problems such as we may encounter from time to time. We are confident that these problems will be resolved and Federation established."

Britain Provides £34m.

MORE THAN £19½m. were provided by the U.K. for development and welfare schemes in her overseas territories in the last financial year, and Exchequer loans for development programmes amounted to £15.3m. Grants totalling £4,737,709 were approved for Kenya, including £3,401,997 for land settlement schemes in the Highlands and £231,560 towards the cost of forest development, and an Exchequer loan of £4,745,000 was made.

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Commonwealth Development Minister U.K. Aid to Newly-Independent Territories

A MORE IMAGINATIVE APPROACH to the whole subject of United Kingdom aid to newly-independent territories is advocated by Barclays Bank D.C.O., whose monthly journal suggests the appointment of a Minister for Commonwealth Development.

The article containing the proposal says, *inter alia*: — The Commonwealth Development Bill illustrates the fact that Britain has accepted full and direct responsibility for laying the foundations of development in her remaining dependent territories. It also represents another modest step towards recognition of responsibility for assisting the independent members of the Commonwealth to build on the foundations previously laid.

As recently as 1957 the official British attitude appears to have been that such members should carry through their development plans without much more than technical assistance. It was thought that for finance they must stand on their own feet and use their sterling balances, supplemented by private investment or funds raised in the world capital markets. This attitude was not entirely unreasonable: economic viability was accepted as a test for independence, and the emerging countries were themselves eager to show that they had passed such a test. But it was an over-optimistic assessment, and one which subsequent events have made completely unrealistic.

Less Soluble

In particular, the continued fall in commodity prices made the problem of under-development not only more formidable but at the same time less soluble, in that the difficulties of raising adequate commercial finance were vastly increased.

The British have had to face the fact that they cannot shed responsibility by granting independence, while the emerging countries have had to recognize that they cannot solve their problems without some assistance. The newly independent territories are viable to the extent that they can balance their budgets and maintain and improve their capital assets; all of them, however, have rapidly increasing populations awakened to expectations of a rising standard of living. They are aware that their needs are too urgent to be dealt with by the old methods, and they do not feel that it is inconsistent with their independence to accept assistance in tackling what are recognized to be world problems.

Britain has thus had to accept a special responsibility towards those countries that remain in the Commonwealth. As these represent over half of the under-developed world, and as the British balance-of-payments position is a chronic cause of worry, she has also to admit that she cannot tackle the problem alone. Yet it is not unreasonable to say that the steps she has so far taken seem hesitating and over-cautious. Is there not a more imaginative approach to the subject?

Why not, as a first step, appoint a Minister for Commonwealth Development, with Cabinet rank, able to give his whole attention to a subject which has so far had far too low a priority in British planning?

Tanganyika Acts Against Subversion Political Dissension and Contact with Mozambique

SHARIF HUSSEIN AHAMED has been declared a prohibited immigrant in Tanganyika, "as a result of information in possession of the Government clearly indicating that he has been using his position as a religious leader in order to create political dissension".

An official announcement states: "The Government has repeatedly made it clear that everyone in Tanganyika is free to practise his religion without interference, in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. However, the Government will not tolerate the activities of people, whatever their religion or community, who create disunity by mixing religion with politics".

By order of the President, a resident in the Ruvuma Region, Shaibu Stambuli, has been required to reside at Mpwawpa, in the Central Region. "The order was made in consequence of information in possession of the Government, deposited on oath, that Shaibu Stambuli has been in contact with agents of the Portuguese administration in Mozambique and has been passing information to them about the activities of freedom fighters who have sought refuge in Tanganyika".

Whereas visitors to the Federation in 1961, numbering 131,783, earned £3.4m for the country, residents in the Federation are estimated to have spent £18.3m on foreign travel that year.

Commercial Brevities

Two more ships are to be built in Yugoslavia for the Sudan Shipping Line.

Tenders have been invited for the building of a glassworks in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, at a cost of about £375,000.

