

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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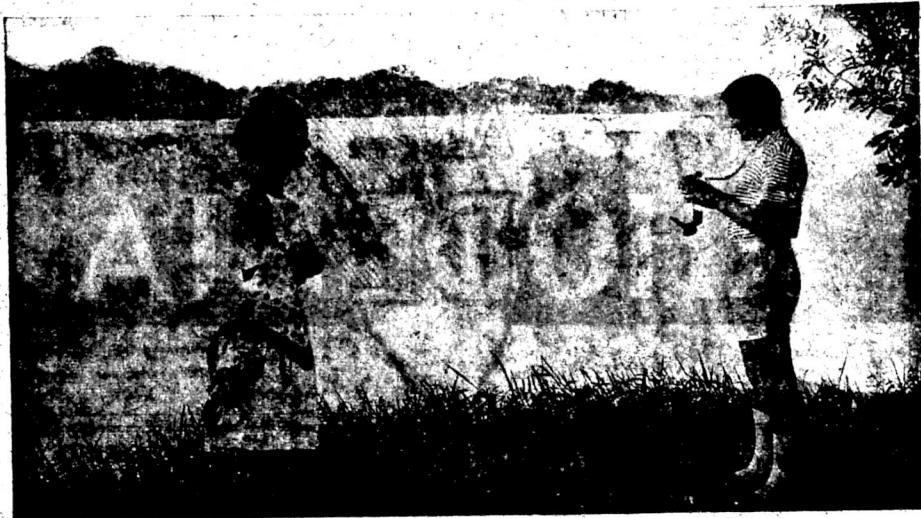
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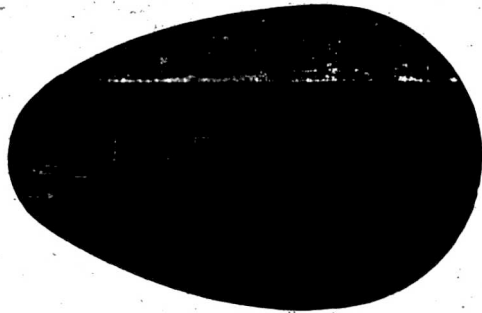
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IF THE DECISION could have been made on rational grounds alone, no man of sound judgment with adequate knowledge of Kenya would have accepted the demand for independence made by

### Why Kenya Gets Independence.

the impetuous, irate, and (in the real sense of the word) irresponsible African politicians in that Colony who have created among the masses a clamour based on promises which cannot be fulfilled, with widespread discontent as the inevitable result, and the possibility of a collapse of law and order, or even civil war. This disunited, distraught, and deeply distrustful country is about to be set adrift in a predatory world for two "reasons", both of which are the negation of reason: (a) because K.A.N.U., using a great deal of foreign money, much from behind the Iron Curtain, and the customary processes of intimidation, has won a general election, "persuaded" a number of successful Independent and K.A.D.U. candidates to cross the floor of the House to sit on the Government benches, and, thus reinforced, threatened a unilateral declaration of independence if that status was not conceded by the United Kingdom Government, and (b) because scatter-brained politicians in the Western world have granted independence decades too soon to smaller, weaker, less developed African territories, and that by that analogy Kenya had a case for the same treatment (or maltreatment, as it will be for the general populace). Placed in that predicament — as a direct consequence of the Macmillanism, MacButlerism, and MacBlundellism which this journal has criticized almost every week for years — the Cabinet has agreed, *faute de mieux*, that Kenya shall become independent on December 12.

Few, if any, of those who have to bear the responsibility in Britain's name can have faith that the procedure is for the good of

Kenya, though all naturally hope—as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA most certainly does — that the disasters which threaten may by a series of miracles be averted, and that, after some years of grave difficulty and real danger, confidence may emerge and lead the way to a much improved situation. While too many of the Africans who have thrust themselves into political prominence must be considered serious liabilities to their people, some are manifestly capable, and if they were allowed ever-increasing influence they might gradually win support internally and externally. They know that they are in a tiny minority, that their moderation makes them suspect and resented by the extremists who think only of their personal position, and that those who shout loudest and act most ruthlessly have a very good chance of getting rich pickings from African nationalist movements. It is by no means sure that leadership in an independent Kenya will rest in reliable hands. There are some reckless ruffians in the K.A.N.U. party organization, and thugs in the Land Freedom Army and other subversive movements, who are determined to be rewarded for their services to, in, and after Mau Mau, will expect compensation to coincide with *uhuru*.

A few months after the disastrous Macmillan-Macleod-Blundell agreement about the future of Kenya in 1960, Sir John Macpherson, who had been Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and

### Not Eligible by the Macpherson Rules.

Governor-General of Nigeria, suggested from his exceptional experience of dealing with African aspirants for political control of their countries that there were at least five criteria by which to judge when

independence might justifiably be conceded. Kenya does not qualify by even one of the Macpherson tests. The first was that there must be a Government acceptable to the people and able to maintain law and order. The K.A.N.U. Government is obviously unacceptable to millions of the people of Kenya; indeed, it is really acceptable only to the Kikuyu, the Luo, and some of the Kamba, and then only through the application of many forms of intimidation. Nor has the Kenyatta Government been able to maintain law and order; and when many (perhaps most) of the British police officers leave at the time of independence, the situation is bound to become rapidly worse. The second requirement, said Sir John Macpherson, is "a common loyalty, or feeling of nationhood, and the ability and willingness to live harmoniously together after British authority is withdrawn". Nothing is more evident than that there is no feeling of common loyalty and nationhood in Kenya; on the contrary, there is abundant evidence that disharmony between the tribes and distrust between the political groups is greater than ever previously.

\* \* \*

There should also, said the experienced mentor, be "economic self-reliance (not self-sufficiency), with the prospect of a fair standard of living and an expanding economy; a

### Risks of Chaos Or Dictatorship.

new nation needs and should receive help, but independence on the dole would be a sham and a mockery". Kenya has been on the dole for years; cannot hope to pay its way in the calculable future; has enormous debts, caused entirely by Mau Mau and its consequences; and is certain to suffer much inefficiency after independence. Moreover, the doubling of the population every quarter of a century makes it quite likely that standards of living of the mass of the people may fall, not rise. The fourth need was held to be an "efficient and impartial civil service". There are already reliable reports that in some parts of Kenya in which British district commissioners have been replaced by Africans, especially those localities in which there is subversion, firm administration has ceased; impartiality and firmness have in some areas given immediate place to an undisguisable anxiety to get on the right side of evil-doers and a resolve not to provoke them, let alone prosecute them. The fifth essential requirement, said Sir John Macpherson, should be an educational system which "not only produces the few accomplished leaders at the top (Ministers and others), the judges, doctors, teachers,

civil servants, and technicians for industry and agriculture, but also a reasonably well-informed electorate able to choose and judge their leaders and keep a check on them, lest the political system results in either dictatorship or chaos".

\* \* \*

Britain has given Kenya a good educational system, and many Africans in the Colony now hold various professional qualifications. There are also proficient technicians. In all categories,

### Dishonourable Macmillan Era.

however, the numbers of properly trained men are small, and infinitesimal in comparison with the country's urgent needs; and the number with experience in their chosen careers is still less. As to the electorate, which comprises the whole adult population, male and female, nobody can claim that it is "reasonably well-informed" or that it can "keep a check on the leaders". Whether the political system will end in chaos has yet to be discovered. That it will quickly take the form of dictatorship is not to be doubted. Thus by the fundamental criteria suggested by an African administrator of exceptional experience and proven affection and good will towards Africans, Kenya fails every test. That harsh fact was, of course, not enough to induce the Macmillan Cabinet to decline to capitulate to the Kenyatta *claque*, though submission also involved breach of promises made by that same Cabinet only a few months ago. Certainly in East and Central African affairs the Macmillan era was a period of dishonour. Unhappily, the aftermath of its dishonourable and disastrous expediency deprives the new Government under Sir Alec Douglas-Home of complete freedom of action in regard to Southern Rhodesia, which richly earned its independence many years ago.

### Statements Worth Noting

"The Commonwealth is a pilot scheme for world co-operation and peace".—The Duke of Devonshire, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations.

"No expatriate will be employed in any school in this country without the permission of the Minister of Education".—Mr. Kanyama Chiume, Minister of Education in Nyasaland.

"The Prime Minister preferred that I should be one of those to remain behind to run the Government, and I cannot doubt his wisdom".—Mr. J. D. Otiende, Kenya's Education Minister.

"Attacks at the United Nations not only on South Africa's racial policy but on the absolutely opposite Portuguese policy of total racial integration and inter-marriage suggests that what is in fact under attack are the sea routes round the Cape and the strategic interests of the Western Alliance".—Mr. John Biggs-Davison, M.P.

## Notes By The Way

### Why Did He Resign?

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, M.P., said on Sunday that he knew of no issue on which he would be in dispute with the new Government. Two days earlier his party's Chief Whip had revealed (sadly belatedly) that a majority of the Tories in the House had declared their preference for Lord Home as Prime Minister. As Mr. Macleod was then both Leader of the House and joint chairman of the party organization, he must have known how Tory M.P.s. had voted. Mr. Redmayne's statement makes nonsense of the widely publicized assertion that Lord Home was not the first choice in the Commons; and the Chief Whip added that he was the outstanding second choice. On what grounds, then, did Mr. Macleod decline to serve in the new Government? Not on policy, he avers. The country has now been told that the new Prime Minister was more acceptable to Conservatives in Parliament and generally than anyone else. Does Mr. Macleod decline to accept that verdict?

### Not the Resigning Sort

PERHAPS HE THINKS this is a good moment to test whether lucrative directorships will be offered to him. If that should happen he might gain financially. In any event, he would be likely to receive another offer of a portfolio fairly soon. He may also calculate that, if the party is defeated at next year's general election, his political career will be helped by a period out of office now (even if no clear and convincing reason is given). Tory M.P.s. are certainly still somewhat mystified. One of them put it to me this way: "Macleod is not the resigning sort. When he was under heavy and continuous attack over his African policy, and especially when Lord Salisbury called him too clever by half and denounced his policy as unscrupulous, he had good cause to resign. He clung to office then, though condemned in both Houses in words which a few years earlier would have made any Minister offer his resignation. There was every reason for him to go then, for he had unquestionably forfeited the confidence of his party in Parliament. The Chief Whip's statement makes it difficult to find a good reason now—unless he rejects the principle that the party having chosen its leader by majority vote, the duty of the rest of us is to serve him loyally."

### Why Mr. Hornby?

MR. RICHARD HORNBY'S appointment as an additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices is not likely to be appreciated in Southern Rhodesia, for six months ago he was one of 22 Tories in the House of Commons who signed Mr. Humphry Berkeley's motion welcoming the Government's decision, prompted by Mr. Butler, then Minister for Central African Affairs, to grant the right of secession from the Federation to each of the constituent territories, and urging H.M. Government "not to grant full independence to Northern or Southern Rhodesia until more representative Constitutions had been negotiated for both". The Northern Rhodesian Africans have, of course, been given what they wanted; but Southern Rhodesia, which has an immensely stronger claim to independence, is still kept waiting. As the Federation is due to be dissolved at the end of December, Mr. Winston Field and his Cabinet colleagues are bound to press the United Kingdom

Government on this matter, which will consequently need Mr. Duncan Sandys's special attention. It is therefore regrettable that the additional Minister accorded to him because he has taken over the Central African responsibilities of Mr. Butler should be an M.P. who has publicly advertised his opposition to the Government of Southern Rhodesia. If someone sympathetic could not be named, a neutral might at least have been selected.

### Minister Condone Arson

MR. SIMON KAPWEPWE, Minister for African Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, is reported to have told a party rally in Chingola: "When you threw stones, burnt buildings, and destroyed bridges, you committed no offence; you wanted to draw the attention of the British Government that you wanted to rule yourselves". Those words, quoted in the *Northern News* report, clearly condoned subversive activities; and the speaker was both a Minister of the Crown and treasurer of the United National Independence Party, which has persistently protested its innocence of such offences—despite the fact that well over 2,000 of its officials and members have been sentenced by the courts for crimes ranging from murder and attempted murder to arson (sometimes while persons, white and black, were sleeping in the buildings set afire), the destruction of churches, schools, dispensaries and bridges, and hundreds of assaults upon those who had declined to join the party.

### Incitement

NOT CONTENT with exculpating those who had incited or otherwise engaged in organized subversion, Mr. Kapwepwe improved the occasion by declaring that the independent Government which U.N.I.P. would form next year would not tolerate "destructive opposition"; but it wanted "constructive opposition", and, although he was making no threat, Africans and Europeans should understand that if anyone tried to wreck the U.N.I.P. Government it would "stand up and bounce a punch at that opposition". That can mean only that the party led by Mr. Kaunda is determined to have a one-party State, the kind of dictatorship now revealing itself in neighbouring Nyasaland. Outrages so numerous that the Federal Minister of Law has twice spoken at length on the "erosion of law in Nyasaland" did not prevent Mr. R. A. Butler from agreeing to early independence for that country. Mr. Kapwepwe must have felt confident that his candour would not prejudice his party's aspirations for the early cessation of British rule. He and his associates must not expect from Lord Home and Mr. Sandys the automatic surrender to political blackmailers on which they could count from Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Butler.

### Kariba

COMMON SENSE has prevailed over the future of the great Kariba hydro-electric scheme, which, it is now officially announced, is to be jointly operated by the two Rhodesias. Any other decision would have been both crazy and calamitous. The fact that it has taken weeks to reach agreement indicates that wisdom has sometimes to wait on emotion. Nothing is said about the nationality of the chairman of the Central African Power Corporation and whether its headquarters are to be in Southern or Northern Rhodesia. I have not yet heard the suggestion that offices should be built above



the mid-stream point of the road spanning the Zambezi, so that half the accommodation would be in Northern Rhodesia and the other half in Southern. Even that Gilbertian solution might not end disputation, for if rates of income tax in the two territories were to differ significantly there might be competition among the C.A.P.C. staff for accommodation on the side of the building falling within the less usurious country!

### Not Like Dr. Banda

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME, Britain's new Prime Minister, went by road last week from his Border home over twisting and partly fog-bound roads to Perthshire for his by-election campaign; and Lady Douglas-Home,

who was driving, missed her way. At no stage of the journey was there a police escort. Nyasaland's Prime Minister, who was partly educated in Scotland, and is an elder of the Church of Scotland, should note the contrast between the British Prime Minister's simplicity and modesty and his own decree that other motorists must draw to the side of the road and halt when his car and its accompanying cavalcade approach. Nowhere else in East or Central Africa is there such a regulation. The Prime Ministers of the Federation and Southern Rhodesia neither want nor need to monopolize the road. Dr. Banda's preference is for the practice followed by Khrushchev in Russia — and President Kennedy in the United States.

## Amendments To Be Made to Kenya's Constitution

### No Mention of K.A.D.U. Protest at "Complete Breach of Solemn Pledges"

WHITE PAPER 2156, entitled "Kenya Independence Conference 1963", records in 13 pages of close type the amendments and additions which are to be made to Kenya's Constitution by agreement between H.M. Government and the Kenya Government delegation to the conference held in London between September 25 and October 19.

The delegation representing the Opposition party (the Kenya African Democratic Union) refused to accept the changes, accused the United Kingdom Government of acting "dishonestly" in the matter, and wrote to the Secretary of State that they were "appalled at your decision to impose changes in complete breach of the solemn pledges and undertakings made by you and your predecessor during the last 18 months".

No reference to this protest and the delegation's withdrawal from the final session of the conference is made in the White Paper.

It records the desire of the Kenya Government that the Queen should become Queen of Kenya when that country becomes independent on December 12.

#### Enforcement of the Authority of the Central Government

"The provision in the present Constitution which permits the Central Government to give directions to Regions to ensure that the executive authority of the Regions should be exercised in conformity with central laws applying to the Regions should be expanded so as to enable the Central Government to give directions to a Region if these appear to the Government to be necessary for the performance of any function in relation to a matter within the executive authority of the Government, being a function which falls to be performed within a Region.

#### Special Commissioner

"The Constitution should contain a provision enabling the Central Government, if they considered that any such direction was not being complied with, to appoint to the Region in question a Special Commissioner who would be empowered to take over and carry out any function or service in respect of which the directions had been given.

"The Special Commissioner should himself be able to give directions for this purpose to officers and authorities (including local government authorities) of the Region and to make use of officers and authorities of the Central Government. The power thus vested in a Special Commissioner should expire within six months, but it might be extended, for further periods of not more than six months at a time by a resolution of the Senate.

"The Constitution should also include a provision permitting the Minister concerned to give such directions direct to the appropriate officers or authorities of the Region as well as to the Regional Assembly in any case where he was reasonably satisfied that prompt action was required in order to avert a serious threat to the public welfare caused by an outbreak of disease or other natural catastrophe.

#### Citizenship

"Provisions relating to Kenya citizenship should be incorporated in the Constitution. Where no specific proposal to the contrary is made below, the citizenship provisions should follow the equivalent provisions in the Constitutions of Tanganyika and Uganda.

#### Automatic Qualifications

"Citizenship by Operation of Law:—The following should automatically become citizens on Independence Day:— (1) any person born in Kenya one of whose parents was born in Kenya, who is at independence a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, or a British protected person; (2) any person born outside Kenya whose father qualifies for citizenship under (1).

"The following persons born after independence should automatically become citizens at birth:— (3) any person born in Kenya; and (4) any person whose father is a Kenya citizen at the date of that person's birth.

"Citizenship by Registration: The following should be entitled, on application in the manner prescribed by a law made by the Kenya Government, to become citizens by registration:—

"(1) Any person who is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or of the Republic of Ireland and is lawfully ordinarily resident in Kenya at independence otherwise than under the authority of a temporary pass.

"A person who is qualified to register as a citizen in this category only should be allowed two years within which to elect whether or not he will so register; after that period such a person could acquire Kenya citizenship only by naturalization. During this period such a person should not only not be treated as an alien but (without prejudice to his position by virtue of sub-paragraph E below) should be treated as a Kenya citizen for all purposes of the Constitution except the right to be registered as a voter in elections for or to be elected as a member of either House of the National Assembly or Regional Assemblies.

"(2) Any person who has been lawfully ordinarily resident in Kenya for such period (whether before or after independence) and under such authority as may be prescribed by a law made by the Kenya Parliament if such person is a Commonwealth citizen (including a British subject without citizenship) or is a citizen of any State in Africa which allows Kenya citizens to become its own citizens by registration and is declared so to do by the Kenya Government.

"(3) Any person born in Kenya who does not become a citizen by operation of law because neither of his parents was born in Kenya.

"(4) The following women: (a) any woman who after independence marries a Kenya citizen; (b) any woman who at independence is or has been married to a person who becomes a Kenya citizen by operation of law at independence or who,

if he had not died before independence, would then have become a citizen by operation of law; (c) any woman who at independence is married to a person who subsequently becomes a Kenya citizen by registration: the right to register under this head should be available only for such period after her husband's registration as may be prescribed by or under a law made by the Kenya Parliament; (d) any woman who at independence has been married to a person who becomes or would but for his death have been entitled to become a Kenya citizen by registration but whose marriage has been terminated by death or dissolution; the right to register under this head should be available only in the first two years after independence;

(5) Any person one of whose parents is a Kenya citizen at the date of application for registration;

(6) Any person who before independence was naturalized or registered in Kenya as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies;

(7) Any person being only qualified to register as a citizen of Kenya in accordance with any law made by the Kenya Parliament.

The right of registration should be available only in the first two years after independence.

### Swahili for Naturalization

"Citizenship by Naturalization: The following should be eligible on application in the manner prescribed by a law made by the Kenya Parliament to become citizens by naturalization:—

(1) Any person who has been lawfully ordinarily resident in Kenya for the 12 months immediately preceding his application and in all for four out of the preceding seven years; is of good character; possesses a sufficient knowledge of Swahili; and intends, if he is granted naturalization, to continue to reside in Kenya;

(2) Any person being only qualified to apply for naturalization as a citizen of Kenya in accordance with any law made by the Kenya Parliament.

Commonwealth Citizens: Kenya citizens should be Commonwealth citizens.

Reciprocal Privileges: A citizen of any Commonwealth country, and a citizen of any foreign country which the Kenya Government may specify for this purpose, should have the same rights and privileges (being rights and privileges which under the Kenya Constitution or any other law are enjoyed by Kenya citizens) as a Kenya citizen has under the Constitution or any other law of the country concerned. A certificate of the appropriate Ministry should be *prima facie* evidence for the purposes of this provision on the question whether a Kenya citizen is entitled under the Constitution or any other law of any other country to any right or privilege. [This is the § E mentioned above].

### No Dual Citizenship

"Dual Citizenship: The Kenya Constitution should not permit dual citizenship.

"Accordingly, a citizen of another country (whether a foreign country or a Commonwealth country) should not be able to acquire Kenya citizenship by registration or naturalization unless he renounced his other citizenship within three months of his acquiring Kenya citizenship: if he failed to do so he should lose his Kenya citizenship at the end of the three months.

"Moreover, a person who possessed Kenya citizenship by operation of law and who also possessed another citizenship should be required to renounce his other citizenship within a period of two years from the relevant event (e.g., in the case of a person who is a dual citizen by birth, his attaining the age of 21) or such greater period as might be allowed in any particular case.

"The Kenya citizen who voluntarily acquired another citizenship should automatically forfeit his Kenya citizenship.

"Deprivation and Renunciation of Citizenship: The appropriate Minister should be empowered, in accordance with the provisions of any law enacted by the Kenya Parliament, to deprive of his Kenya citizenship a person who is a citizen by registration or naturalization.

"The grounds upon which deprivation might take place would be set out in the Constitution and should be the following:— (a) disloyalty or disaffection towards Kenya; (b) trading with an enemy or association in a business carried on in such a manner as to assist an enemy in any war in which Kenya is engaged; (c) imprisonment for not less than 12 months within the first five years after becoming naturalized or registered; (d) being ordinarily resident in foreign countries for a continuous period of seven years without annually registering an intention to retain Kenya citizenship; and (e) fraud, false representation, or the concealment of any material fact in the obtaining of naturalization or registration.

"The Constitution should also contain a provision empowering the Kenya Parliament to regulate the manner in which Kenya citizens may renounce their citizenship.

"In the provisions of the Constitution which prescribe the qualifications for voting in national and regional elections and the qualifications for candidates at those elections, the present references to 'a British subject' or 'a British protected person' should be replaced by a reference to 'a citizen of Kenya'.

Police.—The Constitution should provide that:—  
 (a) The National Security Council should fix the actual establishment of each Regional contingent, of the Nairobi contingent, and of the specialized branches instead of, as at present, fixing maximum strengths.

(b) If the Inspector-General considered that the interests of public order in Kenya so required, he should be empowered to send police reinforcements to any part of Kenya from another without having to obtain the consent of Regional Law and Order Committees or the National Security Council.

(c) The functions of the National Security Council of the Constitution should be confined to the duty to keep under constant review all matters relating to the organization, maintenance and administration of the police force and the making of recommendations thereon.

(d) The Inspector-General should be empowered to post all ranks of the police force into or from any Regional contingent, subject to the proviso that, in the case of the appointment of a Regional Commissioner, the Inspector-General should be required to consult the Law and Order Committee of the Region.

(e) The present responsibility of the Police Service Commission for appointments, promotions, discipline and removal of gazetted officers should be extended to cover officers of the inspectorate ranks.

### Amendment of the Constitution

"The Constitution should provide that a majority of 75% of all the members of the House of Representatives and 90% of all members of the Senate should be required for the following provisions:—

#### Rights of Individuals

(a) The provisions declaring and protecting fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual.

(b) The provisions regulating the acquisition, etc., of Kenya citizenship.

(c) The provisions regulating the structure and composition of the courts, the appellate system, the mode of appointment, tenure of office and terms of service of the judiciary, and the composition and functions of the Judicial Service Commission.

#### Regions

(a) The provisions determining the boundaries of the Regions and regulating the procedure for altering those boundaries.

(b) The provisions regulating the structure, composition, franchise and procedure (including financial procedure, i.e. Part 2 of Chapter VII of the present Constitution) of Regional Assemblies.

#### Tribal Authorities

(a) The provisions regulating the vesting and control of Trust land.

(b) The provisions regulating control over transactions in agricultural land.

#### Senate and Districts

(a) The provisions regulating the structure, composition, franchise and procedure of the Senate (including its powers in relation to the House of Representatives).

(b) The provisions determining the boundaries of the Districts and regulating the procedure for altering those boundaries.

### Referendum

#### Amendment Procedure

"The provisions regulating the procedure for amending the Constitution.

"The Constitution should provide that a Bill to amend any provision of the Constitution other than those referred to above should require the consent of 75% of all members of each House of the National Assembly, but if a Bill failed to obtain that majority at either the second or the third reading in either House the proposals for the amendment of the Constitution should be submitted to a referendum of the persons entitled to vote at an election of members of either House of the National Assembly (namely, the persons on the respective registers of voters at the date of the referendum).

"If the proposals were endorsed by a majority of two-thirds of the votes validly cast in the referendum, a Bill giving effect to those proposals could be enacted in the normal way (i.e., introduced in one House and passed by it; then introduced into the other House and passed by it; in each case a simple majority of those present and voting to suffice at all stages). No amendment of such a Bill (other than an amendment of a formal or drafting nature, to be certified as such by the Speaker) should be permitted during its passage through either House.

(Concluded on page 194)

## Sir Roy's Federation Day Broadcast

### Westminster's Hand Became Palsied

FEDERATION DAY, OCTOBER 28, fell on Monday. Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, then spoke as follows over the Federal Broadcasting Corporation's network and on Rhodesian television:

"Today is the last occasion on which the association of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in a Federation will be recognized as a public holiday. This is a 'sombre' moment for me, as it will be for many of you who played a part in trying to build an enduring non-racial edifice on what we sincerely believed were solid foundations.

"Her Majesty the Queen, in a message to our first Governor-General, was pleased to refer to the Federal ideal as an inspiring vision that had been vouchsafed to us. Those few well-chosen words capture so vividly the surging enthusiasm and optimism that was characteristic of this part of Africa at that time.

### Conspiracy to Frustrate Federation

"Destructive elements, both in our midst and in the wider international sphere, conspired to frustrate our endeavours. The events they contrived to bring about caused the firm hand ultimately responsible for our constitutional destiny at Westminster to become palsied and irresolute.

"During the first half of the federal decade our achievements exceeded even the high hopes with which we set forth. The material progress that was made in all three territories is enshrined for posterity in the lasting assets that we created — assets that will remain long after my Government has disappeared. Evidence of the Federation's economic advance in that period is reflected in such reliable barometers as the rate of capital investment, the spectacular increase in the national income, the growth in the total sum paid out in salaries and wages, and the increases in the volume of exports.

"We planned to turn the Federation into a garden in a continent where so much is not far removed from wilderness. The healthy signs of new growth showed that the graft had taken. The sap was flowing vigorously through the limbs as the roots thrust more deeply into the constituent territories. We looked forward with confidence to the fruits that would become available for the enjoyment of all sections of the community.

"Of course, the territories would have made material advances even without Federation. I do not believe, however, that the pace, range and scope of their progress would have matched the strides they made whilst they were joined in a strong political and economic association.

### Revolution of Rising Expectations

"To dwell on what is past is a profitless exercise, but I would refresh your memories briefly regarding some of the major achievements of the Federation. I do this because it is a source of comfort to me to know that, although the Federal Government is being extinguished, the individual territories are far less vulnerable today, with better balanced and co-ordinated economies, than they had ten years ago. When so much energy is being spent on burying Caesar it is some consolation to reflect that the good will not be interred with his bones.

"All races benefited from an act of faith and statesmanship. Living standards improved rapidly, medical and other social services expanded almost as fast as trained staff could be provided, and the great Kariba project provided a spectacular power house of energy and the promise of a more abundant life for all our people. These developments are indicative of the legacy that the territories will inherit — ample power for industrial expansion, efficient air, postal and railway services, a sound network of main roads, well-equipped schools and hospitals, excellent agricultural research facilities, and a highly effective army and air force.

"We live in a turbulent continent. The majority of its inhabitants had been by-passed by the main stream of history

until comparatively recent times. Many of these people have been gripped by what has been described as the revolution of rising expectations. The satisfaction of their aspirations, in whatever form they may manifest themselves — economic, political or social — is the supreme challenge today to Governments throughout Africa. Administrations will rightly be judged by their ability or inability to respond to this challenge by gratifying the people's expectation of a better way of life, for themselves and their children.

### Sense of Direction, Purpose and Values

"The task is monumental. No single Government within the brief span of time allotted to it can hope to do more than provide one more stepping-stone along the path of enlightenment and progress. The millennium is not attainable in our lifetime. What is attainable, however, is a proper sense of direction, of purpose, and of values. Under sound leadership we have the human and material resources to reach our proper stature in the world.

"I do not underestimate the difficulty of this task, particularly in a society composed of as many diverse elements as ours. Our future greatness — and here I am thinking of those who will exercise the responsibilities of government long after the Federation has passed into history — will depend upon the wisdom of our judgment and the strength of our determination to carry it through. It must depend also on our ability to adjust ourselves to the changing environment which our own endeavours are helping to create. It is my earnest hope that those who are called upon to provide the leadership in the territories that are still component parts of the Federation will be equal to this great task.

"I take this opportunity of expressing to all who may be listening to-night my very sincere personal thanks for the support and encouragement you have given me and my predecessor in office over the past ten years. The responsibilities of high public office can be very burdensome, and they are tolerable only if one is sustained by a consciousness of a wide measure of public support and understanding. In this I count myself to have been extremely fortunate. I have found generosity and kindness, tolerance and understanding, not only amongst those who subscribe to the political philosophies of the party I have the honour to lead, but also amongst my political opponents. For this I am deeply appreciative.

### If Evil Is Not to Triumph

"Most of you know that I intend to retire from public life and to farm a small property on the outskirts of Salisbury, for which I am again indebted to your generosity. Though I may no longer continue to play a public part in guiding the destinies of the country which is my home, I have confidence in Rhodesia and in the commonsense, good will and tolerance of Rhodesians. I am expressing this by thrusting my roots even more deeply into its soil.

"Rhodesians have never lacked courage, determination or initiative. It is inconceivable to me that these qualities, which have helped to make Rhodesia what it is today, will not be able to surmount the difficulties of tomorrow. I say this with one qualification, which I can best express in the words of Edmund Burke: 'All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing.'

In several places in Northern Rhodesia mock funerals were arranged for Federation Day. In pouring rain in Lusaka about 10,000 Africans witnessed the burial of two black coffins, which were borne to a graveside by pall-bearers, among whom were a young white girl, an Asian girl, and an African woman. One coffin was supposed to be that of the Federation, and the other that of its Prime Minister. Two African doctors were brought from the crowd to certify that "the contents of the coffins are truly dead".

### No Smiling

MR. J. J. SIMUKONDA, a Northern Rhodesian African Member of the Federal Parliament, said the other day when the Dissolution Bill was being debated: "I would like to tell the Africans that the time for fighting is now. They must not smile; they must not drink tea; they must fight as the people did in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia."

## Corruption in Congo Cabinet

### Trade Union Leaders Arrested

A CABINET MINISTER in the Congo, Mr. Alphonse Nguvulu, who holds the portfolios of Labour and Social Security, told Mr. John Osman, special correspondent of the *Sunday Telegraph*, in Leopoldville last Saturday that some of his colleagues in the Government had been guilty of corruption. He is quoted as saying:—

"Corruption has become institutionalized. People can be bought for nothing. Some have received packets of dollars. One person is buying a 16-roomed villa near Rome. Others have received Mercedes cars. Another man is building a villa for £210,000 with ceilings made from material imported from Italy.

"In Brussels you see buildings belonging to Congolese worth several million Belgian francs—bought by misappropriation of public funds and trafficking in diamonds and copper. People who were nothing three years ago have suddenly blossomed into Congolese millionaires".

### Government and U.N. Officials

He had, he said, written a letter of protest three weeks ago to Mr. Adoula, the Prime Minister, but had received no reply. Among the Prime Minister's entourage were, he alleged, some "who were constantly fiddling to serve their personal interests; and there are some big fiddlers in the Government itself".

Mr. Osman reported that there are now about 100,000 unemployed in Leopoldville and that some 30,000 teachers throughout the Congo have not been paid for months and are therefore on more or less constant strike. "Their wages have been syphoned off by corrupt or needy Government officials".

United Nations officials are also accused of being involved in the "general corruption". Cigarettes in cartons marked "packed for the U.N." and beer marked "canned for the U.N." are openly sold in hotels and markets; and men and women in United Nations employ are "indulging in currency exchanges which increasingly undermine the Congolese franc". The correspondent described one instance of such a transaction of which he had personal knowledge.

A special correspondent of the *Economist* in Leopoldville reported the previous day that a newspaper in that city had published an interview with the president of a provincial assembly who accused the president of his province of being responsible for the embezzlement of £500,000 and the smuggling of four tons of ivory through Kenya, and of "pillage and clandestine executions".

### State of Emergency

Mr. Adoula was said to have found himself threatened on his return from Europe and the United States by half-a-dozen of the "most important people in the Congo", including the army commander, the governor of the Central Bank, and the head of the Sûreté.

Mr. Osman had also mentioned threats from the so-called "Binza" group, saying that it includes Mr. Bomboko, Minister of Justice, Colonel Mobutu, the C-in-C, Mr. Ndele, governor-designate of the Congolese Bank and Congolese representative on the Monetary Council, Mr. Mendaka, head of Security, and Mr. Kamdalo, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of the Interior.

The group's aim is to defeat the trade unions, which constantly threaten a general strike and have refused to take part in the drafting of a new Constitution unless several senior ministers are dismissed.

According to other reports from Leopoldville at the week-end the Congo may sever diplomatic relations with Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, and the United Arab Republic because their diplomatic representatives are alleged to have been concerned in a plot for another army revolt.

Two days after civil servants, including public service and transport workers, came out on strike last week, three trade union leaders were arrested on charges of endangering State security. Paratroops in battle order occupied major buildings in Leopoldville, where a state of emergency has been declared for at least six months—as a means of blocking attempts to "overthrow our most fundamental institutions". A special committee has been established under Mr. Jerome Anany.

Defence Minister, assisted by Mr. Justin Bomboko, Minister of Justice, and Mr. Maboti, Minister of the Interior.

The three trade unionists are Mr. Alphonse Kithima, general secretary of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Mr. Remy Siwa, general secretary of the General Federation of Workers, and Mr. André Bobojko, general secretary of the Congolese Workers' Union. They run a permanent inter-union co-ordinating committee, which called the strike after demanding that a "Government of National Safety" be formed. The unions oppose a new decree on living and working conditions for civil servants. The Government has refused to double the pay of the lowest grades and thereby add £7m. to the country's deficit.

On the previous day Mr. Anany had asserted that a soldier had confessed that an assassination coup had been planned for the beginning of the month by extremist politicians assisted by "certain foreign diplomatists". Warrants for the arrest of fugitive Lumumbist and Gizengist leaders have been issued.

## Independence Talks Now Urgent

### Southern Rhodesian Standards Must Stay

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is entitled by performance and record to final independence within the Commonwealth, Mr. Winston Field, the Prime Minister, declared in a broadcast on Friday.

His Government wanted further urgent discussions on the subject and was prepared to negotiate. The difficulty was to obtain anything definite from H.M. Government; "we may have to make firm proposals ourselves.

"It must sound strange to you, as it does to me, that Nyasaland should have been given a firm date for independence, and Kenya too, with all their unsettled problems. Yet this is withheld from us who have governed ourselves for so long.

"There are those who say they could negotiate our independence with the British Government tomorrow. So could we; but would the terms be such that we could maintain the standards of both public and private life that we have established here?

### Unfitted for Power

"We shall continue to negotiate, but we are not prepared to go to the extent, as these people would have us do, that at the very next general election we should be handing over authority to those as yet unfitted and untrained to wield it. This would inevitably lead to the end of democracy as we know it; and result in the pattern all too evident in other parts of Africa—a one-party system—almost an African Communism. This may suit other countries, but not us".

The visit to London of Mr. Ian Smith, Minister of the Treasury, was, Mr. Field said, really connected with financial affairs, but he would take the opportunity of continuing the work begun by Mr. J. Howman, Minister of Internal Affairs, on his Canadian tour of putting the Colony's case before the world, particularly the older Commonwealth members.

Mr. Smith had a first meeting with Mr. Sandys, Commonwealth Secretary, on Monday.

## Guilty of Subversion

MR. JOSHUA NKOMO, former leader of the banned Z.A.P.U., of Southern Rhodesia, and now president of the Peoples' Caretaker Council, has been sentenced in Gwelo to nine months' imprisonment for making a subversive statement in August. Five months of the sentence will be suspended for three years if he is not convicted of a similar offence during that time. Having appealed, he has been granted bail on condition he does not leave the Colony without permission. Conviction was based on two passages, one alleging that Germans and Italians had been given land from which Africans were evicted after their sufferings in the first world war, and the other asserting that the Government desired the nationalists to form another political party in order that it could be banned and its assets sold.

An ex-official of the Pan-African Socialist Union of Southern Rhodesia has been jailed for a year for possessing a subversive document which the magistrate described as "scurrilous and wickedly dangerous". It was in the possession of Phineas Ferani Sithole when he returned to Salisbury from Rome at the end of last year.



# PERSONALIA

SIR EVELYN WRENCH was 81 on Tuesday.

MR. WILLOUGHBY GUY BRYAN has been elected a director of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

MR. J. R. DEVERELL, an administrative officer in Kenya, has been transferred to Fiji.

MR. J. S. B. COURTNEY-FITCH has been appointed senior information officer in Uganda.

LORD BRAND left estate in Britain valued at £79,158, on which duty of £28,846 has been paid.

THE VEN. EDWARD E. LURY, of the U.M.C.A. diocese of Zanzibar, is now in the United Kingdom.

MR. MSANIFU KOMBO, organizing secretary of K.A.N.U. in the Coast Region, is now Mayor of Mombasa.

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE (LORD GRAHAM), Minister of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in Scotland.

MR. J. D. OTIENDE, Education Minister, has forecast a doubling of secondary school places in Kenya within five years.

DR. W. J. M. EVANS, lately Chief Medical Officer in Tanganyika, is now Acting Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health.

DR. HASTINGS BANDA, Prime Minister of Nyasaland, on Sunday became the first honorary freeman of Blantyre-Limbe municipality.

MR. ROBERT CARR, M.P., Secretary for Technical Co-operation, has been the guest at luncheon of the Commonwealth Writers of Britain.

MR. and MRS. E. BELART flew back to Nairobi from London at the beginning of the week. They had spent most of their leave in Switzerland.

MR. R. R. FIDDIAN-GREEN, who was for many years in business in Kenya, will leave London in a few days to return to his home in Johannesburg.

SIR JOHN CLAYDEN, Chief Justice in the Federation, who was appointed a Privy Councillor in January, was last week sworn in at Buckingham Palace.

MR. N. H. B. BRUCE, chief cashier of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is governor-designate of the proposed Central Bank of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. F. F. BRICE has succeeded MR. W. STEWART PARKER as principal private secretary to SIR ROY WELLESKY, Prime Minister of the Federation.

DR. C. M. ROSS, after 33 years in Nigeria, has arrived at Alupe, on the Kenya-Tanganyika border, to be director of the East African Leprosy Research Centre.

MR. L. G. GALLAHER, former Commissioner for Lands in Tanganyika, has been appointed Acting Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Lands, Forests and Wildlife.

MR. I. R. MWAJASRO, who has been Assistant Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika, has been transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs as Acting Permanent Secretary.

MR. E. C. DIEKMAHNS, who spent many years at the sisal research station at Mlingano, Tanganyika, has left to take charge of a regional research centre elsewhere in the republic.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, the Governor, has returned to Kenya from London.

MAJOR-GENERAL I. H. FREELAND is due in Nairobi today to replace MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD GOODWIN, who leaves on Saturday for Germany, as G.O.C., East Africa Command.

DR. A. T. PUGSLEY, director of the Agriculture Research Institute at Wagga Wagga, Australia, has been touring the Highlands of Kenya. His special interest is wheat growing.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. ANDERSON has been appointed by the Southern Rhodesian Government to be Army Chief of General Staff, and AIR VICE-MARSHAL A. M. BENTLEY to be Chief of Air Staff.

MR. PAUL NGEI has been appointed chairman of the Kenya Maize Marketing Board, on which he has served for over a year. He replaces MR. ARTHUR HALLER, who remains general manager.

DR. W. B. BANAGE, lecturer in agricultural biology at Makerere University College, is to represent Uganda at a 12-day conference of Commonwealth educationalists to be held in Ceylon in December.

MR. JOHNSON KERAGORI, President of the Nyanza Regional Assembly, told chiefs in the South Nyanza district to discount rumours that they would lose their positions after Kenya's independence.

MR. REUBEN JAMELA, president of the Southern Rhodesian T.U.C., has decided to resign in order to facilitate a reunion of his group with the break-away S.R. African T.U.C. under MR. MSWAKA.

SIR PATRICK RENISON is to address the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, November 21. The meeting will be at Over-Seas House, Park Place, London, S.W.1.

SIR DUNCAN OPPENHEIM, chairman of the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, presided at its annual dinner in London last week. MR. MAUDLING was a guest of honour.

MR. JACK HALPERN, the Salisbury journalist who was declared a prohibited immigrant last month said before leaving for London last week that he would "tell the world" of the state of affairs in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. F. M. BENNETT, Tory M.P. for Torquay, who has been keenly interested in East African affairs for some years, has received the Star of Pakistan for his services as chairman of the Anglo-Pakistan Group.

MR. ALFRED M. BAER, chairman of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation, Ltd., since its formation, will relinquish that office at the end of March but remain on the board. MR. VAL DUNCAN, the managing director, will then become chairman.

Shortage of secondary school teachers has suggested to the Uganda Government that its new television services may be a substitute. DR. A. MILTON OBOTE, the Prime Minister, declared when he opened the main studio in Kampala.

THE REV. RICHARD H. MOBERLY, an M.A. of Cambridge University, who since 1959 has been assistant priest at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, London, has gone to Chingola, Northern Rhodesia, to join the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

MR. K. LERCHE, agricultural officer in charge of the high level sisal research station at Thika, Kenya, and MISS R. MCCALL, daughter of LIEUT.-COLONEL F. MCCALL, a former Director of Veterinary Services in Tanganyika, have been married in Endebess.

HIS HOLINESS DR. SAYYEDINA TAHER SAIFUDDIN SAHEB, Dai-ul-Mutalaq (Spiritual Head) of the Dawoodi Bohra Muslims, and his eldest son, MAZOOON SAHEB, have recently spent a fortnight in East Africa, visiting by chartered aircraft the members of their community in Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Pemba, Dar es Salaam, Moshi, Arusha, Kampala and Nairobi, whence they flew to Madagascar.

## FOR AN INTERESTING RETIREMENT

CONVERTED FORGE NEAR SHERBORNE in lovely Dorset setting. Three bedrooms, large sitting room, large, modern kitchen. Oil-fired central heating and domestic hot water. Situated in walled garden with greenhouses. Owner developed small, intensive market garden with sales to local town shops. Garage, outhouses, and barns converted to deep litter houses. About one acre. Price £8,500. Apply Senior & Godwin, Sherborne, Dorset.



DR. J. W. PICKLES, chief medical officer of Rhodesia Railways, and MRS. PICKLES are on their way back to Central Africa by sea.

MR. DOUGLAS CLARK, political editor of the *Sunday Express*, who visited East and Central Africa while previously with the *Daily Express*, and MRS. CLARK sailed last Thursday for the Cape in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. G. W. RUDLAND, Minister of Industrial Development in Southern Rhodesia, said when addressing Salisbury Chamber of Commerce and Industry that Rhodesians were at a loss to reconcile the generous aid programmes of the United States with the political line sometimes taken by that country.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD GALE, deputy grand president of the British Commonwealth Ex-Servicemen's League, arrived in Nairobi on Sunday for a three-day visit for discussions with representatives of the British Legion, the K.A.R. Old Comrades Association, the Officers' Association in Kenya, and the commander of the 70th Infantry Brigade.

MR. J. K. THOMPSON, head of the Social Services Recruitment Department of the Department of Technical Co-operation, left London on Sunday to spend a month in East and Central Africa, especially in connexion with next year's programme of the Anglo-American "Teachers for East Africa Scheme", now in its third year. He will also discuss future medical staff requirements.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS presided at a Government luncheon on Monday in honour of MR. IAN D. SMITH, M.P., Minister of the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia. Others present were MR. R. A. BUTLER, M.P., MR. J. BOYD-CARPENTER, M.P., MR. A. D. WILSON, MR. M. D. TENNANT, MR. M. J. LAMB, SIR RONALD PRAIR, MR. P. V. EMRYS EVANS, MR. C. R. P. HAMILTON, and MR. G. W. YOUNG.

The first ten Africans to be appointed livestock officers in the Veterinary Department of Kenya have returned from this country and the United States after a training course and study tour provided by A.I.D. They are Messrs. TIMON CHUMO, E. T. LIMO, P. N. MUSUNGU, J. M. MUTISO, J. H. MWAZUNA, D. O. NYAMWANGE, R. ODUOL OPOLE, MICAH A. TIROP, PAUL WAMBANI, and J. F. WEKESA.

A few days ago MR. HARRY NKUMBULA, leader of the African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia, and a Minister in the Coalition Government, sharply dismissed a suggestion by MR. KAUNDA, the U.N.I.P. leader (who is expected to be the first Prime Minister of the country), that he should then be given "a responsible and honourable position in public life". MR. NKUMBULA retorted: "I will fight him tooth and nail at the polls".

Tanganyika's delegation to the ninth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, being held next week in Kuala Lumpur, will be led by ALHAJ TEWA SAIDI TEWA, Minister for Lands, Forests and Wildlife. The other members include ALHAJ CHIEF ABDALLAH FUNDIKIRA, M.P. for Tabora, MR. JOHN MHAVILLE, Parliamentary Secretary for Communications, Power and Works, and MR. PIUS MUSEKWA, Clerk to the National Assembly.

MR. FRANK RIGBY, of the overseas staff of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, has returned to Tanganyika to supervise experimental tobacco growing by blind Africans. Blind persons can grow and harvest Turkish tobacco because the ripe leaves of that variety turn into a horizontal position and are therefore readily identifiable by touch; but Virginian tobacco, not Turkish, is the major crop in the Urambo area, where Mr. Rigby is to establish ten blind farmers on some 300 acres of good land, each with a wife or other relative willing to help in the enterprise. This is the first scheme of its kind anywhere in the world.

MR. I. D. SMITH, M.P., Minister for the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia, who arrived in London at the beginning of this week for talks with H.M. Government, is to address the Monday Club on Monday evening next and the Royal African Society at a lunch-time meeting on Thursday.

Rhodesians now in London include MR. L. ASSER-SOHN, MR. B. H. J. BLANCHARDE, MR. H. G. BOWYER, DR. H. J. BRENNER, MR. G. M. CHAMBERS, MR. and MRS. E. A. F. DAVEY, MR. and MRS. T. E. DORMAN, MR. M. J. FERNANDES, MR. and MRS. J. W. HAYWARD, MR. and MRS. GORDON HAYWARD, MR. A. G. H. HULL, DR. and MRS. L. JACOBSON, DR. and MRS. I. McDONALD, DR. and MRS. P. M. MAVROS, MR. A. D. McLEAN, MR. R. MAXWELL, MR. G. PULLAN; MR. and MRS. F. R. SNELL, MR. and MRS. H. SLY, and MR. and MRS. W. J. UNDERWOOD.

MR. ELINAZI PAUL MWANYIKA, aged 30, who has been appointed information officer to the Tanganyika High Commission in London, replacing MR. K. S. MWAMBENJA, joined the Government service in 1956 as a co-operative inspector and transferred early in 1960 to the Information Department. While working in the Southern Region as regional information officer he was president of the Tanganyika Union of Public Employees. He was born in the Pare District of the Kitimanjaro Region, and educated at the secondary schools in Tanga and Tabora.

## Obituary

### M. Herman Robiliart

M. HERMAN ROBILIART, vice-president of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, chairman of its Permanent Committee, and a director of the Société Générale de Belgique, who has died suddenly at the age of 68, had great influence in business and scientific circles in his native Belgium and in other countries.

He served throughout the 1914-18 war, first in the infantry, and afterwards in the Belgian Air Force, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre, the Croix du Feu, and the Médaille de l'Yser. He graduated as a mining engineer from Brussels University in 1920, and then went to the Belgian Congo in the service of Union Minière. Before leaving for Katanga he took crash courses in English, shorthand and typing, demonstrating such exceptional aptitude then and immediately he entered upon his new duties that promotions came quickly. Within nine years he had become deputy general manager in Africa of one of the greatest groups operating in the Continent, and in 1938 he was appointed to the board. That entailed residence in Brussels, and when the Germans invaded Belgium in 1940 he organised the evacuation of the staff and archives. In 1947 he was made a managing director, and three years later he became chief managing director and was appointed to the board of the Société Générale. When in May of this year he had completed 43 years in the service of the Union Minière he was elected vice-president and made chairman of the management committee.

Robiliart was a director of many associated companies, including Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., Minerais et Metaux (of Paris), and Minerali e Metalli (Milan). He was chairman of the Compagnie du Katanga, the Société Générale des Minerais, Bauxite, Congo, and the Société Générale Metallurgique de Hoboken.

Greatly interested in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, he was chairman of the Société Belge pour l'Industrie Nucléaire, vice-president of the Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire, and a director of the Société Belge de Chimie Nucléaire, the Nuclear Foundation, and the Intra-University Institute of Nuclear Science.

# White Paper on Zanzibar's Constitution

## To Become Independent Within Commonwealth on December 10

**C**HANGES to be made in the Constitution of Zanzibar for Independence, which were agreed at the Lancaster House Conference last month, have been published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 2157). They include the following provisions:—

The Constitution should declare the Sultan to be the Head of State and provide that he bear the title of His Majesty The Sultan. He should enjoy all the titles, dignities and pre-eminence that traditionally attach to the Ruler of Zanzibar.

Justice should be administered in the name of the Sultan, and he should be immune from all criminal process and from any civil process brought against him in his personal capacity.

The Sultan should be entitled to nominate his successor. Whenever the Sultan dies or is incapacitated from performing his duties or abdicates without naming a successor he should be succeeded by his eldest son, or, if he has no son living, by his male next-of-kin.

### Sultan As Constitutional Monarch

If at any time the Sultan is under the age of 21 or unable otherwise than by reason of his absence from Zanzibar to perform his duties, or has absented himself from Zanzibar without appointing a Regent, his three senior male next-of-kin over the age of 21 should act as Regents until he attains the age of 21 or is able to resume his duties. Whenever the Sultan has occasion to be absent from Zanzibar he may by writing under his hand appoint a Regent to act during his absence.

The Sultan should be required to act on the advice of Ministers except in appointing and dismissing the Prime Minister; and in the exercise of all functions conferred on him relating to the succession and the appointment of a Regency Council.

The Privy Council should be abolished.

The Sultan's existing prerogative power to make laws independently of the National Assembly should not continue after independence.

Fundamental rights should include a right for citizens of Zanzibar to enter and leave Zanzibar. The provisions in the Constitution relating to the payment of compensation in the event of the compulsory acquisition of property by the Government for public purposes should provide for the payment of "adequate" rather than "full" compensation.

### Review Tribunal

The right to personal liberty and to protection against discrimination should be suspended only in case of war or when a public emergency has been declared under the Constitution.

A declaration of emergency under the Constitution should require the confirmation of the National Assembly within 15 days and thereafter renewal by the Assembly every six months. A person detained under emergency provisions should be entitled to have his case reviewed at intervals by an independent review tribunal, which would consider whether his continued detention was justifiable in the circumstances. The tribunal should be appointed by the Chief Justice, from a panel of names agreed between the Chief Justice and the President of the East African Court of Appeal.

During any period when the declaration of emergency had been confirmed or extended by less than two-thirds of all the members of the National Assembly, the authority which had ordered detention would be required to act on the recommendation of the review tribunal. During a period when the declaration of emergency is confirmed or extended by not less than two-thirds of all the members of the Assembly, the tribunal would be advisory as at present.

Persons registered by the British Resident as citizens of

The United Kingdom and Colonies by virtue of their connexion with Zanzibar should become Zanzibar citizens on independence. Provision should also be made in the Constitution or by other law for the admission to Zanzibar citizenship of Commonwealth citizens (who would not be treated as aliens) by a special procedure on the lines of provisions adopted in other Commonwealth countries. Citizens of the Irish Republic should be similarly treated.

### Powers of the Sultan

The Sultan should appoint as Prime Minister the member of the National Assembly who appeared to him to be best able to command the support of the majority of the members of the Assembly. The Sultan should be empowered to dismiss the Prime Minister if a vote of no confidence in the Government is passed in the National Assembly and the Prime Minister does not within three days thereafter resign or advise a dissolution.

Upon the termination of the Protectorate, the office of British Resident will cease to exist and all powers reserved to the British Resident by the existing Constitution would accordingly be omitted from the Independence Constitution. The Sultan should be entitled to receive Cabinet papers and to information concerning the conduct of the Government to the same extent as the British Resident is so entitled under the existing Constitution.

The appointment of the Speaker of the National Assembly should be made and terminated by the Sultan acting on the advice of the Prime Minister. There should be incorporated in the Constitution a provision for Parliamentary immunity, including the right of access to the National Assembly of members without let or hindrance, and the right to immunity from suit or punishment for words uttered in Parliamentary debate.

There should be an Electoral Constituencies Commission which should consist of the Chief Justice as chairman, two members appointed by the Sultan on the advice of the Prime Minister, and two members appointed by the Sultan on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. The function of the commission should be to revise and delimit the boundaries of the constituencies. The Commission should carry out a review of the constituency boundaries at intervals of not less than 10 or more than 15 years or whenever a census is held. The recommendations of the commission for any change in constituency boundaries should be submitted to the National Assembly, and if approved by the Assembly should have effect at the next general election.

### Changes in the Constitution

An Elections Commissioner appointed by the Public Service Commission should supervise the registration of electors and the conduct of elections to the National Assembly. The commissioner should be independent in the discharge of his functions, but should consult an Elections Advisory Committee (consisting of four members appointed by the Prime Minister and four members appointed by the Leader of the Opposition) in the same circumstances as he is required to do by the existing elections legislation.

In addition to the usual provisions for sessions of Parliament, the Speaker should be required to reconvene the National Assembly (when it is adjourned or prorogued) within eight weeks if he receives a request in writing from a majority of members of the Assembly. The reconvened Assembly should not be prorogued for seven days from the date of recall unless the majority of members approve.

The Sultan's powers of dissolution should be exercised on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The provisions of the Constitution, other than the entrenched provisions, should be alterable by a law passed by a simple majority. The entrenched provisions of the Constitution should be alterable only by a Bill passed by the National Assembly in two successive sessions, there having been a dissolution of Parliament between those two sessions. Such a Bill should on each occasion require the support of two-thirds of all the members of the Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution which should be thus entrenched should be those relating to the following matters:— (a) the position of the Sultan, the succession to the throne, the Regency, and the immunities and privileges of the Sultan; (b) the fundamental rights; (c) citizenship (excluding naturalization); (d) the establishment of the National Assembly (excluding its composition); (e) the qualifications and disqualifications of members of the National Assembly and conditions for the tenure of office of those members; (f) immunity of members of the National Assembly and their right of access to the National Assembly; (g) the jurisdiction of the High Court to

determine questions relating to membership of the Assembly; (h) the power of Parliament to make laws; (i) the right to introduce Bills into Parliament; (j) the procedure for assent to Bills; (k) sessions of Parliament, the prorogation and dissolution of Parliament, and the holding of general elections; (l) the establishment of the Cabinet and the provisions relating to the appointment and tenure of office of Ministers (excluding the number of Ministers); the collective responsibility of Ministers to Parliament; (m) the appointment, tenure of office and functions of the Director of Audit and Director of Public Prosecutions; (n) the establishment of the High Court and the appointment and tenure of office and judges; (o) the establishment and functions of the Electoral Commission and the Elections Commissioner; (p) financial procedure; (q) the Service Commissions and their functions; (r) the establishment of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa (or its successor) as a Court of Appeal for Zanzibar; (s) the procedure for amendment of the Constitution.