Falcon Mines, Ltd., had a working profit in August of £27,113 from milling 22,600 tons of ore for 5,720 oz. gold.

Bulawayo regional council of the African T.U.C. of Southern Rhodesia has demanded the resignation of the national executive.

In the first four months of this year 1,454 new motor-cars were registered in Kenya. The total is about one-third above the comparable 1962 figure.

Wankie Colliery, Southern Rhodesia, sold 242,429 tons of coal and 9,825 of coke in August. The July sales were 240,381 and 12,809 tons respectively.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration, Ltd., has been granted an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of chrome over some 67 square miles in Southern Rhodesia.

Cow and Gate, Ltd., of Britain are to begin manufacture of their babies' milk food at Eldoret in conjunction with Kenya Co-operative Creameries at the end of the year.

European imports of coffee might increase by about 11% if all duties and taxes were abolished, says a report of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

Tobacco Experiment

African Copper Industries, Ltd., has been registered by some Northern Rhodesian businessmen who hope to establish a copper fabrication industry near Nchanga at a capital cost of some £1m.

Tobacco growing by blind Africans is being introduced experimentally at Urambo on 300 acres by the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, aided by the D.T.C. and the Tanganyika Government.

A Kenya Development Finance Company with initial capital of £11m. has been formed by the C.D.C., the Kenya Industrial Development Corporation and the West German Development Corporation, all contributing equally.

Industrial development, tourism, finance for new businesses, and the expansion and modernization of existing ventures are to be dealt with by the newly formed Southern Rhodesian Industrial Development Corporation, which will have an authorized share capital of £5m.

Television for Uganda has been accepted in principle by the Government, which will shortly discuss the matter with United Kingdom and American companies which have made approaches on the subject.

Owing to the expiry of their lease of Queen Anne's Lodge, Westminster, Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners have moved to a new London address, namely, Telford House, 14 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

A serious extension of coffee berry disease in Kenya is attributed to the exceptionally heavy rains of the past two years. Lower altitude areas which had hitherto been considered immune have been affected. The current crop is consequently expected to be below earlier estimates.

J. L. Morison, Son and Jones (East Africa), Ltd., manufacturers' representatives in East Africa, have opened a branch in Arusha, from which the Moshi and Tanga areas will be covered. There are branches in Dar es Salaam and Mwanza. The company also operates in Kenya and Uganda.

Selective Tariffs

Sisal growing by Tanganyika Africans is to be encouraged now and in the future, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Agriculture has told people in the Tanga Region, saying that if large holdings were established the Government might give tractors and other forms of assistance.

The Government of the United States has presented to the Federal Government two seismic recorders for the Bulawayo observatory. They will add another link in a world system of 125 stations in 65 countries. The other African seismic recorders are in Cairo, Addis Ababa, Nairobi, Pretoria, and Windhoek.

Vigorous selective tariff protection will be applied by Southern Rhodesia as a major incentive to promote the country's growth to benefit the overall economy, the Trade Minister, Mr. G. Rudland, has stated. Initially, duties on the northern territories' products will be suspended after the Federal dissolution to expand their economies and thereby increase their need for imports. Export policies will be governed by Commonwealth preferences, membership of G.A.T.T., the development of inter-African trade, and the renegotiation of Federal trade agreements.

Investment Allowances in Kenya Government Role in African Companies

A PAMPHLET, "Investment in Kenya", described by the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Dr. J. G. Kiano, as a "matter-of-fact statement of what Kenya believes to be the right approach towards foreign investment," was issued last week.

The Minister drew particular attention to this section stating: "The Kenya Government is convinced that the investment allowance is the best form of inducement, particularly where there is an established industrial complex which is continually expanding, as tax holidays would not normally apply to such expansion. Moreover, the tax holiday is of little help to the project which may not be profitable in its early years".

He said: "It is obvious that the investment allowance offered by Kenya might prove in many cases to be more advantageous to the prospective investor than the tax holidays offered elsewhere.