### Judiciary

A High Court should be established in replacement of the present dual High Court. The Chief Justice should be appointed by the Sultan on the advice of the Prime Minister after the Prime Minister has consulted the President of the East African Court of Appeal. The other judges should be appointed by the Sultan on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission. The qualification of judges should continue as at present; the salaries of judges should be safeguarded by the Constitution.

The retiring age for judges should be 62 years, with a provision for extension to 65. A judge should be removable from office only for inability to perform the functions of his office or for misbehaviour and if the removal is recommended by an independent tribunal. The procedure for removal should be initiated by the Prime Minister, who would recommend to the Judicial Service Commission that an independent tribunal should be appointed to consider such removal. The tribunal should consist of members appointed by the Commission who are judges or former judges of a court of unlimited jurisdiction in some part of the Commonwealth.

Appeals should lie from the High Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa in such cases as may be prescribed by the Constitution or other law. There should be no appeals from the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa to the Privy Council in London in respect of any proceedings commenced in any Zanzibar Court after independence.

The Attorney-General might be either a political or an official appointment. If at any time the Attorney-General should not be a public officer, there should be a Director of Public Prosecutions who should be a public officer and have the same powers as the Attorney-General at present enjoys in relation to public prosecutions which he would exercise independently. The Director of Public Prosecutions should be removable from office in the same manner as the Director of Audit is at present.

### Public Service

The members of the Service Commissions (the Public Commission, the appointed member of the Judicial Service Commission, and the Police Service Commission) should be appointed and removed by the Sultan on the advice of the Prime Minister. The powers of appointment, discipline and removal of public officers at present exercised by the British Resident on the recommendation of a Service Commission should be vested in the Commission.

The Commissioner of Police should be appointed by the Sultan on the advice of the Prime Minister after the latter has consulted the Police Service Commission.

The Attorney-General, Permanent Secretaries, and the Secretary to the Cabinet should be appointed by the Sultan on the advice of the Prime Minister after the latter has consulted the Public Service Commission.

Heads of Missions abroad should be appointed by the Sultan on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The procedure for removal of the Director of Audit and the Director of Public Prosecutions should be initiated by the Prime Minister. No disciplinary procedure should be taken against staff of the Director of Audit in respect of any matter arising out of their official function, without the consent of the Director.

Provision should be made enabling consequential changes to be made in laws for a period of six months from the date of independence.

The revised Constitution should be enacted, in accordance with the conclusions of the London conference, by a special Constituent Assembly. This Assembly would not have power to amend or revoke these conclusions, and would cease to exist as soon as it had enacted the Constitution.

The new National Assembly under the revised Constitution would be composed of the existing members of the present

National Assembly, who would not require to be re-elected before what would, had they continued, have been the end of their current term.

It was agreed that Zanzibar should become independent on December 10, 1963.

All the Zanzibar representatives at the conference reaffirmed their wish that Zanzibar should be a member of the Commonwealth.

## United Kingdom's New Government

### Mr. Sandys Has Another Aide

THE EARL OF HOME, 14th of the line, disclaimed his peerage last week on appointment to the office of Prime Minister. Being a Knight of the Thistle, he is now Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

His first Ministerial appointments were reported in last week's issue. Now all the junior offices in the Government have also been filled.

At the Colonial Office Mr. Duncan Sandys remains Secretary of State, the Marquess of Lansdowne Minister of State, and Mr. Nigel Fisher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary.

At the Commonwealth Relations Office Mr. Sandys continues as Secretary of State, the Duke of Devonshire as Minister of State, and Mr. John Tilney as Parliamentary Under-Secretary.

In addition to controlling both Offices, Mr. Sandys is now also responsible for Central African Affairs, the separate portfolio held in that connexion by Mr. Butler having lapsed.

Mr. Richard Phipps Hornby, M.P. for Tonbridge since 1956, who has been Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Sandys for the past four years, has been appointed to the new post of Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State jointly to the C.R.O. and C.O. It is understood that he will be especially concerned with Central Africa.

All Ministers in the C.R.O. and C.O. will now have responsibilities for both departments.

Mr. Niall Macpherson, lately Minister of Pensions, and now Minister of State at the Board of Trade, is to enter the House of Lords as a Baron. He was chairman of the Commonwealth Producers' Organization from 1952 to 1955 and for a short time a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

Lord Hastings, who farmed for some years in Southern Rhodesia, remains one of the two Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

### Prorogation Speech

THE QUEEN'S prorogation speech (written by the Government, not the Sovereign), which was read to the House of Commons last Thursday, contained one paragraph concerning Africa. It read: "My Government joined with the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and observers from the Government of Nyasaland in a conference on the dissolution of the Federation. There was full agreement that arrangements should be made for the orderly and speedy transfer of federal responsibilities to the territorial Governments. The necessary enabling legislation has been passed. A date has been announced for the proposed independence of Nyasaland".

### High-Yielding Saving Bonds

TANGANYIKA'S National Saving Bonds, which are to be offered for public subscription shortly, will carry a tax-free capital appreciation of 40% over five years.



## Britain Has Shirked Responsibilities Lord Malvern Looks Back and Forward

LORD MALVERN, speaking last week at the annual general meeting of the Federal Public Services Association, said: "The Federation has created one of the most efficient public services in the Commonwealth. In 1956, when I opened the first meeting, we were full of optimism, and it never crossed our minds that the U.K. Government would at this early stage destroy the Federal system which they had blessed and moulded.

"Looking back, I see that the germs of disaster had been built into the new Constitution — something I suspected when the Colonial Office refused to agree to law and order being a Federal function and when it excluded African affairs from the purview of the Federal Government.

### Services Needed

"To overcome natural fears following the break up, coats must be taken off, as they have been taken off before in this country; and what we were then able to do we can do again. The tremendous progress and development since Federation must be continued by the territories; and there is room for and need by the territories for public servants of the Federal Government.

"The break up of the Federation is being brought about by a sovereign act of the British Government, and I know that the association has looked to that Government for compensation. That is a perfectly natural, understandable attitude, and I go a long way with you in it. The responsibility should be laid fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the British Government, but we all know from bitter experience how over the years these responsibilities have been shirked. We must therefore face realities and the fact that the territories will be required to meet their share of the cost of the break up. The association's duty in my view is to encourage public servants to accept any reasonable and comparable employment offered by the territories. There will be cases of genuine hardship and distress, and these must receive the greatest measure of sympathetic treatment.

"Important changes, providing a challenge for all, are taking place, and the greatest of all perhaps is the challenge to the white races, although it is also a testing time for the patience and moderation of Africans. If we are to pull through, it can be only on the basis of full participation in a common effort by everyone according to his individual capacity."

### Compensation Demand

Mr. W. E. Kerr, president of the association, announced that a deputation would shortly leave for London to press vigorously for an actuarially calculated compensation award.

"Never at any stage has the British Government shown itself ready to listen to the civil servants' grievances. We've always been either too early or too late. The British Government is dodging its responsibilities to civil servants who will be out of work through no fault of their own."

Despite Mr. Butler's assurances that Federal public servants would be "equitably and generously treated", they were being coerced to serve with the territorial establishments, while the U.K. was determined to extricate itself with the least possible commitment, saying in effect: "We made a mistake in 1953 and we are correcting it in 1963, but please don't ask us to pay the price of our mistake."

The dissolution sub-committee set up at Victoria Falls had not sufficiently considered the plight of a genuinely redundant official who was suddenly reduced to existence on a pittance. About 3,000 seemed likely to be thus affected and left without compensation.

Nor was it likely that the three territories, especially Southern Rhodesia, could absorb as many of the staffs as they claimed.

Another African has been killed, this time in Livingstone, in a clash between supporters of U.N.I.P. and the African National Congress. About 400 men were estimated to be involved in the fighting. Only one arrest was made.

Defence talks concerning British military facilities and training for a local army and air force began in Kenya this week between Lieut.-Gen. C. Harrington, C.-in-C. Middle East, and other Middle East and East African service heads, and Ministers led by Mr. Kenyatta.

## Joint Control of Kariba Scheme Development As Single Entity Agreed

THE GOVERNMENTS of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia have agreed in principle that the Kariba hydro-electric system shall continue to be operated and fully developed as a single entity under the joint ownership or control of the two Governments. They will enter into an inter-governmental agreement providing for the smooth operation of the joint organization and undertaking to secure the enactment of the necessary legislation before the dissolution of the Federation.

"This agreement and legislation will provide *inter alia* for the setting up of a higher authority for power, composed of two Ministers from each of the two territories. A Central African Power Corporation will be established, consisting of a chairman to be appointed by and an equal number of members to be appointed by each of the two Governments. The functions, duties and powers of the new corporation will be as nearly as possible the same as those of the Federal Power Board.

"The higher authority will exercise in relation to the corporation functions generally similar to those exercised in relation to the Federal Power Board by the Federal Minister of Power under the Electricity Act of 1956, but a few functions of the Minister of Power will pass to territorial Ministers. All the assets and liabilities of the Federal Power Board will pass to the new corporation at midnight on December 31.

"The interests of the employees of the Federal Power Board will be safeguarded by a declaration in the legislation that the appointment of a person by the former board which was subsisting immediately before the transfer will be deemed to have been made by the new corporation, and for the purpose of determining the rights to pension or gratuity on retirement the service of such a person will be treated as continuous from the date on which he was appointed by the former board."

The agreement is based on a report by the Committee on Inter-Territorial Questions (Committee B of the Victoria Falls Conference), which was formed "to work out, in respect of those Federal functions referred to it, detailed arrangements for the reversion of those functions to territorial responsibility having regard to the possibility of collaboration between the territories in particular fields".

## Another £2½ m. for Nyasaland

H.M. GOVERNMENT has agreed, in view of Nyasaland's financial circumstances, to provide (a) an interest-free loan of £1½ m. to cover the Nyasaland Government's share of the cost of compensation to officials, the loan to be repayable after a grace period of six years by 19 equal annual instalments; and (b) a loan of £1 m. on the terms applicable to Commonwealth Assistance loans to meet the cost of commutation of pensions; after a grace period of six years, during which interest only will be payable, repayment together with interest will be made by 19 equal annual instalments.

MR. WALL asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to make a statement on law and order in Nyasaland.

MR. SANDYS: "The situation in the territory continues to be generally quiet."

MR. WALL asked, in connexion with the recent interim agreement with Northern Rhodesia, what further assurances had been given to the Litunga of Barotseland with regard to the validity of pledges previously given that no change affecting the status of Barotseland would be made without the agreement of the Litunga and his council.

MR. SANDYS: "No new assurances have been given."

## £1 m. for University

THE UNIVERSITY OF EAST AFRICA is to receive from Great Britain £850,000 towards its capital requirements and £200,000 in equipment and other forms of technical assistance during the next three years. This promise was given at a conference held at Lake Comò to discuss the university's development plans. Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, West Germany, the United States Agency for International Development, and charitable foundations in the U.K. and U.S.A. were also represented.

## Betrayal in Kenya and Rhodesia

### U.K. Pretence Ignores Bleak Tragedy

PROSPECTS for white farmers in Africa had never looked gloomier, Mr. John Connell told the Monday Club in London last week when speaking of his recent visits to Kenya and Rhodesia.

Europeans — whether called settlers, inhabitants, or "white Africans" — would find themselves opposed by bluff, infiltration, and finally by armed attack, for the purpose was to drive them out or reduce them to helpless minorities. That had already happened in Kenya; those who wished to leave should be rescued before they became involved in what would be a series of most disagreeable incidents.

Nothing that had occurred during the Kenya Independence Conference in London had changed his opinion in that regard. All the ground had been cut from under the feet of the so-called "representatives" of the European community. Behind their backs their fellow countrymen had propounded different arguments. Now the British minority in the Colony had no safeguard left. The paper safeguards in the Constitution amounted to absolutely nothing, for they would assuredly be torn up on December 13 or whenever convenient to K.I.A.N.U. It was nonsensical to believe otherwise.

### Vast Breakdown in Kenya

Outside Nairobi there had already been a vast breakdown of the ordinary processes of civilized life.

He knew of a widow in her sixties and in ill-health who had a small plot near Molo. She was supposed to be a priority compassionate case for evacuation, but every time she made contact with Nairobi about the sale of her land she was told that the British Government had not yet provided the money. "It is fantastic that a British subject has to lead the life of a hunted animal in what is still a British Colony. What an indictment of British policy!" Money was needed now, not six months or two years hence.

Small but constant humiliations were frequent. A father and son emigrating from Tanganyika to South Africa after their land had been expropriated were told on arrival in Dar es Salaam that their luggage could not be sent aboard the ship because the Government had on the previous day imposed a total trade boycott with the Republic of South Africa. Eventually the officials turned a blind eye, but at one stage it seemed as if the pair would be allowed to embark with only the clothes they were wearing.

Red Cross members from South Africa in transit at Nairobi Airport had similarly been refused service by the African catering staff while he (Mr. Connell) was on the spot.

Bleak tragedy lay ahead, but the U.K. Government still refused to face the truth. Never had the Macmillan Government's transient policies been more sharply contrasted with the facts than in the terminological inexactitudes of the speech of Mr. Nigel Fisher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, at a recent party conference.

### Propaganda Barrage

Britain had decided to get rid of her Colonies in order to work with Americans in their conception of the way to combat Communism; and it had apparently never dawned on Ministers that one could deal with a wind of change other than by running before it.

After 40 years of self-government Southern Rhodesians were determined to obtain their independence, but a cunning and equally determined opposition had let loose a propaganda barrage against them. There was perhaps a six to four chance that the former would attain their objective. There certainly was not an explosive situation in the Colony, as had been repeatedly alleged at the United Nations. Rhodesians were being asked, in Mrs. Huxley's words, to do nothing less than commit racial suicide.

African nationalism intended to isolate the remaining white communities and then destroy them one by one. Southern

Rhodesia was the present target, and the Portuguese African territories would come next. The idea was that if enough of the African propagandists hung on to the lion's tail they could all twist it.

Would the white man hold out at the Limpopo or, as was to be hoped, at the Zambezi? Full-scale political warfare had been mounted. African leaders in Northern Rhodesia, not yet independent, were already warning of sanctions which would be imposed against all countries governed by minorities. One immediately wondered, "What about Ghana?" — but only the colour of the skin counted.

"How can we help our kinsfolk? Since the change of Prime Minister a few days ago there is already a welcome new atmosphere in the conduct of our affairs; nor is the new Prime Minister unaware of the truth about Africa. Even if the hostile movements cannot be reversed, the U.K. may not after all play such a discreditable part in the future if she can be true once more to such ancient ties as loyalty and affection.

"Up to now our people have been misled by the pretence that all will be splendid, instead of being told, at the very least, that they were getting a rough deal but that we would try to make it tolerable. So they have asked in fury: 'Why are we being betrayed? What have we done to deserve this?' They are people who will fight for their lives and homes. Let us help them!"

In answering questions Mr. Connell suggested that to have a white skin in Africa today seemed to be as wrong as to have been born a Jew in Germany under Hitler.

### Deceit and Duplicity

He agreed with Mr. F. S. Joelson that there had been a stage-by-stage betrayal, marked by deliberate deceit and duplicity, "leading people up the garden path again and again, with a dusty road into the desert at the end."

Mr. Joelson recalled that Mr. Macmillan's wind-of-change speech had contained the specific assurance that political and individual advancement in Africa would be based on the criterion of merit. At that same moment his Colonial Secretary, Mr. Macleod, had been submitting to the clamour of apologists for Mau Mau, and neither then nor since had merit been the test in discussions about African territories.

The Monday Club could do most useful work if its members would seize every opportunity to protest to newspapers, broadcasters and other speakers, against their misstatements and false arguments about Africa. Proprietors and editors would change their policy if they received thousands of protests, instead of just three or four letters, when they seriously misrepresented the facts or kept silent when outrages were committed in Britain's name.

## "Driven to Wholesale Deception"

### Crown Case Against Mr. K. de Courcy

COUNSEL FOR THE CROWN in the trial in the Central Criminal Court, London, of Mr. Kenneth de Courcy on 14 charges, to which he has pleaded not guilty, said that development of the New Cerney township in Southern Rhodesia and of an enterprise in Canada would have cost more than £1m.

Those invited to participate were told that they would have the option of withdrawing if subscriptions did not reach 50% of the sum required. The prosecution argued that it was dishonest to conceal that a minimum subscription of 50% had been underwritten, and still worse to conceal that the promoters were paying £150,000 for that underwriting.

Some of the ready cash subscribed for the Canadian company had been used to pay bills owing in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Buzzard, prosecuting, said: "No doubt de Courcy was driven to wholesale deception. He was engaged in a course of fraud."

Concluding on Monday an opening statement which had extended over six days, counsel said that the reliability of witnesses would have to be judged by the jury in a few matters only, for on almost every count in the indictment the truth was evident from documents in the defendant's own handwriting.



## Uganda's Decision About Expatriates

### Minister Deals Personally With Entry Applications

ENTRY PERMITS will be issued only to those highly-qualified persons whose prolonged stay in Uganda is desirable in the national interest. MR. FELIX ONAMA, Minister of Internal Affairs, told the National Assembly recently, adding that he would in future deal personally with all such applications, as he had already been doing for temporary employment passes.

With the introduction of Uganda citizenship, the existence of "permanent residents" who might not be citizens was anomalous; certificates of permanent residency would not therefore be issued again, and those currently held would expire within two years of a date to be announced.

Within that period those permanent residents who wished to do so and who were eligible might apply for Uganda citizenship. Those who did not do so might remain in Uganda by virtue of their original entry permits if they were still valid. They might leave Uganda and return by obtaining re-entry permits, but they would not have any of the privileges possessed by citizens.

### Discrimination Fears

Some Members of the House had sought modification of the Immigration Bill to enable holders of special passes to count the years already spent in Uganda as years of residence when seeking Uganda citizenship, but that was not the intention of the Uganda Citizenship Ordinance, Mr. Onama declared.

MR. D. A. PATEL (D.P., Kampala South), who felt that some of the changes were "drastic, inequitable, and unjust", was particularly concerned about the definition of "permanent resident".

MR. SHAFIQ ARAIN (Specially Elected) said that many non-indigenous people in Uganda had been in the country for decades and were very much part of the local scene. He wanted a statement on Press reports that there would be second-class citizenship for non-Africans. Citizenship based on colour would be contrary to the "dynamic force of pan-Africanism". Uganda had protested against the apartheid policy of South Africa and racial segregation in the United States. Were discriminatory laws now to be made?

MR. B. M. BYANYIMA (D.P., North-East Ankole) said that some sections of the Bill would inconvenience people who had planned to live in Uganda for the rest of their lives.

Asians particularly were being asked in effect to flee the country in thousands. If that happened businessmen would lose confidence, and capital, skill and enterprise would be lost.

### On the Fence

Having been interrupted by interjections from Government benches: "But these have been exploiters", he deplored the move to treat non-Africans as second-class citizens, threats of ill-treatment from Ministers, and intimidation and arrests by youth wingers.

MR. F. X. B. MUGENI (D.P., South Bukedi) said: "For a very long time our friends the Asians have sat on the fence. Now many have become citizens. Many people will be given temporary certificates if they have some important work here,

but what we are not going to have is a lot of people who are not prepared to be Uganda citizens but exploit Uganda labour and money.

"My only fear is that we are trying to put too much into the hands of the Minister. People should be given an opportunity to apply to the Immigration Board so that their case can be heard. The Minister might out of human weakness not grant certificates to people who should get them."

MR. BASIL BATARINGAYA, Leader of the Opposition, remarked that it was important that the African did not merely see or hear of independence, but felt independence by seeing people of his own colour taking positions of importance. That was not colour discrimination; but acceptance of reality.

British citizens, before they were accepted for important security positions, were rigorously vetted. "Our country is young, and we must take the greatest care that people who accept positions in our Government must be people about whom there is absolutely no doubt."

MR. P. N. SERUMAGA, (K.Y., S.W. Masaka), asked for an assurance that there would be as much control over immigrants from other parts of Africa as over immigrants from abroad. For a very long time Uganda had been a hunting-ground for Africans from other countries, most of whom came to steal. "You find them in big crowds coming from the Congo and Rwanda. It will not be very long before our own people will have nowhere to live."

DR. F. G. SEMBEGUYA (Specially Elected), was doubtful about abolishing the Immigration Control Board, since "two heads are better than one".

MR. M. L. CHOUDRY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, rejected allegations that the Minister would not use his discretion properly and accused Indians of making spanner boys out of the Africans, without giving them a chance in the forefront of their businesses.

### "Too Lenient"

DR. ERIA BABUMBA (U.P.C., N.W. Masaka) did not want non-Africans, who were not an asset but a liability to the country. "In the Colonial days the then Government brought in people whose jobs could have been done by Africans". He did not wish to be harsh on non-Africans, but they should pool their resources and money in the country.

MR. L. LUBOWA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, observed that "these people are to be given two years in which to make up their minds. One year is long enough"; "six months would be enough", shouted several members.

Mr. Onama dismissed the suggestion that the legislation would have the effect of frightening away overseas investment with the remark that those who wanted to invest were already doing so; those who had sent millions of pounds to places outside Uganda probably had no intention of investing in the country.

"In any case, within five years Uganda will have produced the capital it needs with its own hands."

Referring to the suggestion that holders of certificates of permanent residence should be given only one year in which to make up their minds whether to become Uganda citizens, he said that he had no intention of bringing an amendment to that effect, which should assure those who were hesitating. It was impossible to convince a section of the immigrant community; "if I said 25 years, they would say 35". The two-year period of grace was "really too long".

## Uganda Dragging Her Feet

UGANDA having dragged her feet about joining an East African Federation, Kenya and Tanganyika may unite initially without her, Mr. Joseph Murumbi, Minister of State in Kenya, said in Nairobi last week. He alleged that some Uganda leaders feared that they "might become nonentities overnight".

A United States of Africa would take centuries to evolve. It was unlikely that Africa would learn from Europe's mistakes. Morocco and Algeria were in conflict. So were Kenya and the Somali Republic. The historical pattern of Europe's development would be repeated, the use of force to settle disputes included, before unity was achieved. Tribalism had to be overcome first; getting rid of the feeling of belonging to only one particular region of the continent came next.

Dictatorship would always be opposed. There was strong opposition to Dr. Nkrumah in Ghana. It was being suppressed—"but for how long?" Mr. Murumbi asked.

Mr. Murumbi's views have since been disclaimed by Mr. Kenyatta, who has invited Uganda to name a date for fresh talks.

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Founded in 1865, the Isle of Man Bank Ltd. was the first limited liability company to be registered in the Isle of Man.

## Malicious Trade Union Rumours

### Industrial Unrest Spreads in Kenya

ABOUT 8,000 DISTRIBUTIVE WORKERS have returned to work after being on strike in Kenya. The Government has set up a three-member board of inquiry under Mr. W. C. Rodgers, head of business administration at the Royal College.

This step followed six days of negotiation by Mr. J. Odero-Jowi, Parliamentary Secretary for Labour, who tried to bring the disputants together under an agreed formula for a return to work. A Government statement accused the employers' association of rejecting the formula by imposing conditions which were totally unacceptable to the Distributive and Commercial Workers' Union. The employers offered wage increases, which the union considered "totally inadequate". It wished to reserve a right to demand further all-round increases through the board.

Employees of Kenya Co-operative Creameries and other firms struck in sympathy.

Mr. P. M. Koinage, acting Minister for Labour and Social Services, commented that some trade unions and some employers had created a situation disturbing to Kenya.

"I am not challenging the basic right to strike action or supporting what would appear to be an unyielding attitude of some employers, but there are available to both sides peaceful means of settling their disputes, and no attempt has been made to use them.

"There are those who seem to be interested only in delaying and frustrating our leaders' efforts. Are the workers and employers involved deliberately or unconsciously assisting the opponents of our move towards early independence?"

"Kenya is justly proud of its Industrial Relations Charter, but it becomes a mockery if the participants to a trade dispute fail to adhere to its terms.

"Many false rumours are being circulated as to the Government's intention towards the trade unions after inde-

pendence—that Government will freeze wages and restrict the right to strike and therefore the trade unions must get all they can for their members before *Uhuru* comes. People spreading these rumours are deliberately attempting to undermine the authority of Government.

"I give the complete lie to these malicious rumours. K.A.N.U. included in its election manifesto a clear statement that it wants to work with the trade unions and will safeguard their freedom. The Government wants a steady upward progression in the living standards of workers. Increased productivity must carry with it improved wages and conditions for the workers who provide the means for increased productivity.

"I warn employers and employees not to exploit this situation. Government will not tolerate any threat to the country's economy. It intends to preserve the basic freedoms of the trade union movement, but it cannot tolerate unnecessary industrial unrest."

Mr. Odero-Jowi told employers, trade unionists, employees and politicians in the Thika district last week that strikes to show dissatisfaction should be used only as a last resort.

### Politics and Unionism

The employers, mainly farmers, having been given assurances by the Government on their future, should respect their workers and apply the trespassing law with caution.

It was agreed that all future disputes would be discussed by unions representing the workers and the relevant group of employers and that the functions of political parties and trade unions in the area should be clearly defined. Industrial disputes were to be handled only by the union, but that would not prejudice the political parties' right to organize workers as part of membership, though they undertook to refrain from interfering in industrial matters, organizing strikes, or indulging in action which would aggravate industrial unrest.

Employers should afford union and party officials facilities to carry out their duties.

Mr. G. A. Luckhurst, senior Labour Officer, Nakuru, has been appointed conciliator in a trade dispute between the Kenya Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union and the Kenya Tea Growers' Association over the union's claim for increased rates of pay for lower tier workers.

A "full-scale" industrial relations conference was held last Thursday under the chairmanship of Minister for Labour and Social Services, Mr. E. N. Mwendwa. It was attended by other officials of the Ministry and by representatives of the Federation of Kenya Employers, the Kenya Federation of Labour, the Treasury, and the East Africa Common Services Organization.

Observance of the Industrial Relations Charter, unemployment, collective bargaining, *Uhuru* bonuses and the need for joint effort for economic progress were discussed.

"So many people have drawn attention to our economic difficulties that I hesitate to do so again", Mr. Mwendwa began, "but these difficulties are still with us and we must all pull together if we are to prosper in the future. A mad dash into strike action rarely achieves any solution. In the end we have to resort to the accepted methods of dealing with the dispute. Why not use these methods in the first place and avoid unnecessary hardship to everyone during a strike?"

### No Magic Wand

The purpose of the Industrial Relations Charter was and is to bring peace to industry without Government interference and without any legal restriction on the right to strike. If its terms are adhered to we need never become involved in the distressing circumstances that accompany strike action.

"Many people seem to think that all they have to do is to create a position of deadlock and then come along to the Ministry of Labour who will produce a magic wand that will solve all their problems. We have no magic wands. We offer conciliation and arbitration as a solution to trade disputes.

"Africanization in my Ministry has meant considerable training of new staff and handing over of jobs. We deal with everything referred to us as rapidly and efficiently as is humanly possible. New legislation on trade disputes which will enable us to set up a permanent industrial court is being given priority treatment.

"Two opposite attitudes bedevil our industrial relations: that the trade unions are convinced that they must get all the increases that they can before *Uhuru* as they will get nothing after that date, and that the employers must resist giving away anything before independence as the Government will protect them afterwards. This is too childish for words. This Government will work with trade unions and organized employers and protect their rights. Negotiating and collective bargaining machinery will work as normally after independence as now."

## The King Size Cigarette of International Success



State Express Filter Kings are available in more than 800 leading cities and towns throughout the world.

## Kenya Constitution Changes

(Concluded from page 183)

"The Constitution should provide that:—

(a) There should be one independent Public Service Commission with the same functions as the present Public Service Commissions. It should be composed of seven members appointed in the same manner as the independent members of the present Commissions.

(b) The Public Service should be based upon uniform grades, qualifications and conditions of pay and service, laid down by the Kenya Parliament.

(c) The Public Service Commission should consult the employing authority regarding any special attributes (e.g., a knowledge of a particular language) which the authority would wish to see possessed by a candidate in addition to the standard qualifications. The employing authority should not be entitled to specify tribal or geographical origin as such an attribute; but the provisions of the Constitution which give guidance to the commission regarding the Regional distribution of officials at the Centre and in the Regions should be retained.

### Transfers

(d) An officer allocated to the establishment of one employing authority could be transferred by that employing authority from one post to another within that establishment.

(e) If the Central Government should represent to the Public Service Commission that there was an urgent need in the national interest for an officer to be posted to the establishment of a Region or to the Central Government to discharge the functions of any office of that establishment which was vacant or the holder of which was temporarily unable to discharge those functions, the Public Service Commission should with all practicable speed make an appointment for that purpose either substantive or on secondment. The Central Government could, if they deemed it necessary, specify the particular officer to be so appointed; when under this procedure, an officer is appointed to an office to discharge the duties of a particular post he should not be removed from that post save with the consent of the Public Service Commission after consultation with the Central Government.

(f) The Central Government should have the right to arrange for the secondment of any officer to any course of training (whether within Kenya or abroad) which might be specified by the Central Government. When the course of training ended the Public Service Commission should be required to appoint the officer to any office of the grade then held by him that the Central Government might specify. Any promotion arising out of the course of training would remain the responsibility of the Public Service Commission.

### Finance

"The Constitution should provide:—

(a) That monies made available to Regions by the Central Government (other than monies specifically hypothecated by the Constitution itself), either as grant-in-aid of recurrent expenditure or for capital development, should be paid into a special fund or funds separate from the Regional Fund and should be used only for the purposes for which they were made available by the Central Government; that is to say, the purposes which were specified in the appropriation law under which they were paid over, which would also be the authority for their withdrawal from the fund or funds in question;

(b) That there should be consultation between the Central Government and each Region during the preparation of the estimates of the revenues and expenditure of the Region that are required by the Constitution to be laid before the Regional Assembly for each financial year; and

(c) That where a Region seeks grant-in-aid or capital monies from the Central Government it must not only consult the Central Government during the preparation of its estimates but must frame those estimates and enact the relevant laws in terms agreed with the Central Government.

"The Constitution should provide that the executive authority of a Region should be vested in the finance and establishments committee of the Regional Assembly.

"The power vested in the Governor in his discretion to make regulations determining the exact shares of the Regions in revenue derived from taxes on motor spirits and diesel oil should disappear and instead the Constitution should itself make express provision on this subject.

"The draftsman of the new Constitution should endeavour to clarify and simplify the provisions in Schedules 4 and 5 of the present Constitution (which relate to the division of legislative and executive powers between the Centre and the Regions) and should in particular consider whether it would be possible in the time available to amalgamate these two schedules.

(Minor alterations will be reported next week.)

## News Items in Brief.

Uganda tribal dancers are expected to tour Europe shortly. A new law in Southern Rhodesia authorizes local authorities to declare certain areas non-racial.

Portugal and the United States are the only two countries to have career consuls in Nyasaland.

Holiday plots at Lake Kariba are now offered for sale by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Owners or occupiers of farms producing at least £1,000 yearly must register in Kenya by January 1.

The British South Africa Police Regimental Association held its annual dinner in London last Friday.

Twice within 48 hours last week lions entered the Langata suburb of Nairobi. On both occasions cattle were killed.

Tenders have been invited for a £170,000 dam to be built next year on the Odzani River to improve Umtali's water supply.

Northern Rhodesia's new Sunday newspaper, *Zambian News*, is now being published by Heinrich's Printing, Publishing and Press, Ltd., Kitwe.

Grants of £80,000 over five years are to be made to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine by the Wolfson Foundation.

### "General China"

Northern Rhodesia is to abolish the Native tax and levy a graduated personal tax on all adults of any race earning more than £100 a year.

A European railway fireman was killed and four people were injured when a steam engine and a diesel-electric locomotive crashed head on near Darwendale last week.

Uganda's Public Service Commission is henceforth to be advisory to the Prime Minister. The decision is "unalterably opposed" by the Opposition Democratic Party.

That "General China" of Mau Mau notoriety has been promised an appointment by the Prime Minister as chief of staff of the army has been denied by the Kenya Government.

Kenya's independence celebrations will last three days. The Kenya flag will be raised at midnight of December 11-12, and on the next day the statutory instruments will be handed over.

For attempting to evade the currency regulations, an Indian businessman, Mr. C. N. Patel, was last week fined £2,000 in Nyasaland. He admitted attempting to send out £1,800 in postal orders.

A Dutch-Canadian consortium is advising the Kenya Government on irrigation and soils in the lower Tana River basin, where the F.A.O. is conducting a three-year pre-investment survey.

Arusha's liquor licensing authorities have been asked by the Town Development Committee to halve the number of licenses because the health of the people is considered to be jeopardized by heavy drinking.

Leopold Geoffrey Smith, aged 34, has been sentenced to death in Southern Rhodesia for murdering three Europeans and an African in June, allegedly in "a spirit of vengeance" because his marriage had collapsed.

### New Dam

Uganda and Czechoslovakia have signed a provisional trade agreement covering agricultural exports from Uganda and imports of vehicles, textile, printing, cement and ceramic machinery from the Soviet satellite.

Nearly 36,000 people have been settled on over 500,000 acres worth £5m. in the first year of Kenya's settlement programme. Loans exceeded £750,000, purchases of 30,000 cattle were made, and earnings tallied some £250,000.

Most of Britain's further £2m. loan to Tanganyika is to be used for a new dam at Nyumba ya Mungu on the Pangani River. It is to be built mainly for water services, but will also have hydro-electric and irrigation potentialities.

The Archives of Southern Rhodesia are to receive the mace of the Federal Parliament, the wooden mace, the dispatch boxes, and the Speaker's ceremonial robe. The heraldic stone lion from the Palace of Westminster is to be presented to the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia.

M.C.C. beat Kenya Kongonis in Nairobi last week by only 11 runs in an exciting two-day match. In the first innings the visitors declared at 283 for five. Kongonis replied with 138. On the second day M.C.C. declared just before luncheon at 155 for six, leaving Kongonis 270 minutes in which to make 301 runs to win. Thanks to 95 by De Vries, they made 289, the last wicket falling with 15 minutes left.



## U.N.I.P. and the Chartered Company

MR. KAUNDA, leader of the United National Independence Party in Northern Rhodesia, and a Minister in the present Government, told the diplomatic correspondent of the *Financial Times* in Lusaka a few days ago that between the general election in January and the grant of independence later next year he intended to negotiate with the British South Africa (Chartered) Company about its mineral royalties. He hoped for a solution which would "be acceptable to all parties and command respect in the financial world".

The agreement under which the company would in 1986 surrender to Northern Rhodesia without payment its rights to mineral royalties would be regarded by Africans after independence as an anachronism which must be rectified if Mr. Kaunda was to have any chance of persuading the more hot-headed of his supporters to accept his view of foreign investments.

Other informants in Northern Rhodesia gave the correspondent the impression that any formula for compensation would bring to the Chartered Company much less than the total royalty payments likely to become due in the next 15 years under existing arrangements. It was expected that the company would be required to re-invest a proportion of the compensation in Northern Rhodesia.

Chartered's royalties last year amounted to £10.9m. after deduction of the 20% due to the Northern Rhodesia Government.

On Tuesday the Chartered Company announced that mining royalties for the year to September 30 had totalled £10,607,000 after deducting the 20% of the net revenue from the exercise of its mineral rights due to the Government of Northern Rhodesia. For the September quarter royalties amounted to £3,127,000, compared with £2,982,000 in the same period of 1962.

## Johannesburg Consolidated Investment

JOHANNESBURG CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT CO., LTD., which has large Rhodesian interests, reports income from investments to June 30 at £3,570,183, against £2,991,415 in the previous year, and profit after tax was up from almost exactly £2m. to £2,874,983.

As provision for U.K. income tax of £1.1m. was not required, the amount available for appropriation rose from £2.2m. to £4.25m. Shareholders received dividends totalling 25% requiring £3.1m. Investments with a book value of £24.4m. had a market value of more than £47.5m., and net current assets totalled £1.7m. The issued capital is £6.5m. in shares of £1.

Mr. H. J. Joel is the honorary president, Mr. D. A. B. Watson chairman and managing director, and Mr. A. S. Thomas executive director and general manager. The other directors are Messrs. W. Blair, Leif Egeland (alternate); F. J. L. Wells, R. B. Hagart (alt.: W. D. Wilson), K. D. Harris and K. Richardson (alt.: R. S. Cooke).

There is a London Committee consisting of Messrs. H. J. Joel, W. Blair and K. D. Harris.

## Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd.

BROOKE BOND & CO., LTD., a group with large East African tea growing interests, reports group profit to June 30 before tax at £6,068,097, compared with £5,231,031 last year. After tax the comparative figures are £2,538,857 and £2,146,144.

Shareholders receive 7d. per 5s. share, tax free, taking £843,750. World turnover of the group exceeded £117m., an increase of almost £34m.

Increase of the authorized capital to £15,562,500 is proposed by the creation of 450,000 new A ordinary shares and 10,800,000 B ordinary shares, each of 5s. There is then to be a capitalization of £2.8m. of the reserves by a one-for-four scrip issue.

## East African Shippers' Association

MR. L. JOSEPH, of Allied National Corporation, Ltd., has been elected chairman of the East African Shippers' Association in London. Mr. G. W. Walker, of Walker Bros. (London), Ltd., is the deputy chairman. The other members of the committee are Messrs. A. W. Boxall (W. H. Jones & Co., Ltd.), G. F. Du May (A. G. Kidston & Parker, Ltd.), P. McNeill (Tracey Blagden, Ltd.) and J. M. Wells (A. C. Berrill & Co., Ltd.).

## Sir J. L. Hulett & Sons

SIR J. L. HULETT & SONS, LTD.—a group with a subsidiary in Rhodesia and 99.975% of the capital of Triangle, Ltd., the Southern Rhodesian sugar growers—report net profit of the parent company after tax to April 30 of £2,122,057, almost double the previous year's total. Ordinary shareholders receive 30%. Net profit after tax of the group was £3,115,022 (£2,257,484).

The issued capital is £44m. in ordinary shares and £225,000 in 7½% cumulative preference shares. Interests in subsidiary companies stand in the balance-sheet at nearly £144m., fixed assets at £3.3m. and current assets less current liabilities at £11.8m. The group produces 41% of South Africa's raw sugar and 69% of Southern Rhodesia's output.

The annual report states:

"In Southern Rhodesia the sugar industry has recently concluded negotiations with the Federal and territorial Governments for the orderly development of the industry and the stabilization of local market prices over the next four years. This is a most important development.

"Rhodesia is now exporting large quantities of raw sugar to world markets, and our subsidiary, Triangle, Ltd., has made a notable contribution to this. In view of the favourable world sugar situation, it has been decided to increase Triangle's production substantially, and a major development programme for that company and its estates is in progress. This project, which is scheduled for completion by October 1964, will increase Triangle's sugar production to approximately 130,000 tons per annum. Triangle manufactured 61,933 tons of sugar during the 1962-63 season, and its production for the current season is estimated at approximately 100,000 tons."

## Central Line Sisal Estates

CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LTD., report a profit for the year to June 30 of £59,062 (£73,146 in 1960-61), subject to taxation of £26,051. Dividends totalling 15% (against 20% in the previous year) take £26,875, and after raising the general reserve by £5,000 to £80,000, the carry-forward is £15,066. The issued capital is £292,400 in ordinary shares of 10s. Fixed assets stand at £445,226, interests in a subsidiary at £70,900, and current assets less current liabilities at £37,177.

Production at the Pangawe and Kingolovira estates in Tanganyika totalled 4,297 tons of fibre and tow (3,764 tons). The average selling price for all grades was £76 per ton f.o.b., equivalent to £89 19s. 6d. c.i.f. London.

Mr. E. W. Bovill, who has been chairman for many years, has decided not to seek re-election. It is not intended to fill the vacancy on the board, which will consist of Messrs. R. W. Bryon, A. F. S. Sykes, and W. G. Bovill (who was appointed during the year).

## Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO., LTD., reports a loss of £1,538 for 1962, compared with a profit of £4,842 in the previous year. The directors drew no fees. Mining operations at the Honeybird mine ceased last year, and there has been no further work on the Murie property, where the plant, machinery and buildings have been sold for £1,500 to avoid further deterioration through disuse.

D.S.O. Asbestos (Pvt.), Ltd., in which Mashaba has a 30% holding shows encouraging results, but Rosey Cross Asbestos (Pvt.), Ltd., in which there is a similar interest, is not productive at present.

Mashaba's issued capital is £262,500 in shares of 1s. Fixed assets stand in the balance-sheet at £125,812, development since the beginning of 1960 at £47,217, trade investments at £36,000; and net current assets at £2,000.

The directors are Messrs. P. H. Harman Jones (chairman), Arthur Hornby, A. P. Harman, and P. D. Oldham.

## Tea in Southern Rhodesia

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF Aberfoyle Plantations, Ltd., shows that the investment in its Southern Rhodesian subsidiary, Aberfoyle Plantations (Rhodesia) (Pvt.), Ltd., has risen to over £700,000 after deducting accumulated depreciation of some £54,000. The estate stands in the books at £139,719, buildings, roads, and bridges have cost £144,919, plant, equipment and vehicles £103,428, and development of the nurseries and tea gardens £361,345. A year earlier the expenditure on the property amounted to £599,665. The company has borrowed £100,000 from Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, which has the right to subscribe at par for up to 40,000 shares of 5s. each so long as any part of the loan is outstanding. The loan and interest are guaranteed by the parent company, which had a net profit to March 31 after tax of £15,258, compared with £28,243 in the previous year. It has rubber estates in the East.

## British Central Africa Company

### Tribute to Retiring Directors

Mr. A. H. BALL, who recently became chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., has issued a circular letter to the shareholders in connexion with an extraordinary general meeting to be held on November 20 to authorize the payment of £7,500 to Mr. Donald C. Brook and of £2,500 to Mr. G. S. Napier-Ford on their retirement from the board. The letter states:—

"Mr. Brook was appointed a director in 1943 and became chairman in 1949 when post-war plans were being made for the development of the company's tea projects. When he undertook the chairmanship the company's annual output of tea was under one million pounds, whereas today, given average climatic conditions, we can expect an output in the region of three million pounds each year. During the same period the financial position of the company improved to a substantial extent, and it was due in no small part to Mr. Brook's vision, energy and ability that the company made these great strides.

"Mr. G. S. Napier-Ford has wide experience of both the production and marketing of tea, and from the time he joined the board in 1950 his sound and practical advice on tea matters has been of inestimable benefit to the company.

"I accepted the invitation of my colleagues to become chairman of the board from October 1, 1963.

"In the financial year which ended on September 30 the outstanding feature from the agricultural viewpoint in Nyasaland was the late arrival of the rains, which, once started, were continuous, and in consequence there was little sunshine during the normal period of heavy growth.

"The inevitable result was a fall in tea output of some 471,053 lb. over the year. The output of made tea was 2,542,171 lb., as against 3,013,224 lb. for the previous year. Sales were approximately 2,400,000 lb. and achieved an average price in all markets of 34½d. per lb. net, as compared with 3,407,490 lb. realizing 29.8d. per lb. net in 1962.

"Our subsidiary, Nyasa Sisal Estates, Ltd., produced 434 tons of sisal fibre, as compared with 428 tons during the previous year.

"The consolidated gross profit from estates and plantations is estimated at £120,000, the comparable figure for last year being £132,646. The board has declared an interim dividend of 5% (1.2d. per stock unit) less tax."

## African Lakes Corporation's Report

### Outlook Improving After Heavy Losses

THE AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION, LTD., reports a group loss to January 31 of £20,745 after deduction of £21,519 for depreciation. In the previous year the loss had been £54,744 after depreciation of £22,628. After adjustments, the net loss applicable to the parent company is £13,791 and to subsidiaries £5,891. No dividend is to be paid.

The issued capital is £330,750, and there is outstanding £143,450 of unsecured loan stock carrying interest at 6% and due for repayment in four years.

Land, plantations, buildings, plant, etc., in Central Africa stand in the books at £431,215 and current assets less current liabilities at £172,752. Among the current assets stocks of goods total £249,521, debtors £140,522, expenditure on future crops £25,085, investments £17,856, and cash £17,565. Sundry creditors stand at £142,996 and bank overdrafts at £124,678.

The chairman reports that the position seemed precarious at one time, but that there has been substantial improvement, the overdraft having been almost halved in the past two years and bad debts much reduced. For the half-year to July 31 last there was a small profit. Whereas tea growing in Nyasaland produced a profit of £11,000, almost exactly the same sum was lost on the rubber estate, and from which a moderate profit is now expected.

Mr. J. Gibson Kerr is chairman and managing director. The other members of the board are Mr. R. N. Oswald and Mr. B. S. Cleminson (both of whom paid long visits to Nyasaland), and Mr. D. H. Ross.

## Trade Unions in Tanganyika

A TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL that the country's Federation of Labour, to which all the trade unions are affiliated, should be integrated in the Ministry of Labour was indignantly rejected at the week-end, when Mr. Nkello, president of the T.F.L., publicly described the suggestion as certain to destroy the trade union movement.

## Separate K.A.D.U. State Shelved

### Thousands of Asians Booked to Leave

POSTPONEMENT of plans to form a separate State independent of K.A.N.U.-dominated Kenya was announced last week by Mr. Ronald Ngala, Leader of the K.A.D.U. Opposition, after three days of consultations with his Parliamentary group in Nairobi to discuss the results of the Kenya Independence Conference in London. "But postpone does not mean drop", he added.

His party was impressed with the Government's pledge that it would fulfil the regional Constitution, but it would review the position in January after final powers had been transferred from the centre. It was the Prime Minister's responsibility to demonstrate his good faith.

Reports that K.A.D.U. might join K.A.N.U. in a united front were "groundless" if they envisaged crossing the floor of the House of Representatives; but on such national issues as war or East African federation the party would welcome an agreement with the Government.

About 1,500 Asian civil servants, mainly from Uganda and Kenya, are to be flown to India and Pakistan between now and April by the E.A.C.S.O. Some have resigned, and the posts of others in the Customs, Railways and Harbours, Posts and Telegraphs, and accounts departments have been Africanized. Many wish to come to Britain, as any with British passports are entitled to do. The operation will cost about £500,000. Some 4,500 dependants will be involved.

Immigration officials in Kenya have reported that hundreds of Asians and Goans have been applying for British passports in the past week. Some South Africans have sought to exchange their passports for British.

An instant coffee factory in Bukoba, costing nearly £330,000, is proposed.

A new industry in Ndola is to be a £50,000 factory to manufacture ties, scarves, and plastic raincoats.

Robert Hudson, Ltd., the light railway engineers, report net profits after tax to June 30 at £62,088. Shareholders receive 64% (5%).

Greenters Stores (South Africa), Ltd., a group trading in the Rhodesias also, had a profit to June 26 of £810,516 (£673,218) subject to tax of £151,504. The dividend is maintained at 47½%.

At the Nautical College, Accra, three Africans from Kenya and one from Uganda, all employed by East African Railways and Harbours, are being trained as deck officers on Ghana Government scholarships of two years.

Gelita Gold Mining Co., Ltd., crushed 63,770 tons in the quarter to September 30 for a yield of 11,463 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,189. In the previous quarter the yield had been 11,135 oz. and the working profit £4,370.

The Bukoba region of Tanganyika, which has now no hedge sisal, is expected to have an annual export of 130 tons of the commodity within five years. A development plan suggests that exports from the region, now about £1½m. a year, should rise to £2½m. by 1970. Another new crop is to be tea.

Droughts, frosts, hurricanes and political troubles are considered by Edm. Schluter & Co., Ltd., to be the basic causes of the recent rise in world coffee prices. Within five weeks the price of Kenya As for prompt shipment rose from 31s. to 350s. per cwt., while Uganda standard grade was up from 19s. to 22s. for shipment in the first half of next year.

British and Rhodesian Discount House reports that at the end of August assets totalled £7,586,682, against £7m. a year earlier. Bills discounted somewhat exceeded £6.5m. and holdings of quoted securities just over £1m. The net profit for the year was £19,083 (£15,362). Loans appear at £7,356,000 (£6,886,000).

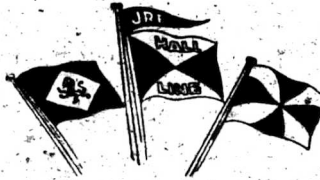
A Central African Economic Community in place of the Federation is suggested in a new edition of the "Yearbook and Guide of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland", published at 15s. by Rhodesian Publications, Salisbury. The 378-page volume contains all the usual features and numerous illustrations, many of them in colour. The editor-compiler is Mr. Reginald Heath.

A consortium of insurance companies in Britain, West Germany, Switzerland and India, in partnership with the Tanganyika Government, is to set up a Tanganyika National Insurance Company with an initial capital of £250,000. Mr. C. A. Joss, a former managing director of the National Insurance Corporation of Ethiopia, has been appointed general manager. The company expects to begin business about the end of this year.



# CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

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† CLAN MACINNES	—	Nov. 4	Nov. 12
‡ CITY OF NEW YORK	Nov. 13	Nov. 18	Nov. 26
§ DEFENDER	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	Dec. 10

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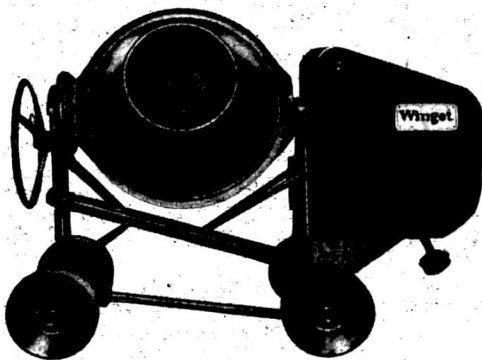
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Thursday, November 7, 1963

Vol. 40

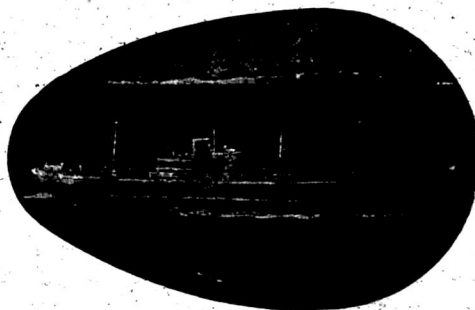
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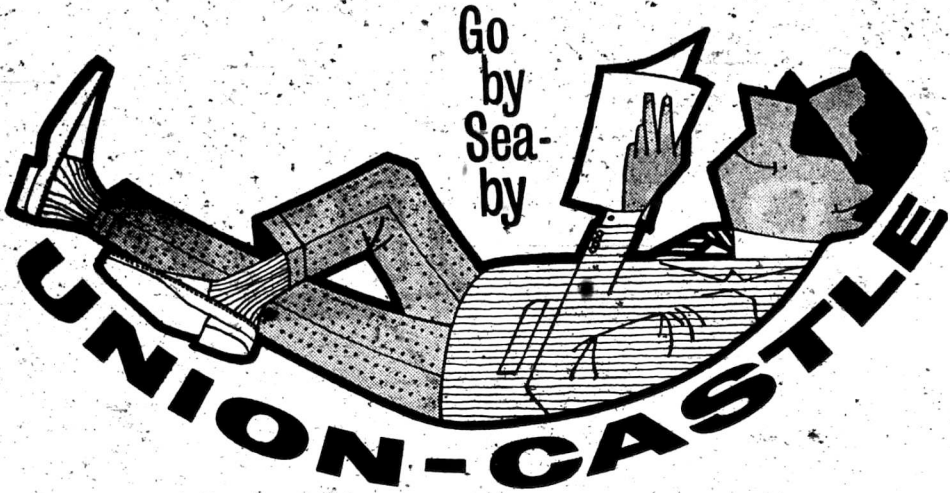
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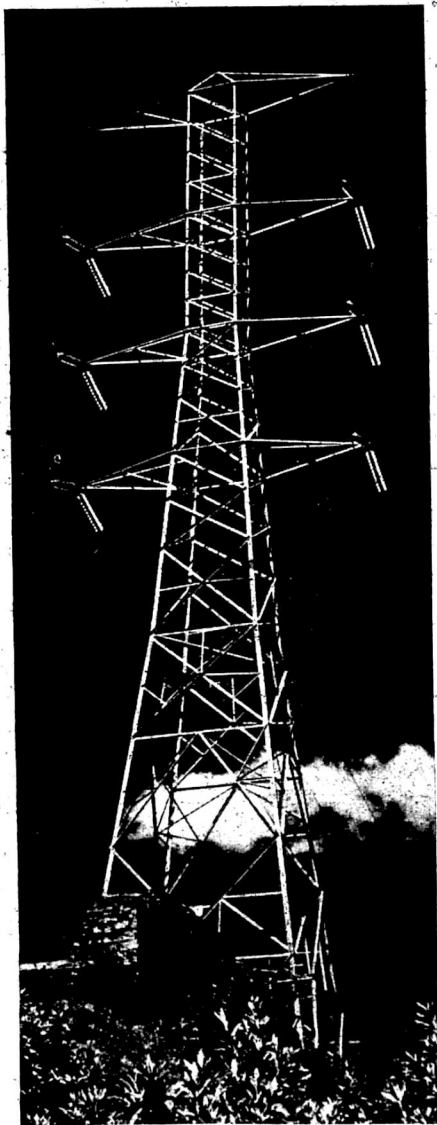
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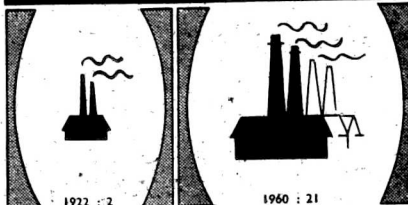
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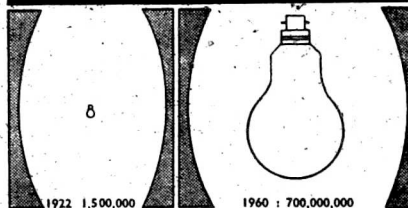
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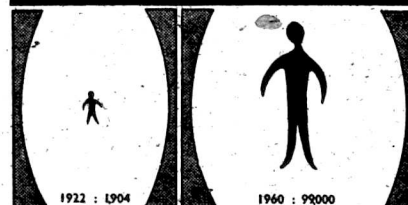
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1963

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**MR. MURUMBI**, Minister of State in the office of the Prime Minister of Kenya, and Acting Prime Minister for nearly a month while a dozen of his Cabinet colleagues were recently in London for discussions about the Constitution, has been publicly rebuked by the head of his

**Inconvenient But Accurate.** Government for having suggested that Kenya and Tanganyika might unite as the nucleus of an East African Federation and that Uganda might join later. Mzee Kenyatta promptly announced that he had telegraphed to the Prime Minister of Uganda dissociating himself and the Government of Kenya from that idea. Nevertheless, we hazard the opinion that Mr. Murumbi is more likely to prove right than his leader—unless the latter, who said in London the other day that federation would be achieved quickly, has since reconciled himself to a prolonged period of frustration in the matter. The African Ministers in the Colony who are desperately anxious to demonstrate their complete identity with the man whom the last Governor of Kenya termed “the African leader to darkness and death” have continued to declare that all the East African territories will soon federate, but the months which have passed while that chant has continued have justified the cautionary attitude followed in these columns.

When the United Kingdom Government unwisely accepted a December date for Kenya's independence under pressure from the nationalist leaders of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda because they professed their determination to create an East African Federation before the end of this year,

### Septicism Justified.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was sceptical, holding that neither of the territories, which had already become independent would

readily surrender such highly-prized expressions of their newly-gained sovereignty as their seats at the United Nations and the nomination and reception of diplomatic missions. Endorsement of the Kenyatta-Mboya idea of almost immediate federation was, we considered, merely a friendly gesture by Mwalimu Nyerere and Mr. Obote to accelerate Kenya's attainment of independence, not agreement to any detailed plan for union of the three countries, about which discussions were still continuing. Our interpretation has proved right, and that of the United Kingdom Government has proved wrong.