"It is also important to note the Government's readiness to participate in industry, as indicated by the establishment of the Development Finance Company of Kenya. This will be in addition to the already existing Industrial Development Corporation, which has not only helped Government to participate in industry previously but is now undertaking an extensive project of establishing industries owned particularly by the African people.

"It is through Government participation in industry, as explained in this pamphlet, that the Kenya Government intends to carry out its announced policy of African Socialism on the one hand and private investment by local and foreign individuals or companies on the other".

Dr. Kiano also announced that, as the Development Finance body would deal with larger industrial projects, the I.D.C. would assume special responsibility for small-scale industrial development and promotion throughout the country, with the particular object of aiding Africans to own and manage industrial enterprises. It would still manage its existing portfolio, and participate in the D.F.C. New projects not suitable for the latter organization would come under its care, including selected undertakings in which the Government decided to participate for economic development or other reasons.

The board of directors of the I.D.C. has been re-organized under the chairmanship of the mayor of Kisumu, Alderman M.P. Ondiek. His deputy is the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the other members are Sheikh M. A. Alamoody, Dr. E. Njuguna Gakuo, Alderman C. W. Rubia, and Messrs. I. S. Ednie, E. T. Jones, F. J. Adly, W. Rodgers and O. Bala, M.P.

Central African Petroleum Refineries Share Interests of Great Oil Groups

THE PERCENTAGE PARTICIPATION in Central African Petroleum Refineries (Private), Ltd., the company formed to build a 20,000-barrel-a-day (equivalent to a million tons a year) refinery at Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, has been agreed as follows: Shell, 20.75%; B.P., 20.75%; Mobil, 17.75%; Caltex, 15.75%; Compagnie Française des Pétroles, 5%; Aminoil, 15%; and Kuwait National Petroleum Company, 5%.

The Shell group's directors on the board will be Mr. P. M. Jamieson, general manager of Shell Company of Rhodesia, Ltd., and Mr. D. H. Tudhope.

B.P. have appointed Mr. C. T. Williams, general manager of B.P. Southern Africa (Pty.) Ltd., and Mr. A. H. Sandford.

Kenya Land Board

SIX REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES (there are seven regions) and a member each for the Government and the vendors have been appointed to the Central Land Board of Kenya, whose chairman is Sir Richard Turnbull. They are Messrs. Eliud Ndaama (Central), Johnstone Muramba (Coast), Japhet Nyaga (Eastern), Lawrence G. Oguda (Nyanza), William Murgor (Rift Valley), Peter M. Kiteresi (Western), Mr. Peter Kinyanjui (Kenya Government), and Mr. R. O'B. Wilson (vendors). The deputy chairman is Lieut-Colonel J. N. Nimmo.

R.S.T. Group's Higher Profit Strike Reduced Production

RHODESIAN-SELECTION TRUST, LTD., and its main subsidiaries announce that in the year to June 30 consolidated pre-tax profits totalled £13,722,000, compared with £12,482,000 in the previous year, sales of copper amounting to 223,431 tons (202,031).

Production, however, was down from 209,176 tons to 208,298, partly owing to the strike at Mufulira from February 23 to May 1. Mufulira produced 111,775 tons (113,605), Roan Antelope 76,504 (78,878), and Chibuluma 20,019 (16,693). Profit per long ton of copper sold averaged £57.9, an increase of exactly £2. Interest and sundry revenue brought in £786,000 (£1,179,000).

In the June quarter Mufulira's output was 28,400 tons (against only 19,244 in the March quarter), that of Roan 18,992 (19,184), and of Chibuluma 5,638 (4,857). Estimated pre-tax profit for the quarter was £2,685,000 (£2,452,000 for January-March).

R.S.T. owns Roan Antelope and almost 65% of the shares of the Mufulira and Chibuluma companies.