\* \* \*

Federation at the earliest possible moment would obviously suit Kenya, for its situation is far more precarious than that of either neighbour. Having serious problems of their own to face, both may well feel that in this matter prudence is a better prescription than precipitance. So may

### Reasons for Hesitancy.

Zanzibar. Indeed, a Swahili-speaking Minister with whom we discussed the question not long ago summarized his opinion in the maxim *Haraka, haraka, haina baraka* (Haste, haste, there is no blessing in it). That proverb must assuredly express the attitude of the Prime Minister of Uganda, who is a federalist in principle but has to deal with a whole series of urgent and even dangerous internal problems, some of them concerning federation within Uganda itself; solutions for those pressing difficulties must be contrived before he can hope to gain adequate support for any plan of union with an independent Kenya, which large numbers of Africans in Uganda regard without enthusiasm, and indeed with suspicion and apprehension. In its much more restricted sphere, little Zanzibar, due to become fully sovereign two days before Kenya, is similarly wary and hesitant; while the most influential Min-

isters recognize the long-term need for the closest association with the mainland, they would prefer a respite of perhaps a couple of years in which to establish and demonstrate Zanzibar's independent identity and resolve some of its perplexities.

Moreover, both territories must have doubts about the state of Kenya after the withdrawal of British rule. If there should be serious infringements of law and order, a society and an economy

**Mr. Mboya's  
Pushfulness.**

which are already highly vulnerable will be further threatened and weakened. What State wishes to commit itself to partnership with a neighbour torn by strife, short of confidence, and perhaps doomed to years of struggle against collapse? Tanganyika's anxieties on this issue cannot be revealed, for Dr. Nyerere, now the President, initiated the movement for federation as his country approached the stage of independence. Whatever his present misgivings, he would find it extremely embarrassing to retract, as any such indication would be interpreted as undermining the accepted nationalist leader of another East African country. Because that is deemed to be out of the question, there has been much private discussion of the proposal that Tanganyika and Kenya should arrange an early merger and announce that other States would be welcome to join at their convenience. That inglorious first step cannot appeal to politicians of the Kenyatta-Odinga-Mboya school, who want to strut the world's stage, not merely as representatives of the thirty-fourth African independent country (as Kenya will be five weeks today), but as personifying East Africa; and the President of Tanganyika and the Prime Minister of Uganda cannot be expected to take kindly to the thought that the pushful Mr. Mboya might thrust himself into the second place in a federation behind Mzee Kenyatta. Personal factors of this kind have potent influence, though no African in public life could admit openly that they induce or increase the hesitancy which is privately confessed.

Mr. Murumbi was sufficiently candid to mention the present struggles between various African States (including the sharp disagreement between Kenya and Somalia),

**Divisive Force  
Of Tribalism.**

to suggest that such disputes would in some cases follow the traditional course of settlement by force, and to concede that tribalism must be overcome before unity can be achieved within Kenya. It is absurd for politicians in a

hurry to pretend that basic emotional conflicts can be settled by formulae or slogans about a common market. All over the world there are proofs of the unreliability of rules and regulations which disregard man's overmastering impulses; and everyone who knows East and Central Africa is acutely aware that tribal attachment is still a far stronger force than membership of a political party, a trade union, or some other non-African organization introduced opportunistically in the recent past and doomed to be regimented or scrapped when dictatorially-minded extremists gain the seats of power. If tribalism were not so powerful, devastatingly so in some connexions, Kenya would not be so distraught, divided, and haunted by fears; and a federation which might greatly advantage all the constituent territories would not now prompt deep and widespread anxieties.

**INTERFERENCE** in the internal affairs of

other countries is all too often practised by newly-independent African States, which have been set the worst of examples in this matter by Ghana, still a Tanganyika's model for emulation by many Intervention. of the nationalist leaders,

even by some who are uninhibited in their private criticisms of Nkrumah and his doings. When he recently decided to launch at the United Nations a full-scale attack upon Southern Rhodesia, a fellow member of the Commonwealth, lobbying by his agents, and perhaps other inducements, produced a demonstration that all independent Africa (except of course the Republic of South Africa) is now ranged against Southern Rhodesia. There could not have been a more flagrant case of trespass upon that country's sovereignty in internal affairs than that organized at the United Nations, a body obligated by its Charter to prevent intervention by any member State in the domestic affairs of another. Commonwealth countries are similarly expected to abstain from involvement in the problems of other members; but, as will be seen from our news columns this week, President Nyerere of Tanganyika telegraphed a message of support to the K.A.N.U. Government at a critical stage of the recent London conference.

His explanation — which, somewhat strangely, was not telegraphed to any London newspaper — states that "it is contrary to Tanganyika's policy to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations, but equally it is Nonsense About Non-Interference. and must be our policy to support the express wishes of the people of Africa for freedom



and unity". In other words, Tanganyika intervenes when convenient—an admission which makes nonsense of the protestation about non-interference. What was at stake in London was whether or not the United Kingdom Government would go back on its own definition of the means of providing fair play for the people of Kenya. After weeks of wrangling it did agree to changes which seriously undermine the system of regional-

ism which it had previously declared to be absolutely essential as a safeguard for freedom. Whether Tanganyika's intervention at a crucial moment in a quarrel between two bitterly antagonistic Kenya parties influenced the United Kingdom Government or not in its *volte face*, Dr. Nyerere's action constituted another flagrant case of intrusion by one member of the Commonwealth in the concerns of another member nation.

## Notes By The Way

### Chief Wrecker

MOST READERS of this journal probably regard Mr. Iain Macleod, M.P., as the chief wrecker of East and Central Africa, for his disastrous term as Secretary of State for the Colonies wrought within three years, especially in Kenya and the Federation, political, economic, and social damage which nobody would have considered possible in so short a period; and the irreparable calamities which he inflicted were the product, not merely of folly and refusal to take advice from much more experienced men, but of manoeuvres which a former Secretary of State of his own party, Lord Salisbury, publicly condemned as "unscrupulous" and "too clever by half", and which the then Archbishop of Canterbury said after visiting Rhodesia had made the United Kingdom Government more gravely distressed than ever before in his experience. Such were the bitter fruits of the Macmillan-Macleod policy.

### Mr. Macleod as Editor

I WROTE LAST WEEK that Mr. Macleod, having declined the offer of a portfolio in Sir Alec Douglas-Home's new Government, might think this the time to take up commercial appointments in addition to remaining an M.P. In my mind was the possibility that he might be offered lucrative company directorships. Scarcely had the paragraph appeared in print when it became known that he had accepted the editorship of the *Spectator*; and it is now known that the editor, Mr. Iain Hamilton had not been told that such an invitation had been given by Mr. Ian Gilmour, proprietor of the paper and National-Liberal-Unionist M.P. for Central Norfolk. Mr. Hamilton has said that he learned of his displacement from an evening newspaper. Not until later was he asked if he would remain as deputy to Mr. Macleod. He was assistant editor and then associate editor of the journal from 1953 to 1956 and returned last year to occupy the editorial chair.

### Doubling Two Parts

FOR SOME YEARS the *Spectator* has been bitterly critical about the Federation, and on occasions it has published in the same issue two or more contributions concerning East and Central Africa which were so inaccurate in their hostility that a reader might have thought that he had picked up a left-wing Socialist organ by mistake. Doubling the parts of editor and politician can be awkward, and ability in the one sphere is no guarantee of success in the other. Mr. Wilson Harris, for instance, who was an outstanding editor of the *Spectator* when it enjoyed much greater prestige than it now does, made little impact when he was elected to the House of Commons. For Mr. Macleod politics is the breath of life, and his appointment, which

surprised Fleet Street and the Conservative Party, may therefore prove to be but a transient episode in his career—an episode, however, which is calculated to attract to the publication a considerable new readership of pseudo-Tory radicals. That, no doubt, influenced Mr. Gilmour's decision. Having been Mr. Macleod's sharpest and most frequent journalistic critic for almost four years, I wish him well in his new task.

### Border Dispute

MOCKINGLY, I wrote last week that I had not heard that the new authority which is to take charge of the Kariba hydro-electric scheme would have offices built above the mid-stream point of the road spanning the Zambezi, so that half the accommodation would be in Northern Rhodesia and the other half in Southern. On the very day on which the derisory remark was published it became known that a boundary dispute between the two territories had become so acute that a two-day conference was about to be held at Victoria Falls. Northern Rhodesia wants the frontier to be fixed at the deep water channel of the river, which would give it the ownership of most of the Falls, and apparently quotes documents, including an Order in Council, dating from the beginning of the century in support of its contention. Southern Rhodesia insists that the middle of the river has always been considered the boundary—and that convention prevails in many parts of the world. Rhodesian old-timers would have refused to believe that the two great countries which they set on the way to development would be discussing their mutual frontier 73 years after the arrival of the Pioneer Column.

### Wing Commander Saunders

WING COMMANDER G. A. W. SAUNDERS, chairman of the Association of European Agricultural Settlement Board Farmers in Kenya, who has been very active on behalf of those ex-Service settlers since he arrived in England to present a petition to the Queen, make representations to the Secretary of State, and meet M.P.s, journalists, and others who might support their cause, or at least listen to their strong case for special consideration, was born in London in 1914 and entered the Royal Air Force at the age of 21. He took part in the air actions over Dunkirk and in the Battle of Britain and over north-west France, being awarded the D.F.C. at that time and later mentioned in dispatches. Soon after leaving the R.A.F. at the end of 1945 he was selected for the Kenya Government's settlement scheme for ex-Service men, and attended the first special course at the Egerton College of Agriculture, Njoro. He has developed a farm in that district from what was heavily timbered land when he took it over. During the height of the Mau Mau rebellion he was appointed a special

magistrate. He has obtained publicity for his case in many daily and weekly journals, which is quite an achievement at this late date. The pity is that he was not sent to London three years ago. He would have been an admirable aide for Group Captain Briggs.

### Weakening the Commonwealth

FOR THE FIRST TIME the Commonwealth outside Britain will next year not be represented on the Security Council of the United Nations. Since its creation there has been an understanding that one seat would be occupied by the United Kingdom and a second by another Commonwealth country, among which it has been held in turn for two-year periods. Ghana being due to retire at the end of next month, it was hoped that Malaysia

would have unanimous Commonwealth support for the vacancy. That expectation has been frustrated by Communist support for the Ivory Coast, which, to the surprise and chagrin of the leading Commonwealth countries, has also had the votes of some newly independent African States within the Commonwealth. Despite 11 ballots, however, neither Malaysia nor Czechoslovakia, another contestant for the seat, could muster the requisite two-thirds majority. The upshot is that Czechoslovakia will take the seat throughout next year and Malaysia in 1965. Malaysia would not have had to split the normal two-year term with a Communist nominee had it not been for the defection of some African States which claim Commonwealth privileges when it suits them but for various reasons act against the Commonwealth at other times.

## Nearly All White Farmers Would Leave Kenya If They Could

### British Opinion Misled by Press Reports From the Colony

NOT ONE IN TWENTY of the white farmers still in Kenya would remain if they could sell their property at a fair price; that assertion is made in a memorandum sent to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA as the consensus of a meeting of mixed farmers whose periods of residence in the Colony has ranged from 33 to 45 years.

It is emphasized that their purpose is not to weaken the efforts of those in the Government who are trying to provide a basis for a sense of security and confidence, but to set forth the facts because conditions in the farming areas have been so seriously misrepresented in the United Kingdom Press by reports sent from Kenya.

A covering letter states:—

"There has been a well-timed campaign to influence the British public through the Press into believing that European mixed farmers have confidence in the Kenyatta Government. That is not the case. There have been rigged meetings at which the Prime Minister has spoken like a dove. One meeting in Nakuru was attended by some 330 Europeans, including many wives, and 36 especially chosen cheer-leaders. The 'success' of that meeting was magnified in London.

#### K.A.N.U. Secret Police

"The fact is that Kenyatta enjoys the confidence of only a handful of Europeans, most of them being members of the Nairobi business community.

"A Minister in this K.A.N.U. Government has said openly that the Prime Minister has his own secret police who are watching those who criticize him. There is a strong suspicion that this may involve an ungazetted censorship of the mail.

"This communication is therefore being sent to you through an intermediary. If mails are being watched, as I believe, to send it direct might invite a visit by night from some of the pro-Kenyatta toughs. Incidentally, there is no control of the gangs in the forests who are strongly opposed to him."

The memorandum, which was "prepared as a means of exposing distortions of the truth", states:—

#### Security, Law and Order

"(a) Although many statements have been made by members of the Kenya Government condemning the unlawful activities of certain African elements, control of these people is not noticeable.

At one meeting of Africans, when the Prime Minister condemned the actions of certain groups, a large number of the audience walked away.

"(b) Stock theft and the maiming of cattle continue unabated. Efforts to stop these crimes have failed.

#### Employers Blackmailed

"(c) What amounts to blackmail or the intimidation of employers in order to force them to pay to their employees a so-called 'Uhuru bonus' appears not to be challenged by Government.

"(d) There have been many cases of private mail being unlawfully opened or destroyed. Illegal scrutiny is suspected.

"(e) Unemployment in the rural areas is so widespread that European farmers have been told to allow redundant African labour to remain on their farms, thus exposing the farmers to possible provocation and theft.

"(f) Youth Wing groups are out of control, although members of the Government have openly condemned some of their activities.

"(g) Gangs now in the forests are preparing to oppose the Prime Minister.

#### Politics and Racialism

"Great efforts have been made to smother the Opposition, and everything points to a future one-party system taking early control. This will undoubtedly lead to a Communist Kenya in the future.

"H.M. Government should be confronted with this prospect before it is allowed to abrogate its responsibility for our physical and financial security. Are our titles to be handed over to a Communist State?

"An attempt to form a society to look after the interests of Europeans in Kenya has been frustrated by the understanding that it would be unacceptable to Africans. It has, however, been suggested that such a society might be welcome if founded by a European member of the Government—and that would be quite unacceptable to the majority of Europeans, for in all probability its management would be influenced by Government policy, which would defeat the objects of its existence.

#### No Confidence in the Future

"Whilst admitting the need to establish a return of confidence in the future of Kenya, and in the farming industry in particular, we contend that false reports reaching London can do a great amount of harm to our cause through exaggerated statements in the British Press.

"Meetings which have been addressed by members of the Government have been 'arranged' to give the impression of being attended by a fair cross-section of the European farming community. The fact is that very few farmers have any confidence in the future, and that many more are clutching at straws as economic prisoners.

"Our past experience is that H.M. Government is not interested in the moral aspect of our case. So it is expected

that it will not hesitate to use false reports which might help toward an easy and early hand-over of its responsibilities.

"The farming community has no illusions about its future rôle in the economic revival of Kenya; the farmer is exposed to increased direct and indirect taxation as well as heavier cesses on his crops. No Government could be blamed for such necessary measures to increase revenue, but it is quite probable that the European farmer's standard of living will be reduced to little above subsistence level.

"What constitutes a return of confidence in the commercial community in Nairobi in no way reflects the feelings of the farmers who are the consumers of what the business houses import; the inevitable rise in the cost of imports will be borne by the consumer, and the farmer is obliged to rely largely on such imports as fertilizers, fuels, machinery, etc., he stands to suffer most, as he will also from increased cesses on all he produces.

### Economic Prisoners

"We challenge anybody to prove that as many as 5% of the European farmers do in fact wish to stay in Kenya. Of those who are not leaving before independence the vast majority would leave if they could sell at even a fair price. A distressing fact is that, owing to their local indebtedness, so many would leave as destitute refugees if they could find buyers for their farms.

"The proposed 'zoning' of certain crops will mean that it will be quite impossible for a farmer to exercise his rights either in the choice of crops or of programmes. He will be handed each year a planting order to which he will have to adhere.

"The fact is that farmers will be left in Kenya as economic prisoners in a Communist State—and that they will be as vulnerable as were the *kulaks* in the Ukraine.

"Those who know Kenya and its peoples agree that the fundamental difficulty which must be faced by any Govern-

ment is that of finding a solution to the African land issue: It was expected that this could be partially resolved by some sort of regional control of land occupation, but as the Government is striving to smash the regional-type Constitution there is little hope of a peaceful solution. It is only in recent months that this problem has developed to extremely explosive proportions.

"Threats have been made of tribes taking over large areas of European farmland as soon as independence is declared. Such actions might be controlled peacefully if the dispute were between African and European, but more than one tribe claim the same lands.

"One cannot help being apprehensive about the maintenance of law and order, for most of the members of the security forces are recruited from tribes who support the Opposition, and there might therefore be some doubt as to whether the Government will be able to rely on their impartial support. "Never since the days of the Mau Mau emergency, has tribal disharmony been so evident as it is now. Into this state the European farmer is expected to fit himself, living alone with his family—and possibly unarmed. He will have no say whatsoever in how the possible chaos might be averted, and will be unable to rely on protection of his property or the physical safety of his family and himself.

### Uncritical Press

"In this country of rumours, in which farmers clutch at straws, it is now widely whispered that H.M. Government is to buy out those farmers who wish to leave. Is this another attempt to instil confidence, or is it part of the conspiracy to stop the exodus of farmers until it is too late for them to get away?

"Ever since the present Kenya Government came to power its critics, with the exception of the African Opposition party, are not to be found in the local Press, and the Press itself seems very careful not to be too critical of Government's actions or of the statements of Ministers. Is this from a desire to instil confidence, or is it a sign of fear for the future?

"There is still oath-taking in the forests. The Land Freedom Army remains in being. The Youth Wings are still active."

## Southern Rhodesia's Demand for Early Independence

"Whites Won't Fight," Mr. Halpern Tells London Journalists

MR. IAN SMITH, M.P., Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia, saw Mr. Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Mr. Butler, Foreign Secretary and lately Minister for Central African Affairs, on Monday in order to re-state the views of his Government in regard to its claim for early independence for the Colony.

While the Minister was in Whitehall, Mr. Jack Halpern—a free-lance journalist who had been expelled a few days earlier by the Federal authorities at the request of the Southern Rhodesian Government—told a Press conference in London that he was convinced that, although there was much talk about "fighting it out", the whites in Southern Rhodesia would not resist to the bitter end. There was no general will among them to stand and fight against African political advancement. If there was enough internal and external pressure there could still be a negotiated settlement.

### Rhodesians Not Ideologues

Africans must, he considered, be given at least immediate parity in Parliament and a promise of African majority rule fairly soon; he doubted whether the nationalist leaders could be patient for five years.

The right course for H.M. Government was just to do nothing. They need not fear a Boston tea party, for Rhodesians were not ideologues, who would stick to their declarations at all costs.

Mr. Field had said that he would not attend the

Victoria Falls Conference unless previously promised independence. He had not received the promise, but he went; and there were no repercussions.

If H.M. Government stood pat, nothing would happen, provided it was made quite clear that a unilateral declaration of independence by the Colony would cause the suspension of all kinds of assistance, including the preference on tobacco imports from Rhodesia.

Compared with about 3,770,000 Africans, there were only 234,000 whites, and of that 5% a significant number were leaving each month for South Africa, where they easily got well-paid jobs in a booming economy and lived at a standard comparable with that in Rhodesia. Europeans were in Rhodesia essentially to enjoy the benefits of a very high living standard. Half the white population had arrived since the war, and their roots were therefore not deep.

### African Leaders at Loggerheads

If uncertainty about independence brought increasing financial and economic difficulties and a great exodus, and if that coincided with renewed militancy by Africans, the chance of a negotiated settlement would improve, especially if the United Kingdom then offered financial aid over a period of years to get the economy moving again.

The two African political parties slanged one another day by day, and there seemed no prospect of their burying their differences, which were largely matters of personal rivalry. While Mr. Sithole had attracted the "intellectuals" a word used with reservations for lack of any better term—to his Zimbabwe African National Union, Mr. Nkomo still drew the big crowds and had a mass following for his new Caretaker Council.

The one point on which the two parties agreed was that no white politicians could any longer be trusted to do the right

thing for Africans. That conviction coincided with a greater readiness by the whites to meet the changing situation. Sir Edgar Whitehead's party, for instance, had had very heartening support for its more liberal policy, even though it had lost the election; and when Asians recently moved into a Salisbury suburb previously reserved for whites nobody had taken any notice.

Mr. Field did not want another constitutional conference, but both of the African parties did. One might well be summoned by H.M. Government, which had no need to concede anything now to Mr. Smith or any other emissary.

### If Independence Were Granted

The following prepared statement was issued by Mr. Halpern:—

"I am making this statement simply as a working journalist, holding no brief for any political party or group. Having lived and worked for over three years in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and having attempted to gain an objective view of their positions, it seems to me that there is a danger of Britain taking irrevocable and disastrous decisions on the future of Southern Rhodesia because certain facts about that Colony are insufficiently understood.

"(1) If the British Government should grant Southern Rhodesia independence under white minority rule, it would be pouring highly inflammable fuel on to the explosive forces now smouldering in the Colony.

"(2) No-one should be lulled by the present lack of effective and militant action on the African side. The African nationalist movement has been weakened by its recent split, and for the moment both sides are spending most of their energies in an internal struggle for ascendancy.

### Increased African Militancy

"But this split is certain to lead in even the medium run to increased militancy by Africans. The causes of almost universal African discontent not only remain, but press more heavily by the day: racial discrimination, legalized repression, injustice, unemployment, inadequate social services, and land hunger.

"In order to guarantee the objectivity of my reporting from Central Africa, I made a point of not belonging to or being associated with any political party. Thus if my unexplained expulsion means anything, it is that in an increasingly tight corner the minority Government will not hesitate to use repression against dissenting whites as well as blacks.

"(3) Mr. Winston Field, the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, is, with the aid of Sir Roy Welensky, making renewed demands for independence from Britain. His deputy, Mr. Ian Smith, is presently engaged in confidential negotiations with British Ministers on this issue. I find it disquieting that no progress or other announcements concerning these discussions have been made after a full week.

"(4) The British Government, despite constitutional limitations, is in a position of considerable strength in negotiating with the Southern Rhodesian Government of Mr. Field. It is true that Britain has stripped herself of all the ultimate constitutional power to suspend the Southern Rhodesian Constitution. But it is, in my estimation, equally true that the Southern Rhodesian Government is in no position to declare itself independent. There is every reason to believe that Dr. Verwoerd has made it clear to Mr. Field that he would not support an illegal Southern Rhodesian State, and without either South African or British support such an outlaw State could not survive even in the short run.

"With the break up of the Federation, Southern Rhodesia under minority Government faces extremely painful economic problems. Mr. Field's Government must look to Britain for help in trying to meet these problems, and Britain therefore has some very high trump cards to play in the current negotiations with Mr. Ian Smith.

"In Southern Rhodesia Mr. Field's followers hope for much from the new British Government, but no British Government need feel that it has to be the one to make concessions. The boot is on the other foot."

### Political Crime

POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMES (to use the official term) in Northern Rhodesia in the August-October quarter numbered 1,068, or nearly three times the total of 379 for the same period of last year.

## False Testimony to the United Nations

### Mr. Winston Field's Denunciation

FALSE TESTIMONY about Southern Rhodesia to the United Nations has been denounced in a broadcast talk by Mr. Winston Field, the Prime Minister.

Those who were trying to hinder fulfilment of the decisions made at the Victoria Falls Conference had, he said, falsely told the United Nations that the United Kingdom Government was preparing to transfer to Southern Rhodesia four battalions of white troops and one armoured car squadron. In fact, there was only one European battalion, and the armoured car squadron was not in any case to be continued.

Of 35 specific claims made in the document submitted to the United Nations 23 were factually inaccurate.

"We prove these statements to be false", the Prime Minister continued; "but does that make any difference to the line which most nations take at the United Nations regarding our affairs? None whatever so far. However, we must continue to refute the lying testimony produced against us in the hope that truth will prevail.

### Armed Forces

"In the matter of defence, we want nothing and are taking nothing that is not ours; but those forces which are ours we intend to have. I am sure that those members of the units which are Southern Rhodesia's will serve us faithfully. Most are Southern Rhodesians, and all will have freely chosen to come to us.

"Neither our Army nor our Air Force will be as large as the Federal Forces were. Financially we could not maintain them at that level. Neither is it necessary for us to do so. However, our smaller Army and smaller Air Force will be well balanced, highly trained, and capable of doing anything that may be asked of them.

"Without the fullest co-operation of the Federal Government and the civil service the smooth return of functions would not have been possible. I want them to know how much we appreciate this help and co-operation in what must be for them a very painful exercise.

"In so far as Federal civil servants are concerned, we are prepared to take all we can, and have prepared for this by closing nearly all recruiting to the Southern Rhodesian public service since March. Those who are not quite certain will have five years in which to make up their minds.

"We are doing all we can to place those who will be surplus, and are receiving co-operation from commerce and industry in this direction. Also we are preparing a scheme to place on the land certain of the younger civil servants who cannot be absorbed and who are suitable. We are most anxious to lose none of those people who have served us well and who may now be deprived of their employment through no fault of theirs—nor of ours for that matter."

Control of tourism, national parks, and roads would be transferred on November 1, and of agriculture, veterinary services, civil aviation, posts, pensions, health and land bank matters on December 1. Defence external affairs, immigration, European education, and broadcasting would revert to the territory on the dissolution of the Federation at the end of the year.

### Negotiate, Says Sir Edgar Whitehead

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Leader of the Opposition, and former Prime Minister, said in a broadcast on Monday evening that some speeches by supporters of the Government had been as bad as some of those delivered by African nationalist leaders.

The Government should at once seek a broad measure of agreement about independence within Southern Rhodesia, and when that had been achieved—as it could be—should place before H.M. Government proposals which would have more than one-party backing.

His party would have been ready to negotiate with the United Kingdom for full independence, but certainly not on a basis which would transfer Southern Rhodesia's Government to irresponsible and untrained hands.



The Salisbury offices of the Zimbabwe African National Union were raided on Monday, when the home of the publicity secretary, Mr. Washington Malianga, was searched for subversive publications. Copies of *Zimbabwe Voice* and *Zimbabwe Today* containing a statement by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, president of the party, were confiscated. The statement has been declared subversive by the High Court.

A crowd of about 15,000 attended a meeting in Harare on Saturday addressed by Mr. Nkomo, who denounced the Southern Rhodesian Constitution as "imperialistic". In Highfield township a Z.A.N.U. meeting addressed by the Rev. N. Sithole was attended by about 200 people.

## Separate Rhodesian Defence Forces New Army and Air Commanders

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN ARMY will have a headquarters and two brigade headquarters, one in Salisbury and the other in Bulawayo. Each brigade will have a Regular infantry and an active territorial battalion—in Salisbury the 1st Bn. Rhodesian Light Infantry and the 1st Bn. Royal Rhodesia Regiment (Territorials) and in Bulawayo the 1st Bn. Rhodesian African Rifles and the 2nd Bn. Royal Rhodesia Regiment. The spearhead of the Defence Force will be the Special Air Service Squadron of 150 fully trained parachute commandos, now in Northern Rhodesia. The strength of the regular army will be about 3,400 officers and other ranks.

No change is to be made in the Territorial training system, under which trainees complete an initial 18 weeks' full-time basic training, and then pass to the active or reserve battalions, depending on whether they live in urban or rural areas.

The Royal Rhodesian Air Force headquarters remain in Salisbury, with air stations at New Sarum and Thornhill, Gwelo.

Major-General J. Anderson is Army Chief of General Staff-designate and Air Vice-Marshal A. M. Bentley is Chief of Air Staff-designate in Southern Rhodesia.

### Air Marshal from Pioneer Family

General Anderson, who was born in Uitenhage, Cape Province, went to Southern Rhodesia in 1938 and joined the Southern Rhodesian Forces the following year. Air Vice-Marshal Bentley, the son of a Rhodesian pioneer family, graduated from the R.A.F. College, Cranwell, in 1936, took a permanent commission in the R.A.F., and returned to Rhodesia in 1947.

The Northern Rhodesia Defence Force will be commanded by Brigadier C. M. Gigg, an ex-British Army officer, who now commands the Southern District in Southern Rhodesia. It will comprise two battalions of infantry and an armoured car squadron equipped with the latest vehicles, supported by an air wing of two squadrons of transport and reconnaissance aircraft.

A further infantry battalion will be added "not before July next year", to bring the strength to 182 officers and 2,750 men. The air wing will be expanded as required.

The first two Regular infantry battalions will be the 1st Northern Rhodesian Rifles and the 2nd King's African Rifles.

## De Courcy Trial

THE EARL OF MANSFIELD, who said that he had been on Christian name terms with Mr. Kenneth de Courcy, has given evidence for the Crown at the Old Bailey in the trial of de Courcy on 14 fraud and forgery charges. Witness said that he had read a circular about an estate of 2,550 acres near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, which had been valued at £121,000, could be bought for £95,000, and would yield 6%. It was to be bought by Overseas Land Purchasing Trust and registered in the names of three trustees, himself, Sir Victor Raikes, and de Courcy. He (Lord Mansfield) had not invested in the project, but in repayment of a debt de Courcy had given him an interest in another business site.

## "Stupid" European Standards Strikes As Nkomo Goes to Court

PUT POLITICS BEFORE LOVE, Mr. Joshua Nkomo has urged African youths in Southern Rhodesia.

Calling for a return to the land, he asked them to abandon "stupid" European standards and "imperialist comforts". They should stop quarrelling, practise self-respect, and overcome their inferiority complexes.

"Stop drinking from noon till night", he urged. "Don't watch television: you look at nothing except American gangsters shooting each other. Don't use electric lights or those silly toasters which pop up".

Women should dispense with make-up, high-heeled shoes and short skirts.

African girls in a Salisbury African township have been attacked by young thugs for "spending too much time putting on make-up instead of helping the country in its struggle".

Hundreds of chanting Africans had to be dispersed several times with tear-gas and police dogs in Bulawayo last week when an "Nkomo Day" demonstration was staged to coincide with his appearance in a magistrate's court on a charge of subversion allegedly contained in a letter to the Minister of Justice which referred to the Government as "Nazi and Fascist". Mr. Nkomo was allowed bail until November 22.

Textile and food factory workers struck work. Windows of a bus carrying Africans to work were smashed, as were shop fronts. Mr. C. W. Dupont, Minister of Law and Order, accused African gangs of parading the industrial areas inciting and intimidating the workers to strike. Extensive police patrols were mounted, and protection for would-be workers was provided.

The Rev. N. Sithole, interim president of Z.A.N.U., the rival to Mr. Nkomo's People's Caretaker Council, has told his followers that there can be no reconciliation with the latter.

Z.A.N.U. would flourish despite "highly organized thuggery and intimidation". The reference was to stone-throwing attacks on two Z.A.N.U. buses—one carrying children—before he addressed a meeting in Harare. On the previous day a bus and a woman had been stoned by Z.A.N.U. supporters.

An African has been arrested for a knife attack on two European policemen who went to the aid of Mr. B. Moyo, a Z.A.N.U. official, when he complained of being threatened on his way to the meeting.

In Bulawayo a Z.A.N.U. car was stoned when 50 party members came face to face with a large crowd of jeering Nkomo followers from a nearby gathering at Mzilikazi.

## Rhodesia-Tanganyika Railway

MR. ALAN BALL, chairman of Lonrho, Ltd., and Mr. Rowland, the managing director, arrived in Lusaka by private plane last week to present to Mr. Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party, the report for which he had asked on the feasibility of building a railway from Northern Rhodesia to Tanganyika. About 200 men have been engaged on a four-month survey which has cost about £150,000. Mr. Kaunda said afterwards that, though he had had no opportunity of studying the report properly, it seemed to be very favourable. Lonrho has offered to build the railway if guaranteed a monopoly of Northern Rhodesia's copper export traffic.

## Ten European Seats

NORTHERN RHODESIA is to be divided into 75 constituencies for the general election in January, and 65 are now to be delimited. The other 10 are reserved for representation of the European community, though Asians and Coloureds may register for either the reserved or the main roll. When the country passes from self-government to independence, probably in the latter part of next year, the reserved seats will disappear. More than a million Africans have already registered as voters under the system of universal adult franchise. The Minister of Labour, Mr. Kamanga, had said that U.N.I.P. would not accept more than five reserved European seats.

# PERSONALIA

Nyasaland's new Government printer is MR. A. STEWART.

MR. M. C. ARGYLE has been promoted Chief Conservator of Forests in Kenya.

MR. T. D. RUXTON is now chairman of the Tea Industry Wages Council of Nyasaland.

MR. C. J. A. BANDA, a Member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, is in London.

MWALIMU NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, is to pay a State visit to India from February 4 to 12.

MR. A. ALTORKER has been appointed Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government in Kenya.

MR. J. W. LAIDLAW is leaving Northern Rhodesia to become Deputy Director of Establishments in Aden.

MR. OTEMA ALLIMADI represents Uganda on the committee of the U.N. which is discussing nuclear disarmament.

CHIEF ADAM SAPI MKWAWA, Speaker of the National Assembly, has returned to Tanganyika after spending 12 days in the Republic of China.

MR. R. BOLTON, regional director in Tanganyika of East African Posts and Telecommunications, will be on leave in Europe until March next year.

MR. ARTHUR HOPE-JONES, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya from 1954 until 1960, has been elected to the board of the Uganda Co., Ltd.

MR. I. S. HUTCHESON is now Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, where MR. R. B. REID, lately Chief Agricultural Officer, is Deputy Director.

WING COMMANDER G. A. W. SAUNDERS has had an interview with MR. SANDYS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on behalf of ex-Service settlers in Kenya.

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL, a former Socialist Minister of State for the Colonies, was married in London on Monday for the third time. His bride was MRS. PAMELA REED.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. ANDERSON, Chief of General Staff-designate in Southern Rhodesia, said at the week-end that the Colony had, he believed, the most magnificent Territorial Army in the world.

GENERAL SIR GERALD LATHBURY, who was G.O. C.-in-C. in East Africa during the latter stages of the Mau Mau Rebellion in Kenya, has been appointed Colonel of The Jamaica Regiment.

M. LAZARE MOAKANIYE, Foreign Minister of Rwanda, has urged the U.K. not to grant Southern Rhodesia independence until its Constitution is changed and a majority Government is established.

SIR STEPHEN COURTAULD, who lives near Umtali, has presented to the Rhodesian College of Music a violin made in 1734 by Omobono Stradivari, son of Antonio, the famous violin-maker of Cremona.

SIR GEORGE TAYLOR, director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, London, last week opened the new Southern Rhodesian Government's herbarium and Alexandra Park botanic gardens, Salisbury.

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Defence and External Affairs Minister in Tanganyika, has advocated an amendment to the U.N. Charter so that Africa and Asia would have three seats each on the Security Council.

MZEE KENYATTA, Prime Minister of Kenya, intends to fly to the United States immediately after the independence celebrations in order to address the United Nations as leader of the Kenya delegation.

MR. J. GUMEDE, a former Federal information officer in London, who returned to Bulawayo only a few days ago after the Federal Office in Nairobi had closed, has had his home stoned and several windows smashed.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD GOODWIN, who left Kenya on Saturday on relinquishing the command, had served in East Africa for three years. Next month he will assume command of the 1st British Corps in Germany.

MR. B. C. J. RICHARDS, governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said before leaving Salisbury for Britain that circumstances necessitated his leaving but that he had not lost his faith in Southern Rhodesia's future.

MR. MWINYIMVUA KINGALU, who has been appointed area commissioner for the Morogoro district of Tanganyika, is a son of the late Sultan Kingalu of Uluguru and was until recently chairman of Morogoro District Council.

MR. D. G. GODDARD has been appointed chairman of the Rural Land Board of Southern Rhodesia, which replaces the Land Settlement Board, the Native Land Board, and the Unreserved Land Board. He farms near Shangani.

MR. HAROLD SOREF, chairman of the Africa Committee of the Monday Club, gave a reception on Monday evening for MR. IAN SMITH, Deputy Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who spoke of some of the Colony's problems.

MR. A. D. FOALE, lately manager in the Federation for a well-known car manufacturer company, has resigned in order to live in New Zealand. His successor is MR. J. C. STAPLETON, who has spent the past five years in Leopoldville.

MR. J. P. G. DUNCAN, Federal Minister for the Public Service, has declared that not more than 800 permanent and temporary Federal civil servants will become redundant. Figures ranging between 3,000 and 5,000 have frequently been quoted.

SIR BRIAN MARWICK, Resident Commissioner for Swaziland, who was previously in the Colonial Service in Bechuanaland, has been received in audience by THE QUEEN on his appointment as Her Majesty's Commissioner for Swaziland.

Members of the so-called "nepotism committee" appointed by the Federation of Labour with Tanganyika Government approval are MESSRS. B. S. KAJUNJUMELE, PAUL PAMBA, M. MWINDADI, A. C. A. TANDAU and C. K. LUTU (secretary).

MR. SHAFIQ ARAIN, a Specially Elected Member of the National Assembly, has accused international organizations of "patronizing" Uganda and implying that its Government is incompetent by attaching conditions to their aid and stipulating that some projects must receive their approval.

MR. PAUL BRISTOL presided and MR. JULIAN AMERY, M.P., was the principal guest at last week's annual dinner of the Monday Club. Among those present were the MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, the DUKE OF MONTROSE, LORD AND LADY FORESTER, SIR ARCHIBALD JAMES, SIR ROBERT RENWICK, SIR EDWARD SPEARS, SIR EDWARD WINDLEY, and MR. PAUL WILLIAMS, M.P.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA**



For Information  
APPLY TO

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

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

MR. P. J. BROADWAY, of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, will leave Salisbury tomorrow for Nairobi to become Trade Commissioner in East Africa. MR. A. K. JAMES, who has been two years in the post, is returning to Rhodesia.

When he visited the Tanga African Quarry Company, the regional commissioner, MR. RASHIDI ABDALLAH, suggested that the directors should forget the word "African" in the title, for all Tanganyikans should be able to trade with or join the company.

MR. WILLIAM STAITE MURRAY, of Odzi, Southern Rhodesia, and Bray, Berkshire, a former head of the School of Pottery at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, left estate in England valued at £59,303, on which duty of £4,944 has been paid.

SIR WAVELL WAKEFIELD, who is resigning his seat as Conservative M.P. for St. Marylebone in order to create a vacancy through which LORD HAILSHAM expects to return to the House of Commons, is to receive a barony. He has visited East and Central Africa.

MR. R. S. FOSTER, Deputy Governor in Nyasaland since 1961, is to go to the Western Pacific as High Commissioner. He joined the Colonial Administrative Service in 1936 as a cadet in Northern Rhodesia and later became Secretary in the Ministry of Native Affairs.

HIS EXCELLENCY M. CHARLES BARANYANKA presented to THE QUEEN one day last week his letters of credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Kingdom of Burundi to the Court of St. James's. MADAME BARANYANKA was received by HER MAJESTY.

MR. JOHN BABIHA, Uganda's Minister of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries, is to spend the next two months in Denmark and the United States to study diary co-operatives and the livestock industry. He is accompanied by MR. E. B. GALUKANDE, his principal secretary.

MR. F. R. WILSON, who is retiring from the post of Civil Secretary in the Central Region of Kenya, first went to the Colony as a district officer in 1947, became private secretary to the Governor in 1956, and provincial commissioner of the Central Province three years later.

CHIEF LOLIK, who served on the commission of inquiry into the 1955 disturbances, is reported to have been arrested in connexion with fighting between "rebels" and Government forces in the Southern Sudan. MR. PAUL DOGALE, a former senator, has called for a round-table conference.

COLONEL M. C. P. MOSTERT, a former manager of East African Airways, who now lives in South Africa, has been in London on a short visit. He first went to Kenya in 1930 to join Wilson Airways as a pilot, commanded the Communications Flight in Kenya in the early part of the last war, and then transferred to the South African Air Force.

MR. GRACE IBINGIRA, Minister of Justice, who acted as Finance Minister in Uganda while MR. AMOS SEMPA was in Washington for the recent I.M.F. meeting, signed agreements with the A.I.D. for two interest-free loans of \$4.6m. for the expansion of a dozen senior secondary schools.

MR. R. M. KUNDYA, speaking last week for the Government of Tanganyika in the Trusteeship Council, called the Government of South Africa "the heirs of Nazi Hitler" and suggested that the mandated territory of South West Africa should be immediately taken over by the United Nations.

DR. BANDA added yet another Ministry to his list when the Nyasaland Government took over responsibility for health services from the Federal Government on November 1. His Secretary for Health will be DR. R. PARK, for the past four months medical adviser to the territorial Government.

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia was a joint mediator in the border dispute between Algeria and Morocco at a meeting last week which agreed that the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of African Unity should set up a special arbitration commission to obtain a permanent settlement.

MR. J. C. EKSTEEN, representing the Uasin Gishu, MR. A. KUENZLER, representing Tanganyika members, and MR. G. MANUEL, a country-wide director, who are due to retire from the board of the Kenya Farmers' Association, offer themselves for re-election at the annual meeting on December 10.

MR. V. A. MADDISON, lately Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Kenya, who recently retired, has been appointed chief representative in Kenya of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd. MR. IAN S. SMITH, who has held that appointment for seven years, is about to return to the United Kingdom.

MR. J. B. GOULD, secretary of the Public Service Commission in Kenya, is to retire after 36 years' service. He served with the King's African Rifles and the Sudan Defence Force during most of the last war, was Director of Establishments in Kenya during 1951-52, then secretary of the East African Salaries Commission of 1953-54, and appointed secretary of the Civil Service Commission when it was established in 1955.

MR. GEOFFREY MACHARIA KAMAU, aged 23, has been elected mayor of Nakuru, Kenya, and MR. COSMAS JOSEPH ARIWO deputy mayor. MR. KAMAU has worked in Nakuru hotels for over 30 years, latterly as assistant manager of the Stag's Head, and he and his brother now run a hotel of their own. MR. ARIWO is secretary to the Roman Catholic supervisory team for South Rift Valley. MR. G. L. BELLHOUSE had been mayor of the town for the past five years.

MAJOR-GENERAL IAN HENRY FREELAND, D.S.O., arrived in Nairobi last Thursday to take up his post as G.O.C., East Africa. He was commissioned in The Royal Norfolk Regiment in 1932, commanded its 7th Bn. in Normandy during the last war, and has since commanded the 2nd Bn. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in the Middle East, the 12th Infantry Brigade in Germany, and since 1961 the 54th (East African) Division in Britain. He played cricket for the Army.

MR. MILTON OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, will on Saturday marry MISS MIRIA KALULE, a former secretary to the chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board. She recently returned to Uganda from visits to the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Some 20,000 guests are stated to have been invited to a reception to be held in Lugogo Stadium, Kampala. For the marriage ceremony the ARCHBISHOP OF UGANDA will be assisted by the BISHOP OF MBALE, the DEAN OF NAMIREMBE CATHEDRAL, and three other clergymen.

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## Obituaries

### Lieut.-Colonel F. C. G. Stratton

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. C. G. STRATTON, T.D., who has died in Mombasa at the age of 77, had practised in Kenya as a solicitor since 1927, and had been prominent in his profession and in numerous public capacities.

A Londoner, he was educated at St. Paul's School and then served his articles as a solicitor, being admitted in 1910. In that year he became a freeman both of the City of London and of the Goldsmiths Company. He practised law in London until July 1914, having in the previous year been elected to Chiswick Urban District Council.

He had joined the ranks of the King's Colonial Imperial Yeomanry in 1907 and been commissioned three years later in the 5th West Middlesex Regt. of Volunteers. Soon after the outbreak of war in 1914 he was posted to India, and he served in Mesopotamia in 1917, for part of the time in command of his battalion. He was mentioned in dispatches and demobilized as a lieut.-colonel.

He then joined a Calcutta firm of solicitors, whom he left in 1927 to practise in Nairobi in partnership with Mr. E. P. Delany. In 1939 the firm amalgamated with that of Mr. L. Kaplan, under the style of Kaplan & Stratton.

Stratton, a section commander in the Kenya Defence Force at the time of the outbreak of war in 1939, was from 1941 to 1943 in command of the Nairobi unit.

He was president of the Kenya Rifle Association for 10 years and of the Nairobi Branch of the Royal Society of St. George for two years. He also served as president of the Law Society of Kenya and the Aero Club of East Africa. He had been senior vice-president of the Kenya Fly Fishers' Club, chairman of Nairobi Club, a visitor to Nairobi Prison and Muthari Mental Hospital, and a director of Kenya Bus Services, Ltd., Overseas Motor Transport (East Africa), Ltd., New Theatres, Ltd., and New Saza Mines, Ltd.

MR. GERALD THORNE has died in Kenya at the age of 73.

THE REV. VICTOR CHARLES REED, of St. Andrew's School, Turi, has died in Kenya.

DR. WILLIAM BYAM, O.B.E., who has died in London at the age of 81, was from 1951 to 1953 director of the Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital in Addis Ababa.

MISS ANNIS SUSANNAH FIELD, whose death at the age of 78 is reported, was a teacher in U.M.C.A. schools in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia for more than 40 years. She was an expert translator in three African languages.

MR. J. A. CHRISTIE, first vice-president of the Associated Mineworkers of Rhodesia, has died in hospital in Salisbury from injuries received in a car accident. He lived at Gaths mine, Mashaba, and was in Salisbury for the association's annual congress.

MR. C. T. HUTSON, C.B.E., who has died in London at the age of 58, had been in the service of East African Railways and Harbours for 30 years' when he retired in 1959. He then became general manager of Sudan Railways. He was for many years honorary secretary and later chairman of Nairobi Railway Club.

MR. T. F. SANDFORD, C.M.G., M.B.E., whose death was recently reported, was elected to the general council of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in 1936 when he retired after 30 years in the Administrative Service of Northern Rhodesia. He became treasurer of the mission two years later and held the office until 1957.

## University of East Africa Big Plans for Development

BRITAIN'S GIFT of just over £1m. to the new University of East Africa and other promises made at the recent international conference at Lake Como, Italy, will meet about half of the cost of a development programme covering the three years 1964-67.

The University College in Dar es Salaam, which at its very early stage of development has received rather more than £400,000 in capital aid from H.M. Government, has now been promised another £500,000, mainly for an urgently needed science building.

The Royal College in Nairobi, which had previously received £1.4m., has been promised another £300,000 chiefly for staff housing, scientific equipment, and a new men's hall of residence and cafeteria.

Makerere College, Uganda, a much older foundation, has altogether received about £3.4m. of Colonial Development and Welfare money. It will now receive £50,000 for additional accommodation for 130 women students and staff housing.

For the central costs of the university, as distinct from the colleges, £35,000 is to be provided by British taxpayers.

About £150,000 of the grants will be applied to meet the overseas costs of British staff appointed to new posts under the development plan.

### Lake Como Conference

Sir Andrew Cohen, who gave these facts to journalists in London, said that the Lake Como conference had been remarkably successful. It had been attended by the Ministers of Education of Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya, by Tanganyika's Minister of Finance, and by representatives of the United Kingdom, United States, and West German Governments, the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations, the Dulverton, Ford, Leverhulme, Nuffield, and Wolfson trusts, and U.N.E.S.C.O. The University College of East Africa and the three constituent colleges had all sent spokesmen.

Recruitment of increasing numbers of Africans to the university staff was recognized to be an urgent problem, but teaching staff, mostly on short-term contracts, would be provided on a considerable scale in the next few years by Britain and the United States, and smaller contributions might be expected from Australia, Canada, the West Indies, West Africa, West Germany, Holland, and Scandinavia. At present there are about 150 Britons on the university staff and fewer than 40 Africans.

Makerere, which has now some 750 degree students, will increase the number to 900 within the three years, and also raise the number, now 300, taking diploma courses in education, social welfare work, etc. The in-take of the Royal College will rise from about 500 to 900, and of the Dar es Salaam institution from 100 to 500. The diploma-taking total is expected to become about 1,300.

Special attention is to be given to the staff-student ratio. At Makerere it is now one to six, where U.N.E.S.C.O. suggests one to 15 as an approximate ideal.

## Passengers for East Africa

AMONG PASSENGERS for East Africa in the BRAEMAR CASTLE, which sailed from London on October 30, are:

*Mombasa*.—Dr. (Miss) A. F. Bagshawe, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Ball, Dr. & Mrs. A. M. Birt, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Brackenbury, Mr. & Mrs. V. S. Brookfield, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Chisholm, Capt. & Mrs. J. F. Colebrook-Robjent, the Rev. P. Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Cottrell, the Rev. M. Downey, the Rev. G. Egan, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. C. Elcome, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Hather, the Rev. J. Hawes, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. R. Hill, the Rev. & Mrs. G. W. Hoover, Lieut.-Colonel & Mrs. A. M. Johnstone, the Rev. M. Lawlor, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Leigh, the Rev. T. Maher, the Rev. T. Malone, the Rev. D. Marchi, the Rev. T. J. O'Brien, the Rev. V. O'Grady, Dr. & Mrs. H. W. L. Oliver, the Rev. A. Rutten, the Rev. D. Ryan, the Rev. P. Shure, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Sleightholme, Mr. W. D. G. Steel, and Mr. F. T. Steele.

*Dar es Salaam*.—The Rev. P. Aldous, the Rev. & Mrs. S. Beckdahl, the Rev. C. B. Cunningham, Mr. & Mrs. B. R. Hogben, Sqdn. Ldr. & Mrs. J. H. Morley, and the Rev. P. A. Reynolds.

*Beira*.—Mr. R. W. Barclay-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Barnett, the Rev. & Mrs. S. W. Brand, the Rev. & Mrs. B. Calvey, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Mumford, and Brigadier D. E. Whitworth.



## Mr. Macleod, M.P., As Editor

### Much Criticism of "Spectator" Appointment

REFERENCE to the appointment of Mr. Iain Macleod, M.P., as editor of the *Spectator* is made in Notes By The Way.

This unexpected announcement was given main news page prominence by almost all the leading daily papers last Friday.

No comment was sharper than that in the *Financial Times*, of which Lord Poole, lately joint chairman with Mr. Macleod of the Conservative Party, is a director. His nomination as editor was considered to "deepen the mystery of his resignation and the politics surrounding it". The comment continued (in part):—

#### Never Entirely Trusted in the Party

"The proprietor of the *Spectator*, Mr. Gilmour, was one of the most active drum-beaters for Lord Hailsham during the leadership struggle but the *Spectator* wasn't. Mr. Macleod was the self-appointed leader, it is thought, of the 'Stop Hailsham' movement—and his anti-Hailsham device was to float off the candidature of the then Lord Home whom he regarded as a non-starter but a useful diversion. The fact that these two have now got together makes one wonder what those who disapprove of Home's selection have in common.

"The manner of the appointment is also somewhat mysterious: the other Iain seems not to have known he was to be replaced until the last moment."

"But there are many reasons why Mr. Macleod is a natural choice for Mr. Gilmour. Both belong to the small school of romantic Tory progressives and they are old friends. With Mr. Macleod in the chair, there should be a welcome increase in the circulation of the *Spectator*.

"I fancy that those who hope to read some explanation of Mr. Macleod's departure from the Government will be disappointed. Never a man who has been entirely trusted in the party, the one thing he cannot afford to do now is to snipe at the Home Government from the wings. It is already only too clear that a Tory defeat might help Mr. Macleod to a more central position of influence, but not if he is seen to be assisting the process."

The political correspondent of the *Guardian* wrote that Mr. Macleod and Mr. Gilmour had this in common that neither wished the Conservative Party to be led by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and added:—

"Mr. Macleod's appointment may help Mr. Michael Foot to recuperate after his accident more quickly than might otherwise have been the case. *Tribune*, Mr. Foot's paper, could ask for little more than a *Spectator* under Mr. Macleod's rule. Mr. Foot is the more distinguished writer, but Mr. Macleod has had the greater experience of power. Neither suffers from tenderness towards political enemies.

"It is a safe prediction that the *Spectator* under its new editor will not give much space or sympathy to the Liberals, whom Mr. Macleod despises, but who have given him in recent months some anxieties."

The journal describes itself as "a non-party review of politics, literature and the arts". It has a circulation of about 48,000 copies.

#### Protests by Directors and Staff

Sir Evelyn Wrench, who has remained chairman of *Spectator*, Ltd., since he sold his shares to Mr. Gilmour in 1954 for about £100,000 in the expectation that he would remain owner-editor, told the *Daily Telegraph* that he had not been consulted.

Mr. Brian Inglis, another director, and Mr. Hamilton's predecessor as editor, said that he also knew nothing until the news appeared in the Press. He considered that Mr. Macleod's appointment involved breach of the trust guaranteeing the paper's political independence.

"What is the point of setting up a trust to preserve political independence if we are to appoint a politically committed editor who is anxious to become the next Conservative Prime Minister?" he asked.

Mr. Macleod, principally a party politician, was taking the appointment for the sake of his political career. If he were doing it as a journalist he would get out of politics.

On Friday evening the staff of the paper issued a statement "vehemently protesting at the shabby treatment meted out by

the proprietor to Mr. Hamilton, who has enjoyed our full confidence as editor". It continued:—

"The fact that he and some of the directors of the *Spectator* were not informed of the change of editorship until it was published in the Press speaks for itself. Nor has Mr. Gilmour explained his action to the staff. We believe strongly that the *Spectator*, with its long and honourable history of independence, should not be tossed about at the whim of the proprietor or lose its independence by identification with a narrow political faction."

#### "Unspeakable" Treatment of Editor

Mr. Hamilton said that on the evening of the day on which he learnt of his displacement from an evening newspaper he saw Mr. Gilmour, who said: "I can't begin to apologize for the unspeakable way in which you have been treated". He was then asked to serve under Mr. Macleod. His contract runs for five years from February, 1962.

Mr. Kingsley Amis, the novelist, who has been a frequent contributor to the paper, said:—

"By appointing an active contender for the leadership of the Conservative Party as editor in place of a non-partisan journalist of high standing, Mr. Gilmour has gravely damaged the integrity of one of the few remaining journals of free opinion.

Sir Gerald Barry, sometime editor of the *New Chronicle*, wrote to *The Times*:—

"At Blackpool Mr. Gilmour was ostentatiously rooting for Lord Hailsham. Now he puts in charge of his paper's political conscience a personage of notably different political nuance, which may suggest to the *Spectator*'s readers a certain instability (or agility) of political stance on the part of its proprietor. Under Mr. Gilmour's proprietorship the *Spectator* has been as keen in its criticism of the 'gutter Press' for certain manifestations and practices as any of its quality companions. Yet, if the facts as reported are to be believed, I doubt whether in the whole history of Fleet Street a proprietor has behaved to an editor in this way."

#### Risky for Mr. Macleod

The *Sunday Telegraph* commented:—

"Presumably the intention is to turn the *Spectator* into a watchdog for modern Conservatism, which will growl at and menace any reactionary trespassers. Journalistically such a function could be both useful and effective.

"But it is surely doubtful whether an ex-chairman of the Tory Party, who is presumably himself still an active contender for eventual party leadership, is the best man to do it. If he acts with responsible caution, as befits an active and ambitious politician, the *Spectator* will be muzzled, which will mean bad journalism. But if he edits with dash and style, and lets his writers have their head, it will be bad politics.

"The appointment seems a risky one, politically, journalistically, and, perhaps most of all individually for Macleod himself."

In the *Sunday Express* Mr. John Gordon wrote:—

"Mr. Gilmour, M.P., owns the *Spectator*. He didn't found it or build it, but bought it with inherited money. Nothing wrong with that, of course.

"Suddenly he appoints Cabinet rebel Mr. Macleod as editor. Mr. Macleod's most sustained experience of journalism has been as bridge correspondent of a Sunday newspaper. Nothing wrong with that either. Journalism is not a closed shop.

"But the editor of the *Spectator*, Mr. Hamilton, learned that he had been superseded only from an inquiring reporter. The owner hadn't told him. That is an embarrassing situation for the new editor, and not much to the credit of the owner or of journalism."

The Free Press Society, of which Mr. Edward Martell is chairman, announced on Monday that it had told Mr. Gilmour that it was prepared to consider buying the *Spectator*. In that event Mr. Macleod's services would not be required, but there would be no other staff changes.

The *Spectator* trustees are the presidents of the Royal Society, the Royal Historical Society, the Law Society, and the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the chairmen of the London County Council and the Headmasters' Conference. Mr. D. R. Wigram, headmaster of Monkton Combe, Bath, this year's chairman of the last-named body, said that he had never been told that he was a trustee.

## Tanganyika Intervenes in Kenya

### Statement by Mwalimu Nyerere

**MWALIMU J. NYERERE**, President of Tanganyika, telegraphed to the Prime Minister of Kenya while he was in London for the Kenya Constitutional Conference: "K.A.N.U. was elected by the people with the mandate to change the Constitution and secure effective democratic government. Tanganyika fully supports your modest and essential demands for centralization of the civil service and police and a large reduction of the constitutional amendment majorities now required".

Mwalimu Nyerere then issued the following statement in Dar es Salaam: —

"This action has been taken because it appears that things are not going well at the constitutional talks. The Kenya Government delegation has even announced that it may have to break up the conference and return home.