Wankie Colliery's Reduced Sales

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., Southern Rhodesia, announces that coal sales for the year to August 31 totalled 2,880,952 tons, compared with 2,901,264 in the previous year and the record of 3,945,378 in 1957.

The directors expect that in the current year sales will fall by about another 200,000 tons unless additional markets can be developed. The chief causes of the decline in sales are the reduction in demand by thermal power stations in consequence of increased hydro-electric power from Kariba and the expansion of diesel-electric locomotion by Rhodesia Railways.

In the light of the changed sales outlook for the immediate future mining policy at Wankie is under review in order to try to establish the most economical method of producing the lower tonnages, with due regard to the interests of consumers, employees, and shareholders. The chairman will deal with this matter in his annual statement, which is to be published on October 18.



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News Items in Brief

The U.N.E.S.C.O. budget for 1963-64 has been approved at \$39m.

Renting films for showing at sea costs the Union-Castle Line about £30,000 a year.

Income tax paid in East Africa in 1961-62 on 1960 earnings was a record at £19,601,660.

The Chinese People's Republic and Tanganyika have signed a cultural co-operation agreement.

Exceptionally fine and large amethysts have been found in the Gwaii district of Southern Rhodesia.

Salaries of judges in the Federation have been increased by £1,200. The Chief Justice now receives £4,500 and other judges £4,250.

A Centre of African Studies is to be developed at Edinburgh University, which is to have a first-class reference library.

Uganda's Agricultural Department is trying to recruit 32 expatriate assistant agricultural officers on 27-month renewable contracts.

A Commonwealth Arts Festival is to be held in London in September, 1964. Lord Balfour of Incheyrc is chairman of the sponsoring committee.

Masai Farming School

Rwanda refugees in Tanganyika are expected to be self-supporting by mid-1964. The Vatican, Denmark and Israel recently contributed \$17,000.

The U.N. Anti-Colonial Committee is currently examining the status of 17 dependencies, most of them islets, including the Seychelles and Mauritius.

The Department of Technical Co-operation has moved from Carlton House Terrace to Eland House, Stage Place, Victoria, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Vic. 2377.)

Next year's annual meeting of the council of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage is to be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The Ambassador of Yugoslavia in Dar es Salaam has received from the Government of Tanganyika £3,000 for the Skopje earthquake disaster relief fund.

Officials of the International Coffee Agreement organization, the headquarters of which are in London, are to be exempt from United Kingdom income tax.

Battle honours won in the first world war by the First and Second Rhodesia Native Regiments, since disbanded, have been transferred to the Rhodesian African Rifles.

The Government of Uganda has decided to urge East African Railways and Harbours to bridge the Nile at Pakwach and extend the railway from Gulu to Okollo.

The Tanganyika Police have closed the offices in Dar es Salaam of the rival Southern Rhodesian parties Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. after disputes over ownership of property and vehicles.

Senya, in Kenya's Kajiado district, has a new experimental agricultural school at which Masai moran are being introduced to farming as an alternative to their traditional cattle herding.

Self-Help

Stricter licensing regulations will be introduced in Nyasaland next month. Alcoholic beverages, now obtainable at all hours, will then be sold only between noon and 2 p.m. and from 6 to 10 p.m.

Ten students from Nairobi's Royal College have been mentioned with distinction for their entry for a design for a movable theatre in an exhibition organized by the International Union of Architects.

"News About Britain", relayed daily from the B.B.C., has been dropped from the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation's programmes because of a decision to give more emphasis to local and East African affairs.

Certificates have been awarded to 50 Africans who have completed training courses in modern fishing methods at Nkata Bay on Lake Nyasa under a scheme run by the Game, Fish and Tsetse Control Department.

A minimum wage of £10 a month, with free housing accommodation, has been recommended for African cooks in Nairobi, where it is suggested that an African gardener should receive a minimum of £6, plus free housing.