"A situation like this is of vital concern to Tanganyika. We are inevitably involved in the stability of our northern neighbour, and this can be achieved only when independence is gained on conditions acceptable to the people of that country. It is contrary to Tanganyika's policy to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations, but equally it is and must be our policy to support the expressed wishes of the people of Africa for freedom and unity.

### Principles of Freedom and Unity

"The Kenya Government had received pledges from H.M. Government in Britain to the effect that those parts of the Kenya Constitution which were clearly unworkable would be amended. K.A.N.U. now has reason to fear that the British Government intends to go back on those pledges and support the K.A.D.U. claim that the present Constitution shall remain unchanged.

"K.A.N.U. went to London prepared to negotiate for an

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independence Constitution which was acceptable to all groups in Kenya. They have shown that they are prepared to accept many things which appear to them undesirable in order that the unjustified fears of the opposition should be assuaged. But there are some points on which they cannot compromise without betraying the principles of freedom and unity and the expressed desires of the vast majority of the Kenya people. — The issues which K.A.N.U. regard as fundamental are their demands for: (a) A centralized civil service, (b) a police force controlled by the Kenya Government, and (c) a reduction in the majority which is now required to bring about changes in the Constitution.

### Control of Police and Civil Service

"K.A.N.U.'s assertion that the Government of the nation must control the civil service and the police is so obviously correct that it does not need argument. The Government of Kenya will be held responsible for the maintenance of law and order and for the economic development of the country. To fulfil these responsibilities it must have power to enforce its will — for a Government which does not control the means of governing is an absurdity.

"The third issue — of reasonable provisions for constitutional amendment — is also elementary. In its election campaign K.A.N.U. included a pledge to change the Constitution; yet the overwhelming support which K.A.N.U. received from the Kenya electorate still leaves them unable to change the Constitution under the present provisions — which are so involved and demand such unanimity that change is almost an impossibility.

"The excuse given for these provisions is that they are necessary to protect minority opinion. This is nonsense. As they stand at present they make a mockery of 'democracy' in Kenya. Democracy does not mean government by a small minority; it means government by the people. If constitutional provisions prevent the people from exerting their overwhelming opinion the Constitution itself is unworkable and sooner or later will be swept aside by the anger of the people. In such a case the greatest sufferers are the minority.

"The desirability of the changes demanded by the Kenya Government delegation is so obvious that one would have expected them to have been conceded the moment the people of Kenya expressed a desire for them. The people expressed this desire overwhelmingly as late as June this year, and since that time other elections have reinforced that expression of opinion. What right has the British Government to decide on the issue?

"Two other important facts are relevant.

"The conference is essentially to decide the form of Constitution which the people of Kenya have in their independent State. It is therefore basically a conference between the British Government and the Government representing the people of Kenya. What would the British Government say if foreign Powers in negotiation with Britain held separate talks with the British Opposition and then supported the standpoint of the latter on the grounds of paying attention to minority opinion? In a conference of this type the British Government can, if it wishes, try to act as conciliator; but ultimately it has the responsibility to negotiate with and support the very reasonable demands made by the elected Kenya Government.

### K.A.D.U. Criticized

"Secondly, the Kenya Opposition party has consistently threatened secession of parts of the country, culminating in the issue of maps and statements signed by the important K.A.D.U. leaders left in Kenya while the talks are on. Such threats are dangerous. It is the bounden duty of all responsible people to discourage the Kenya Opposition from such policies, for these question the very basis of democracy and open up the prospect of internecine warfare when Africa defends her most basic interests. Yet by supporting K.A.D.U. against the legitimate demands of the Kenya Government Britain would encourage K.A.D.U. in its belief that it can hold the progress of Kenya and East Africa to ransom in the interests of tribalism.

"Tanganyika hopes that even at this eleventh hour the British Government will recognize its responsibility to uphold the will of the people of Kenya, and that it will not betray the ideals of democracy on the spurious grounds of K.A.D.U.-manufactured tribal fears".

Mount Kenya is to be scaled on independence eve, so that Kenya's new flag may be hoisted by a 30-year-old Kaneba, Mr. Kisoi Munyao, who climbed the Batian peak five years ago.

Hostels must be opened for young girls in Tanganyika's principal towns, so that those who leave home for the first time to work in offices and factories may have supervision as a protection against falling into bad company, President Nyerere has said. —

## Plot Against Congo Government Foiled

### Attempted Bribery of Officer Causes Discovery

THE LEADING CONSPIRATORS in the plot to overthrow the Government of the Congo have escaped across the river to Brazzaville, whence their National Committee of Liberation now broadcasts its propaganda. They are said to have been subsidized and encouraged by foreign diplomats in Leopoldville and by Lumumbist politicians and trade union leaders.

The plot was frustrated by energetic action by a few Ministers, declaration of a state of emergency, and the grant of full powers as Commissioner Extraordinary to the Minister of Defence, Mr. Anany, who has the support of the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Maboti, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Bomboko, the Army commander, General Mobutu, and the head of the *Sûreté*, Mr. Victor Mendaka. This so-called "Binza group" is understood to have the confidence of President Kasavubu.

Mr. Anany has told journalists that the three leaders of the National Committee of Liberation had planned a *coup d'état* for the night of October 8-9, when they intended to arrest, and perhaps execute, the Ministers of Justice and the Interior and General Mobutu and Mr. Mendaka. They had bribed army officers to back their action or at least remain neutral. One of the officers had informed the Government and others had then confessed. The commissioner extraordinary said that there was abundant evidence that foreign embassies in Leopoldville were implicated.

### Foreign Embassies Involved

He mentioned no names, but Russians, Czechs and Egyptians are believed to have been involved. Some leaflets circulating in the city have been traced to the Russian Embassy, which is alleged to have provided the Lumumbists with large sums of money and to have inspired a recent mutiny of troops in Luluabourg. Gold entrusted to Egypt by Gizenga when he was in charge of the Stanleyville Government is also understood to have been made available.

Encouraged by three of the leading trade unions, there was a strike of civil servants. Five of the ring-leaders were quickly arrested, troops appeared on the streets, and nearly all the officials who had absented themselves from the work returned to duty. In Leopoldville some of the teachers who had been on strike for weeks returned to their posts after threats of imprisonment.

Mr. Adoula, the Prime Minister, who remained in the background during the crisis, announced last Thursday that he had decided to expel two directors of oil companies which have operated in the Congo for many years. There had, he said, been allegations that his decision to grant the Italian State-controlled E.N.I. company the right to refine oil in the Congo had been induced by bribes; "these stories reflect on my personal integrity and therefore on the integrity of my country".

The Congolese Government is to be an equal partner with E.N.I. in a £44m. refinery project. The Shell, Mobiloil, Texaco and Petro-Congo companies had previously registered a joint company to build a refinery costing £34m. with an annual capacity of 900,000 tons of crude oil. The more expensive Italian plant will refine only 600,000 tons.

Mr. Adoula said that his Government had chosen the more advantageous project "with the aim of opposing all monopolies and stimulating the spirit of free contribution".

The two Rhodesias expect to send separate non-racial teams to the Olympic Games in Japan next year.

Tanganyika Information Services now refer to T.A.N.U. officials as "elders", a tribal term of respect.

Two Australian education officials are visiting the Rhodesias and Nyasaland to investigate what aid Australia might best offer.

Kidnappers from the Somali Republic are reported to have captured south of Wajir and taken across the border more than 60 miles away Abdi Rashid Khalif, head of the recently-formed Kenya Frontier Independence Party.

Of 385 Uganda university students who have just begun courses, 231 are in the U.K., 49 in the U.S.A., 31 in India, 25 in the Sudan, and 12 in West Germany. Others have gone to Pakistan, Ghana, Italy, Canada, Australia and Sweden.

## Deputy High Commissioner in Salisbury

### Appointment of Mr. S. J. G. Finland

MR. S. J. G. FINLAND, who is to become British Deputy High Commissioner in Salisbury in January, was born in 1920, educated at the Royal High School, Edinburgh, and entered the civil service at the age of 16.

After war service in the Army in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy, he joined the Commonwealth Relations Office in 1948 and soon afterwards went to the British High Commission in India. He was promoted First Secretary in the following year, serving first in Delhi and then in Bombay, and from 1953 to 1956 he was First Secretary in the British High Commission in Canberra, Australia. He went to Nigeria in mid-1958 as adviser on Commonwealth and foreign affairs to the Governor-General, and after Nigeria had become independent three years later he was appointed to the staff of the British High Commission in Lagos.

A few months later he was transferred to Port of Spain as adviser on Commonwealth and foreign affairs to the Governor-General of the West Indies Federation, and when Trinidad and Tobago attained independence in August of last year he was the first British Deputy High Commissioner.

Mr. D. A. Scott, the present Deputy High Commissioner in Salisbury, will leave this month to attend next year's course at the Imperial Defence College.

## I Want Calm, Says Dr. Banda

### Claim to Have "Broken" the Federation

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Nyasaland, said at the week-end, when health and postal services reverted to the territory from the Federal Government, that he was glad that they had been transferred from "those stupid people in Salisbury". The Federation was finished; "I have broken it".

Having twice used the word "stupid", he admitted later: "Some people say that that is not the language of a Prime Minister: I say that it is my language".

Speaking that evening from Radio Malawi, he said: "Now that domination is disappearing, why should we be against white men? There has been propaganda against us that we hate Europeans, Asians, and white men. I want you to behave in such a manner that this propaganda will be seen to be a lie. I want peace and calm and no friction between white and black, between African and Asian."

"Now that Federation is going we shall prove Welensky was wrong when he said that no one would bring money into this country. Once people are convinced that we have stable Government and peace and calm they will come and money will come".

A large London sugar manufacturing company was about to begin a sugar industry in Southern Nyasaland. "Now we spend £1m. a year buying sugar from Southern Rhodesia. We shall have our own".

Laws would soon be introduced in connexion with taxation and inheritance.

## Threats by U.N.I.P.

MR. KAUNDA, president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, and Minister of Local Government in that country, said in Bancroft recently that the "ten reserved seats in the Government would do nothing after independence", since U.N.I.P. did not want a reserved nation but one which chose to be Zambian. The reference was to the number of seats in the Legislature which are to be reserved for Europeans until the election early next year. On the same day Mr. Mundia, "director of elections" of U.N.I.P., declared that when Northern Rhodesia became independent next year it would give Southern Rhodesia "a specified period within which to change to a democratic form of government".

## Position of Trade Unions in Kenya

TRADE UNIONS in Kenya have been given some broad hints by Mr. J. Odera-Jowi, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, who said in the course of a recent speech:—

"Our basic problem is economic expansion, and our trade union movement must play a decisive rôle in speeding it up. This they can do by supporting all measures calculated to aid capital formation, by participating in measures to increase productivity, and by making other positive contributions to the growth of our economy.

"In a developing economy like ours a trade union movement which devotes all its time and efforts only to the narrow task of redistributing wealth and income through higher wages and better working conditions is sacrificing the future of the country and its people. Our trade unions can do a great service to our economy if they agree to the proposition that wage increase must be tied to increase in productivity.

"We do not want the present set-up in Kenya in which a few expatriates use their unchallenged control of industry and commerce and their higher occupational skills to win for themselves an unfair share of the national income.

"Ours is going to be a Democratic African Socialist State, and we most certainly will not have the type of economic development which provides only the few with most modern facilities and conveniences like big cars, waterworks, telephones, radios, television, paved roads, spacious stone houses, and police protection, while the majority of our people rot in the slums of our towns and are done to death by disease in the rural areas.

"In the name of our Government, I reject any economic structure which degrades workers and denies them responsibility and their rights. It is the duty of our trade unions to guard against this kind of development in Kenya. To the extent they do this they will not only be helping to free our people from the dictatorship of capital, but they will also be improving the personality of the Kenya worker."

## Co-operatives Essential for Kenya

CO-OPERATIVES are one of the best means of enabling the masses to join with the Government in organizing production, in dealing with marketing and as consumers, Kenya's Minister for Commerce and Industry, DR. J. G. KIANO, said when he opened the Kenbir Trading Company Ltd., in Nairobi.

"This form of organization is essential if the small farmer is to stay in business. The Government intends to continue its policy of organized marketing, especially for agricultural produce.

"We want villagers or residents of small towns to form producer co-operatives, organize on these lines on the new settlement schemes, develop cottage industries, and market their products through their own co-operatives. Many small industries can be so handled, such as cement blocks, production of oil from nuts, and the operation of saw-mills.

"The Department of Co-operative Development is formulating comprehensive plans for rural industrialization. We hope to enable African retailers to enter the export, import, and wholesale fields through co-operatives. The co-operative idea is going to be a chief method of integrating Africans into the commercial and industrial side of the economy."

Consumer co-operatives are not against the ordinary retailer, who should not think of a co-operative as his enemy. A co-operative is not set up to undersell retailers. The whole point is that people get together to run a commercial concern for themselves and share in the profits.

"Separatist forces which call for the dismemberment of our nation through autonomy claims or for the secession of particular areas are evil forces which can only bring hardship to the African people by hindering their progress. Such forces could lead to national destruction.

"The recent tragedy in the N.F.D., where an African district commissioner was murdered, is a case in point. We cannot build up true leadership on destruction, retrogression, or dividing our people into warring tribal, racial, or other groups. We want co-operation to spread widely among all peoples of Kenya."

The Kenbir Trading Co. has been formed by the Kenya Federation of Labour with Israeli Government aid.

## Coffee Quotas

MR. DEREK BRYCESON, Minister of Agriculture in Tanganyika, told the annual meeting of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association last week that at the forthcoming meeting in London of the International Coffee Council the East African territories would seek an increase in their quotas, which should take account of the evidence that buyers prefer fresh coffee to old stocks from Brazil. The particular demand for East Africa robusta had to be recognized. African producers would not accept rigid restriction by quota if the recent international agreements were used by Brazil and her neighbours to increase their share of the world market at Africa's expense.

## Revolt in Southern Sudan

THE REVOLT in the Southern Sudan is now reported to be as serious as that which occurred five years ago soon after the country became independent. Juba radio station, near the Sudan border, repeatedly appeals to the people to demonstrate their patriotism and to cease killing other Sudanese, those responsible for the killings being described as "working for the Colonialists". Allegedly at the request of the Sudan Government, about 40 Sudanese refugees were arrested in various districts of Uganda last week.

## The Delamere Statue

LORD DELAMERE, son of the third baron, the Kenya pioneer settler and political leader, has asked that his father's statue in Delamere Avenue, Nairobi, should be transferred to the Sorsbie Gallery in that city before Kenya becomes independent. African nationalist politicians have frequently demanded removal of the statue. Mr. Odinga, now Minister of Home Affairs, has suggested that it should be replaced by an effigy of Dedan Kimathi, a Mau Mau gang leader who was hanged.

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**Friendship Service**

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS plans to start a twice-weekly Friendship service between Nairobi, Entebbe, and Usumbura in January, thus linking Kenya, Uganda and Burundi, which is increasing its imports of consumer goods, including textiles, from East Africa and exporting coffee and other crops. The jet-prop Friendship aircraft will leave Nairobi at 8 a.m. and Entebbe at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, reaching Usumbura half an hour later. Departure from Usumbura will be at 11.15 on Mondays and Thursdays, arriving at Nairobi at 3.45, where there will be an immediate connexion with Mombasa and Dar es Salaam.

**Facing Mount Kenya**

MANY YEARS AGO a book entitled "Facing Mount Kenya", which praised traditional Kikuyu customs, some of them barbaric, was written by the man who has become Prime Minister of Kenya after being condemned by the courts as manager of Mau Mau. Kenya's independence is to be celebrated by a new issue of 14 special postage stamps. One, that of 30 cents of a shilling, will have in bold letters in the top left-hand corner the words "Facing Mount Kenya"; beneath it a picture of the mountain; to the right of it the head, shoulders and body of Kenyatta; and beneath him the words *Uhuru*, 1963.

**Strong Support for K.A.D.U.**

OFFICIAL RETURNS of the results of the local government elections in Kenya reveal that K.A.N.U. speakers have greatly exaggerated the successes of their candidates. In fact, in the Coast, Western Region and Rift Valley Regions together K.A.N.U. won 181 seats while K.A.D.U. obtained 178 and 22 fell to Independents and

K.A.N.U. 42, and others five; in the Western Region K.A.N.U. took 34, K.A.D.U. 30, and others three; and in the Rift Valley K.A.N.U. had only a slight lead over its opponents, gaining 105, whereas K.A.D.U. took 77 seats and others 14.

**Fig Tree Mythology**

A KIKUYU WITCH-DOCTOR, Mugo Kibiru, is said to have prophesied some 70 years ago (as did a better-known Masai *laibon*) that white men would take over the country which is now Kenya with an "iron snake" (later identified with the railway), but that their power would disappear when a sacred fig tree near Thika died. That tree, recently struck by lightning, is showing signs of increasing weakness, and there is speculation among the Kikuyu that its fall will coincide with Kenya's independence, due to be proclaimed on December 12.

**Trade With Communist Countries**

MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Kenya's Minister of Agriculture, said in Nairobi on Monday on his return from leading a trade delegation to the Communist countries of Eastern Europe that the mission had been an outstanding success; Communist missions would arrive in Kenya next year, and there should be reciprocal trade worth from £3m. to £5m. annually within two or three years. The countries visited would not take as much coffee as had been hoped, but they would be substantial buyers of sisal, pyrethrum, wattle bark, hides, skins, and perhaps pineapples. Kenya must purchase equivalent quantities of manufactured goods in return, and that might mean reducing imports from India and Japan, with which the trade balance was adverse. Potential Communist purchases of Kenya coffee were at most 10,000 tons a year, only one-third of the surplus expected five years hence.

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## Changes in Kenya Constitution

THE MAIN CHANGES to be made in Kenya's Constitution were recorded in last week's issue.

Other provisions, as quoted in the White Paper, read:—

**Agriculture.**—“The Constitution should be amended so as to give both the Centre and the Regions concurrent legislative and executive responsibility in respect of the prevention of cruelty to animals.

“The present provisions relating to the composition of agricultural commodity boards should be amended so as to ensure that every Region which produces the crop in question would be represented on the board; secondly, that Regional representatives must themselves be producers of the crop; thirdly, that the tenure of office of members of a board would be two years, half of the members of the board retiring each year.

“The representative of each Region on the Agricultural Finance Corporation should be appointed by the President of the Regional Assembly from a panel of three names submitted to him by the Regional Agricultural Board.

**Appointment of the Attorney-General, the Permanent Secretaries, and the Secretary to the Cabinet** should be made on the advice of the Public Service Commission; but before tendering advice for this purpose the commission should be obliged to consult the Prime Minister.

“The Attorney-General should continue to be a civil servant. He should be responsible in his own unfettered discretion for criminal prosecutions and matters connected with such prosecutions, but, subject to that, his department should be within the responsibility of a Minister.

### Consultation With Landowners

**Central Land Board.**—“The chairman and deputy chairman should be appointed on the advice of the Minister responsible for land settlement. The member of the board representing landowners should be appointed on the advice of the Minister responsible for land settlement after consultation with appropriate bodies representative of landowners.

**Education.**—“The following alterations should be made in the provisions of the present Constitution dealing with responsibility for education: The Central Government and the Regions should have concurrent executive responsibility in respect of the maintenance of educational standards; the Centre and the Regions should have concurrent legislative and executive responsibility for public examinations at any level of education; the Centre should be given exclusive legislative and executive responsibility for regulating the terms and conditions of employment of teachers.

“**Explosives** should become wholly a central responsibility.

“**Farm Planning.**—“The provision in the present Constitution which makes farm planning advisory services a wholly Regional responsibility should be modified to the extent that farm planning advisory services in connexion with resettlement should become a matter on which the Centre and the Regions would have concurrent legislative and executive responsibility.

“**Gazettes.**—“The Constitution should provide that there should be a *Kenya Gazette* maintained and published by the Central Government. It should be the duty of the Central Government to publish in the *Gazette* every matter that is required by law to be gazetted either by the Centre or by a Region. The foregoing would be without prejudice to the right of the Regions and the Centre to publish such matters in any additional way they thought fit and to publish any other matters in any other way.

“The Constitution should provide that a Regional law should not come into operation until it had been published in the *Kenya Gazette*; but it should be the duty of the Regions to send laws for publication, and if a law was not published within nine days of receipt (or, if the President of the Regional Assembly certified that the coming into operation of the law was a matter of urgency, within two days of receipt), it could be published in any other way prescribed by the President of the Regional Assembly and the law would then come into operation on such publication unless a later date was prescribed therein.

“**Graduated Personal Tax.**—“The provisions of the Constitution relating to the imposition and collection of graduated personal tax should be amended in the following respects:—

“(a) Where a person is resident in one local government area but employed in another (whether in the same Region or not) the tax should be collected by his employer at the rate fixed for the area of employment. The employer would pay the tax to the local government authority of the place of employment and that authority would then be required to remit it to the local government authority of the taxpayer's residence.

“(b) Where a taxpayer has a residence in more than one local government authority area (whether or not in the same Region), e.g. where he himself resides in one place but main-

tains a wife and family in another, the tax which he pays should be divided in equal shares between the local government authorities concerned.

“(c) A married woman's income should be regarded as that of her husband for the purpose of this tax.

“(d) Even where a person pays tax to local government authorities in more than one Region the total tax which he pays in respect of any calendar year should not exceed 600 shillings or such greater amount as the Kenya Parliament may prescribe.

“**Health.**—“The following six hospitals, which provide the main training facilities outside Nairobi, would become the exclusive responsibility of the Central Government: Coast General Hospital, Machakos Hospital, Nyeri Hospital, Nakuru Hospital, Kisumu Provincial Hospital, and Kakamega Hospital.

### Local Government Staff Commission

“The Constitution should be amended to provide for the establishment of a Local Government Staff Commission which would consist of one member appointed by the President of each Regional Assembly, one appointed by Nairobi City Council, two appointed by the Association of Local Government Authorities of Kenya, and three by the appropriate Minister after consultation with local government staff associations or trade unions.

“This Commission should manage the staff provident fund of any local government authority; assist in the recruitment of staff for any local government authority which so requested; advise on all matters relating to the salaries and other terms and conditions of service of local government staff if so requested by the Central Government, the Regional Assembly, or the local government authority concerned; arbitrate, if requested by the parties, in any dispute between local government authorities and local government staff associations or individual local government officers; and, if so authorized by a law made by the Kenya Parliament in the case of Nairobi City Council or by the Regional Assembly in the case of any other local government authority, appoint, promote and discipline the staff of the local government authority concerned.

### National Assembly

“The Constitution should provide that:—(a) Ministers (but not Parliamentary Secretaries) should have the right to address and answer questions in either House of the National Assembly but not to vote except in the House of which they are members; and (b) The Attorney-General, though an official, should be an *ex-officio* member of the House of Representatives without the right to vote and should have the same right as Ministers to address the Senate and answer questions.

“**National Plans for Social Development.**—“Social development projects forming part of a national development plan, approved by the National Assembly and financed from Central Government funds, should be a matter on which the Centre and the Regions should have concurrent legislative and executive responsibility.

“**North-Eastern Region.**—“Transitional provision should be made to give the people of the North-Eastern Region a fresh opportunity to elect a Regional Assembly, either before or shortly after Kenya achieved independence, and to send representatives to the National Assembly. Pending such elections the powers at present exercised by the Governor should, after independence, be exercised on the advice of the Prime Minister.”

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## Dalgety and New Zealand Loan

### Profits Alter Tax of £1,644,598

DALGETY AND NEW ZEALAND LOAN, LTD.—a group with eight subsidiaries in East Africa—reports profit after tax to June 30 at £1,644,598 (£1,226,930), from which £500,000 is transferred to revenue reserves. Ordinary shareholders receive 9% (8%), taking £848,261, and leaving £92,262 to be carried forward.

The issued capital is £9.4m. in ordinary shares and £3.3m. in 5½% cumulative preference. Loan capital totals £14.5m. Current assets less current liabilities of the parent company are almost £22.4m., interests in subsidiaries total £10.4m., and fixed assets amount to £6.2m. In the group accounts new current assets appear at £25.2m., fixed assets at just under £18m., and trade investments at nearly £1.2m.

Substantial progress has been made in the reorganization necessitated by the merger of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., with New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Ltd., but some of the benefits are still not reflected in the account.

### East African Companies

The East African subsidiaries are Dalgety (Secretarial & Administration), Ltd.; Dalgety Tanganyika Produce Co., Ltd.; Dalgety Uganda Produce Co., Ltd.; M.P. Products, Ltd.; Naro Moru, Kenya; Pura Milk Dairy Farm, Ltd.; Naro Moru Tanganyika Cellars, Ltd.; The African Mercantile Co. (Ovetseas), Ltd.; and R. G. Vernon, Ltd.

Mr. J. P. H. Plumbie is the group manager for East Africa and manager in Nairobi, with Mr. R. F. Barker as assistant manager. In Mombasa Mr. E. J. Lloyd is the shipping manager for Dalgety and N.Z. Loan, and Mr. A. H. B. Shinn for African Mercantile.

The group has two presidents, Lord Baillieu and Field-Marshal Viscount Slim. Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Dawney is the chairman, Mr. M. G. H. Brown the deputy chairman, and the other members of the board are Lord Sanderson, Lord Tweedsmuir, Sir Eric Speed, and Messrs. R. C. Brooks, W. L. Dawes, G. S. Hunter, R. Leigh-Wood, M. G. Talbot Rice, Mr. J. Babington Smith, M. A. Stride, and M. F. Strutt.

Mr. G. S. Hunter is managing director and general manager. Extracts from Colonel Dawney's review appear on another page.

## Kenya Minister Criticizes the Banks

DR. J. G. KIANO, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, said when he opened the new headquarters of the South Tetu Co-operative Union in the Nyeri district that the banks operating in East Africa were too tight-fisted, and that he hoped that they would give larger credits to co-operative societies.

Kenya's present agricultural revolution was one of the benefits of nationalism. Co-operatives, however, were not a national movement but organizational techniques to facilitate the marketing of agricultural produce and the distribution of the profits.

There were still not enough processing factories. Those owned by co-operatives of coffee growers were increasing, but there must be more and more coffee, tea and milk factories. "Not enough assistance is being made available to the co-operative societies by the banks to enable them to increase the necessary numbers of factories. In very many cases the factories have been built on cash terms. If the financial record of a coffee growers' co-operative society is sound, the banks who bank its members' money should make provisions for loan facilities so that more and more factories can be built and enlarged on a credit basis and instalment payments be spread over several years.

"But the banks operating in East Africa are still a bit too tight-fisted. They do not seem to be thawing fast enough as a result of the warm economic climate now pervading this our lovely land. My Department of Co-operatives keeps a close eye on the accounts and patterns of expenditure of co-operative societies. On the whole these societies are most credit-worthy. I ask the banks to treat them as such, so as to enable them to do bigger and better business for the benefit of their thousands of members. This is part of what our K.A.N.U. Government means by fair distribution of wealth.

"We must go further and support co-operative farming in settlement schemes.

"I have repeatedly advocated schemes designed to integrate Africans in the commercial and industrial sectors of our economy. To accelerate this process I have decided that my Co-operative Department shall undertake the task of organiz-

ing wholesale, import-export associations in every district. By doing so shopkeepers now dependent on small wholesalers in big towns will be able to compete advantageously with the non-African wholesalers, importers and exporters."

"Plans for rural industrialization were also afloat, with proposals for cottage and small industries in several regions. "We must show that life in freedom is superior to life in colonial bondage. I am determined that every person in Kenya who is honest, hard-working and willing to comply with the rules of our national Government will raise his income by more than 5% per year on the average. We must and can eradicate destitution. Poverty for the indolent—that I cannot help. Progress for the diligent—that is my challenge, and I accept it."

## New Leaders of the K.N.C.U.

MR. ONESMO M. J. LEMA has been elected president and Mr. Joseph J. P. Tesha appointed general manager of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, which handled all the coffee produced in the Kilimanjaro area.

Mr. Lema, aged 50, was for 10 years on the staff of Lyamungu Research Station, and then became secretary and manager of the Chagga Traders' Co-operative Society. For nine years he was also a member of the finance and general purposes committee of the Chagga Council.