One hundred and thirty-three American students arrived in Nairobi at the beginning of the week to work in schools, hospitals, and on self-help projects in Kenya, Tanganyika, the Somali Republic, Ethiopia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Bechuanaland.

The City Council of Frankfurt has offered five scholarships to Kenya students for technical training in that city. Mr. S. A. Ndinya, the first African to go to West Germany under the scheme, will be absent for about 18 months.

The Royal East African Automobile Association has decided to drop "Royal" from its title. The only dissenter at an extraordinary general meeting, Mr. A. G. S. Todd, described the move as "pandering to certain political sensitivities".

Permanent employment should be provided for between 5,000 and 10,000 people by the new £2½m. lowveld irrigation scheme on the Chiredzi River in Southern Rhodesia, which is expected to be ready by next year for sugar, cotton, and soya bean cultivation.

A proposal that member States should make compulsory contributions to an £11m. loan to save the ancient temples of Abu Simbel before the area is flooded when the Egyptian Aswan Dam is opened has been rejected by the U.N.E.S.C.O. general conference in Paris.

Before the turn of the century Northern Rhodesia's population should reach five million, and 20 or 25 years later it should be 10m., said Mr. Ralph B. Fawcett, managing director of the Ford Motor Company of Rhodesia, Ltd., when recently visiting the Protectorate.

Soldier Attacked

A Lake Kariba Fisheries Research Institute will operate after the dissolution of the Federation. An agreement to that effect has just been signed by the Governments of the Federation and the two Rhodesias and the United Nations Special Fund for Economic Development.

Portugal and South Africa have been declared "undesirable" by a U.N. international travel and tourism conference and "invited" to withdraw. This action was taken at the instigation of 15 African delegations, who mustered 38 votes in favour, with 25 against, and nine abstentions.

Another British soldier in Kenya, Pte. Graham Lindop, has been found unconscious on the road to Kahawa, after being attacked by three Africans who stole his money and clothing. In May a young soldier died after a similar assault. An African has been sentenced to death for the murder.

The Southern Rhodesian Football Association has decided not to take part in next year's Olympic Soccer Tournament because of heavy losses on recent visits of touring teams and because if the Colony did win the African Zone final its team would for technical reasons not be eligible to play in the Tokyo finals.

When Northern Rhodesia becomes independent, Dr. Kaunda said recently, its new non-racial national service army would be about the same as Northern Rhodesia's part of the Federal Army. Though some classes of Europeans would no longer be called up, some Africans would be conscribed in their stead.

For 20 apprenticeship vacancies Nehanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, received 91 applications from Africans and 81 from Europeans, almost half coming from Southern Rhodesia. It was decided to give preference to sons of mine employees and other Northern Rhodesian applicants.

Rhodes's Birthplace

An international appeal for £70,000 to modernize the former vicarage in which Cecil Rhodes was born and to provide a Commonwealth Centre in the town, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, is to be made. Five Rhodesian mining groups have underwritten £20,000 of the target figure, and the town has pledged itself to raise £15,000.

East African Airways report that in the first 20 weeks of this year passengers carried on international services numbered 25,579, an increase of 37%, and that cargo and mail on those routes totalled 452 and 150 tons, respectively increases of 24% and 54%. On internal routes in East Africa the number of passengers was nearly 11,000 above the total for the first five months of last year, an increase of more than 22%.

Portugal's African territories should be visited by a U.N.O. rapporteur on a fact-finding mission, the United States has suggested in the General Assembly. Afro-Asian States want a three-member mission with far wider terms of reference to initiate negotiations between African nationalists and Portugal, and are also considering pressing for a U.N. "presence" in Angola and Mozambique.

A Tanganyika charter pilot has flown two South African political "refugees" to Elisabethville from Bechuanaland, with assistance from the Northern Rhodesian Minister, Dr. Kaunda, who said he would help other "refugees" from South Africa. An East African Airways plane sent for the two men crashed-landed at Mbeya last week. One had previously been set alight on Francistown runway by alleged sabotage.



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