He was chairman of Moshi District Council for four years from 1957, and earlier this year was elected regional chairman for Kilimanjaro of the Tanganyika African National Union, thereby becoming automatically a member of the national executive of the party.

Mr. Tesha, aged 38, was educated in Moshi, where he afterwards taught for several years. In 1949 he was awarded a K.N.C.U. bursary to study the co-operative movement at Loughborough College, and he spent two years in the United Kingdom. He then joined K.N.C.U. as an inspector. Last year he was one of seven co-operative officials from Tanganyika who attended a co-operative course in Sweden.

The Umtali assembly plant of British Motor Corporation, Ltd., has now a monthly output of 325 units.

Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., report total sales in the year to February 28 at £4,605,998, an all-time record.

Bukwa iron ore mines will be linked by the end of the year with the port of Lourenco Marques when Rhodesia Railways have laid a four-miles spur from the mines to Inesi.

A cotton ginny is to be built in Lusaka by the Government of Northern Rhodesia, where next year's cotton output is estimated at 2m. lb., almost seven times the 1962 yield.

The International Coffee Organization is to analyse world coffee prices over the last decade. A campaign to increase world drinking of coffee is under consideration by the organization.

Southern Rhodesian Chrysolite Corporation, Ltd., has paid £819,300 in shares to Cope Allman & Co., Ltd., for its total shareholdings in subsidiaries operating in Southern Africa, and intends to change its name to Cope Allman (South Africa), Ltd.

Having authority in the matter, and with the consent of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, a Bill before the Federal Parliament provides that every company, private or public, must have at least two directors, one of whom must ordinarily reside in Southern Rhodesia.

Central African Airways Corporation reports a record net operating profit for the fourth consecutive year of £275,955, an increase of £26,493, due mainly to increased charter revenue, which was up 161%. The operating profit was calculated after repaying more than £66,000 to the Federal Government as interest on capital and £55,324 to the C.D.C.

About 500 African families are to grow sugar cane on land near Muhoroni, Kenya, leased by East African Sugar Industries, Ltd., which will build a £2½m. factory with a capacity of 40,000 tons annually. Each African farmer will have 12 acres of land. Crushing should start about 15 months hence. This will be the first factory in East Africa to process sugar solely from cane not produced by its own organization.

Pretoria Portland Cement Co., Ltd., is associated, reports profit after tax for the year to June 30 at £941,409, against just over £1m. in the previous year. The issued capital is £1,965,937. The Rhodesian company recently merged with a competitor, and each now holds an equal interest in United Portland Cement Co. (Pvt.), Ltd. The Premier Company has also an investment in Chilanga Cement, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia.

## Company Report

# Dalgety and N. Zealand Loan

## LIEUT.-COLONEL C. P. DAWNAY'S REVIEW

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DALGETY AND NEW ZEALAND LOAN, LIMITED, will be held on December 5 in London. The following are points taken from the circulated review by the chairman, Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Dawnay, C.B.E., M.V.O.:—

In my review last year I referred to the fact that the major reorganization arising from the merger of Dalgety and Company Limited with New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company Limited was absorbing a great deal of energy and attention, and that the benefits, in the shape of economies, could not be expected to be quickly reflected in the profit and loss account.

### Higher Profits and Dividend

During the past year much of the major planning necessitated by the merger has been accomplished, and a substantial measure of reorganization has been achieved. As a result the staff is now working as a single entity, and we have increasingly been able to turn our attention to the efficiency of specific operations and to the general expansion of our business.

In a general way, I can say we have maintained the volume of business extremely well, and in some sections it has risen appreciably. I am pleased to be able to report that the group profit, before tax, of £2,839,798, represents an improvement of £872,055 on the previous year, whilst, after tax, the net profit of £1,644,598 represents an improvement of £417,668. We are recommending a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 6% free of tax, making 9% for the year, an increase of 1% over 1962.

### Operations

In Australia there was a noticeable improvement in the general level of business activity last year and the main economic indicators suggest that this progress is soundly based. I can see no reason why this improvement should not continue during the current year.

The merger again dominated our activities in New Zealand. We have held our business well, but the cost of premises alterations and the effect of a general wage order have mainly nullified the first economies from the merger. However, the way has now been paved for substantial benefits, which are expected to become apparent in the coming year.

### East Africa

The company has faced a further challenging and interesting year in East Africa, but the reorganization of our business there has produced encouraging results. Throughout East Africa there has been a marked improvement in the economic atmosphere, and there is a renewed interest in investment in these countries.

Traditionally, we have always sought to identify ourselves with the interests of the primary producer and this policy continues. We are in close touch with the East African Governments and have co-operated with them and are confident that we can continue to do so to our mutual advantage and to that of the inhabitants of these newly independent territories.

**Kenya.**—Without in any way changing its relationship with or the services offered to established clients, the company has co-operated closely with the Government of Kenya in its land settlement schemes, which are so important to the future of the country. To help further these schemes the company has established trading

posts in hinc localities, where suitable items of merchandise are stocked. Marketing of produce from these areas or transport to suitable centres is also undertaken. Two new factories have been purchased in order to process milk from African farmers.

### New Tea Factories

The company has joined with the Colonial Development Corporation, the Special Crops Development Authority, and another commercial company in establishing two new tea factories, one at Mataara and one at Chinga in the Central Region, to process leaf grown by African smallholders. It is expected that tea will be available from them early in 1964. We shall be responsible for selling the production.

**Tanganyika.**—The company is co-operating with the Government in a few projects relating to produce, and preliminary talks about others have taken place. During the past year trade in produce was on a substantial basis, and we have every hope that this will continue.

### Important Factor in Fostering Finance

Some difficulties have been experienced through the actual or suggested creation of marketing boards. I hope that it will be appreciated that a measure of sensible competition amongst marketing agents is essential to the welfare of the territory and that the producer's right to choose an agent stimulates efficiency. This is an important factor in fostering finance, which is so badly needed if the production of commodities is to be increased to an extent which will benefit the economy of the countries concerned.

**Uganda.**—The year has been very much one of reorganization, and a number of ways of co-operating with the Government and other official bodies, including co-operatives, have been and are being explored. Some extensive programmes are planned in which it is hoped that we may be able to join. The company erected under contract stands for the Independence celebrations.

**Andrew Chalmers (Africa), Ltd.**, are to spend about £500,000 on a new tobacco factory near Salisbury.

**Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd.**, have declared a second interim dividend of 6% less tax for the year to June 30, making 10%.

**The North Charter Land Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd.**, is now a subsidiary of Lonrho, Ltd., which has recently increased its shareholding.

**Falcon Mines, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia**, report mine profit for the July-September quarter at £83,036, on which there is no tax liability. Milling of 68,100 tons yielded 17,224 oz. gold.

**Rhodesia's next tobacco crop** may reach or exceed 250m. lb., compared with 195m. lb. in the season recently ended, when sales made the new record of £33,779,605, the average price being 41.62d. per lb. The U.K. took 55% of the flue-cured crop.

**East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.**, announce a net profit to June 30 of £53,986 (against a loss of £2,993) after tax of £5,120 in the U.K. and £23,000 in Tanganyika. A 20% dividend will take £27,930. There was no payment last year and 5% for 1960-61.

**Russian and other Communist countries** are to be visited early next year by a Rhodesian tobacco mission. Russia bought 2.9m. lb. of Rhodesian leaf last year, and has indicated interest in more substantial quantities. East Germany has also been a recent buyer of Rhodesian tobacco.

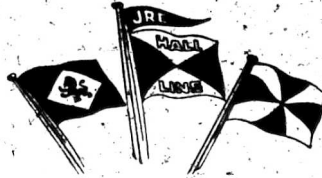
**Turriff Construction (Sudan), Ltd.**, has told the Sudan Government that its action in deciding that 4,250 houses at Kashm el Girba should be built by local contractors, whereas Turriff had contracted to build all the 7,200 required, represents a fundamental breach of contract, and that the company must consider it a repudiation of that agreement.

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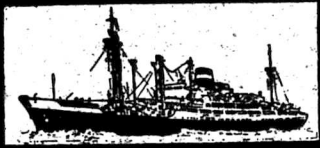
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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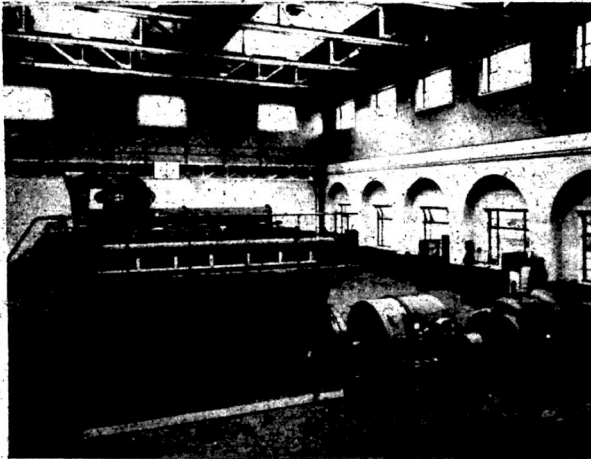
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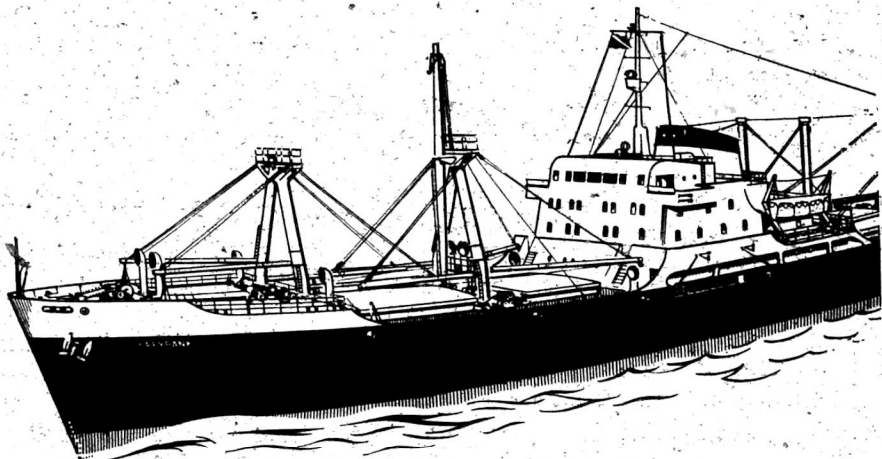
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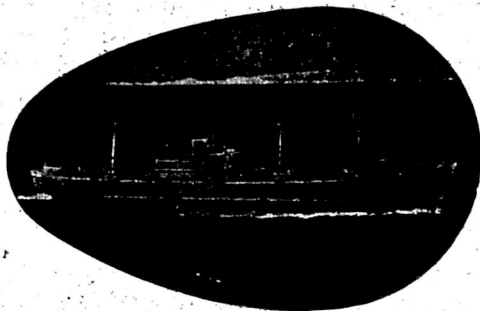
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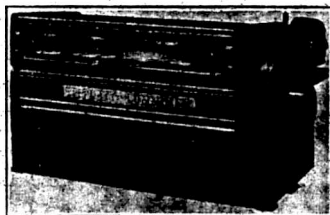
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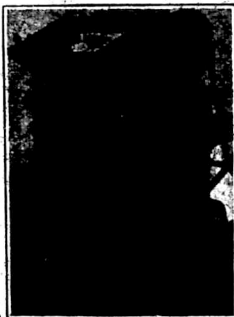


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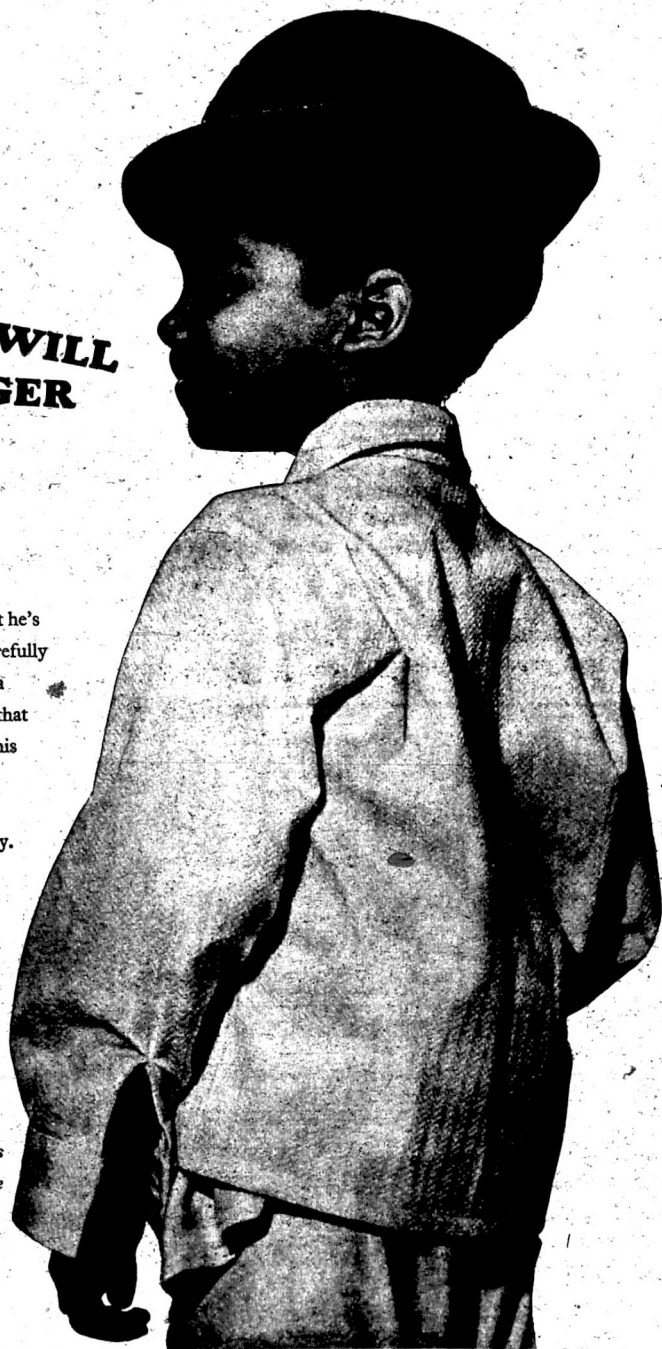
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1963

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**RACIAL DISCRIMINATION** for no other reason than the colour of the skin is rightly contemned and condemned. That is why there is almost universal objection to South Africa's

### Racial Discrimination Against S. Rhodesia.

policy of *apartheid*; and nowhere is it more obviously rejected than in Southern Rhodesia. That truth, however, is cynically misrepresented by many writers and speakers in the Western world, with the consequence that millions of people quite falsely believe that in race matters there is no difference between the policies of the two neighbouring States. In fact, they are fundamentally at variance. Merit, not colour — a principle praised in the wind-of-change speech — is the criterion in Southern Rhodesia, and large numbers of Africans, as well as all Europeans, resent the oft-repeated allegation that Africans are denied fair scope for advancement. The Colony sets no bounds to their progress. Indeed, the Constitution of 1961 negotiated under the chairmanship of Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was so generous in its provisions that it was calculated to produce a black majority in Parliament within fifteen years; the then Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, thought 1973 a more probable date, and some critics of the arrangement feared that control might pass from Europeans within eight or ten years.

Having agreed to a basis so favourable from his standpoint, Mr. Nkomo, the nationalist leader, went back on his signature under pressure from external extremists (most of them domiciled in Africa, but

**Africans Want** some in Europe, America and **Dictatorship.** Asia). Now the demand is for universal adult suffrage, which would sweep away ordered, experienced government for dictatorship by politi-

cians not one of whom has ever sat in a legislature, let alone had experience in the administration of a country. There are, however, fourteen black Africans in Southern Rhodesia's Parliament, all of them members of the Opposition party, not adherents of either Mr. Nkomo or Mr. Sithole. Such is the background to the controversy about independence for Southern Rhodesia, a controversy advertised week by week at the United Nations, at every gathering of African nationalists anywhere, and by newspapers and radio stations in many countries which grossly misdescribe the situation as "explosive". It could become explosive only if African politicians organized widespread violence in the name of "liberation". Discrimination by them on grounds of race is meantime their only real objection to Southern Rhodesia's claim.

\* \* \*

The Organization of African Unity formed in Addis Ababa some months ago — when thirty-two independent States could find real unity only in antagonism to European rule

### Abandon the Butler Technique.

in Southern Africa — resolved to spend about a million pounds on training and arming "liberation armies", which were to be used, *inter alia*, to stir up trouble in Southern Rhodesia. Before these subversionists and saboteurs can come in substantial numbers from their training camps (and from behind the Iron Curtain) and infiltrate through Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to their assignments further south, Nyasaland will have become independent (on July 6 next), Northern Rhodesia will have been promised independence (probably in the latter part of 1964), and the United Kingdom will have been plunged into a general election. For these reasons, and because political uncertainty destroys confidence and threatens

the economy, the Cabinet of Southern Rhodesia justifiably insists that the United Kingdom Government should not continue the Butler technique of letting matters slide month after month, but should negotiate terms acceptable to the two parties directly concerned and to Commonwealth countries which are prepared to judge objectively. Without giving Southern Rhodesia any prior indication of his manoeuvre, Mr. Butler, while Minister for Central African Affairs, got the white Commonwealth on his side by providing them with partial information, thus adding one more instance to the list of sharp practices in African matters by the Macmillan Government. Had it been suggested that help might be sought, quite unofficially, from the Prime Ministers of Australia and Nigeria, for example, there would at least have been the assurance that they would hear the whole Rhodesian case, not bits of it selected and circulated to suit a United Kingdom Minister who often contradicted himself and whose admonitions even on major matters did not always square with his actions.

Until a few years ago Rhodesian trust in the United Kingdom Government was general. That faith has been destroyed, in particular by Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, and Mr. Butler, who were directly responsible for policies which one of the most honoured men in their own party, Lord Salisbury, denounced as "unscrupulous". That word well expressed the view of all Rhodesians knowing the facts. A Conservative Government which had thus destroyed its influence — though now fortunately under a new Prime Minister, one whom Rhodesians trust — cannot expect to be treated as though it were guiltless of duplicity over four years, duplicity which has destroyed the Federation and dangerously embarrassed Southern Rhodesia politically and economically. Propagandists in Britain declare that Rhodesians must be realistic, when it is they in Central Africa, not the politicians in this country, who have been and are realistic. Unrealism by a dictatorial Prime Minister in Britain and a subservient Cabinet and party have caused the abandonment of British principles and pledges in Africa, the appeasement of noisy nationalism, and subservience to the Afro-Asian bloc. By every rational test — including the practical Macpherson rules — Southern Rhodesia has an indisputable right to independence. For forty years she has governed herself with conspicuous success in peace and war, producing from her small white population an astonishing succession of capable leaders in public

affairs, the professions, commerce and industry. Every challenge has been met with spirit, resolution, and persistence, and her achievements bear comparison with those of any other nation of the Commonwealth. Yet a State with this record is denied the independence promised to Nyasaland (where, in the judgment of the Federal Minister of Law, there has been "erosion of law and order"), to Northern Rhodesia (in which political crimes, including murder and arson, are everyday occurrences), and to Kenya (whose Ministry is adorned with men implicated in Mau Mau, some of whom still publicly praise that undescribably foul movement).

Nobody who reads the long report on other pages of the speech made in London last week by Mr. Ian Smith, Southern Rhodesia's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the

### Calmness Is Not Weakness.

Treasury, can doubt his reasonable attitude in the difficult negotiations of the past fortnight. Like his leader, Mr. Winston Field, he is moderate, modest, conciliatory, patient, and still hopeful. But they and their colleagues cannot be expected to be satisfied with never-ending procrastination. That they should have refrained so far from an uncompromising line is to their credit — and a denial of the charge that their Government is set on a collision course. But calmness, even to the point of stoicism, should not be mistaken for weakness. From feelings of deep attachment to the Crown, Rhodesians recoil from the idea of a unilateral declaration of independence. They could, however, be driven to it — with the gravest effect upon the Commonwealth, some African members of which would welcome the opportunity of making maximum mischief; and that, of course, would delight anti-colonialists everywhere, including the Communists.

If that tragic development is to be avoided, the United Kingdom Government must quickly end its equivocation, work out with Southern Rhodesia mutually acceptable amendments to the Con-

### National Government.

stitution, and then stand firmly against the howls of protest which are certain to be organized whatever the changes. Southern Rhodesia has been brought to this predicament by Macmillanism. The least the successor Government can do is to help this most loyal of British territories to extricate itself from a constitutional dilemma which results from British political impetuosity and tortuosity. It should be made generally known that the grant of independence would not even be

a new concession, but merely the fulfilment of a promise repeatedly made in pre-Federation days. That there are serious difficulties ahead is undeniable, and we suggest again — as we did on the morrow of the Rhodesian Front's electoral victory — that Southern Rhodesia's case would be strengthened by

the demonstration that it is not a party issue, but a cause endorsed irrespective of party considerations. At this crucial stage in her nationhood Southern Rhodesia should not merely speak, but should be clearly heard to speak, with one voice. That is the case for a National Government.

## Notes By The Way

### Two Voices

DR. MILTON OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, said a few days ago in another statement about East African federation, that in the discussions between the African leaders of the territories concerned there had been no decisions on East African citizenship or on finance, agriculture, animal husbandry, higher education, the civil service, or the location of the Federal capital. By no stretch of the imagination can these be considered minor matters. Indeed, they constitute highly important and controversial issues. Yet a few hours before the text of Dr. Obote's statement reached London Mr. Kambona, Tanganyika's Minister for External Affairs, and a member of the working party on federation, told journalists that no major issues were still outstanding, an assurance which must clearly be dismissed as dangerously misleading.

### Undue Optimism

NOR CAN THERE BE any suggestion that the Minister spoke without reflection, for I asked him why, if only trivial matters remained to be resolved, as he had said, he was unwilling to commit himself to the prophesy that federation would be achieved before the end of next year. It was obviously contradictory to emphasize that agreement existed over almost the whole range of subjects and yet to decline to say that a federation based on that alleged general consent might be expected within 12 months or so. Matters still not settled may constitute an even more formidable list than that suggested by Dr. Obote, for he made no mention of representation at the United Nations and the appointment and reception of diplomatic missions—and these are prestige questions which rank high in African political estimation. Since these words were written Dr. Obote has protested to the Prime Minister of Kenya about statements made by one of his Ministers. He may now feel that he must ask the President of Tanganyika to remonstrate with Mr. Kambona for his undue optimism.

### Prophecy Quickly Fulfilled

THE ONLY PAPER which suggested that Mr. Iain Macleod, M.P., having declined a portfolio, would be likely to accept company directorships was EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. That forecast has been promptly justified by his acceptance of a seat on the board of Lombard Banking, Ltd., a hire-purchase finance group with assets of more than £90m., of which the overseas subsidiaries account for about £50m. Yet the group net profit after tax last year was no more than £183,625. The executive directors shared remuneration totalling £52,919; but Mr. Macleod is to be an ordinary director, seven of whom drew fees aggregating £11,278 in the last accounts.

### Xenophobia

THE MINISTERIAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE of East Africa, which consists of the Ministers in Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya who are responsible for communications, and the general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, agreed at a meeting last week "to look into establishing a national shipping line on an East African basis". The look ought to be long, steady, and sceptical, for countries living on the charity off the Western world, and destined so to do for years to come, have many more urgent matters on which to spend external grants and loans. This idea of an East African national shipping line is an expression of xenophobia, not a response to a need. For many decades the territories have been admirably served by some of the world's leading shipping companies, at some periods at heavy cost to their shareholders, and it would be the depth of folly to dispense with such highly experienced management for no better reason than to provide one more demonstration of nationalistic extremism. Perhaps this notion is also another expression of the "African Socialism" which now figures in so many T.A.N.U. and K.A.N.U. speeches.

### In A White Sheet

NEVER PREVIOUSLY in its career of almost 40 years has EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA inadvertently published as current news a review of a company's accounts almost a year after they had appeared. That has now occurred through an unfortunate mishap, for which I apologize to Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., the victims, and any readers who may have been surprised or misled when they read in the October 31 issue a note about the company's accounts "for the year to June 30". That would naturally be understood to mean the year to June 30, 1963; but, for the reason given above, the figures referred to 1962. The results to June 30 of this year will be available quite soon, and, since the sisal price level has been more advantageous and local weather and other handicaps have been less adverse, the results may be expected to show considerable improvement. That makes the blunder the more regrettable. I stand in a white sheet.

### Elephant

THIRTY YEARS AGO it was my pleasure to publish Commander David Blunt's book "Elephant". He will wish, as I must, that we had both put away a few dozen copies, for a London bookseller specializing in Africana now puts a price of £25 on what was, and I think still is, the most comprehensive and practical book on the subject ever written. The book is described as "very rare". A few months ago I saw a copy advertised at £21. An added pleasure for Commander Blunt will be the knowledge that £25 is also asked for the first edition of Lugard's two-volume "Rise of Our East African Empire". To be on the same financial footing should satisfy any author.

## Pilot at Fifteen

AT MEDICINE HAT, Alberta, Canada, a boy of 15, who had somehow persuaded the Royal Air Force that he was a good deal older, qualified as an air pilot in 1941 and was posted to Bomber Command as a sergeant. About a year later his age became known and he was told to go away, grow up, and then come back. By 1944 he was again on flying duty in the R.A.F., in

which he served for another six years. The thrustful fire-eater of war days then thought journalism the right outlet for his energies; and spent a decade in Fleet Street before going to Hull as a leader-writer on the local daily. That, in short, is the story of Mr. Tom Dobny, who has been appointed Copperbelt representative of the monthly magazine published by the Rhodesian Selection Trust group. With his wife and four children he now lives in Kalulushi.

# Independence the Crucial Issue for Southern Rhodesia

## London Speech of Mr. Ian Smith, Deputy Prime Minister\*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S FUTURE will be influenced by the state of our economy and this vexed question of our independence.

After the last war we had tremendous growth. We took in immigrants at a rate probably greater than any other country with the possible exception of Palestine, and we doubled our population in the post-war years before federation came about in 1953. In that Federation expansion continued, for the political climate was right. Government was in the hands of responsible people and undertakings had been given that there would be no lowering of standards. That created the incentive for people and capital to come.

A little more than 70% of all investment in the Federation has been in Southern Rhodesia, because people felt that it was the most secure of the three countries. It was the only one in which the control of affairs was in the hands of local people elected to their own Parliament, people who might be more careful because they had to live with the decisions they made.

### Geared to the Federal Economy

We were not a party to the decision to break up the Federation, but we are feeling the repercussions. Where there really was tremendous development because of the concept of Federation there are now contractual pains. Southern Rhodesian industry had geared itself to the Federal economy. Factories which produced to supply the Federal markets now face the fact that industries will be built up in Northern Rhodesia behind a protective tariff barrier. That is only natural. It is desirable. Northern Rhodesia must get away from its mono-economy.

The industrialist in Southern Rhodesia must himself decentralize and set up a factory in Northern Rhodesia or watch somebody else do it. In either case Southern Rhodesian industry will take a crack, which in some cases might be disastrous, for many of these young growing industries have barely reached maximum throughput. As they are not working to the maximum economy of their unit, any lessening of throughput is obviously unfortunate. We now have a static economy.

The decision to wreck the Federation having been made, we must try to resurrect a new Southern Rhodesia. To have any chance of meeting this challenge we must restore con-

fidence. All we ask is to be given a fair opportunity to restore the confidence of the investor and the potential immigrant.

We are not asking for any cash payments to assist us. We can stand on our own feet. All we ask is to be given the climate necessary for us to carry out this task.

Nothing drives away investment more easily than political uncertainty. Most of the financiers and industrialists who pass through Southern Rhodesia come to the Treasury for a few minutes' conversation with me, and on this question of confidence they are absolutely unanimous.

### Englishmen Bitterly Resentful

My experience is that the Englishman is probably the bitterest of all people about what has happened in countries to the north of us—perhaps with reason, because it is he who has invested in them and borne the brunt of what has happened.

A very eminent person from the United States who came to Rhodesia a few months ago, had passed through the territories to the north of us, and he remarked to me: "What a beautiful clean civilization you have here in Southern Rhodesia". How impressed he was! He asked: "Are you going to get independence?" When I replied "Yes, there is no doubt about it", he was very pleased, and said:

"I am going on to South Africa, where most of our investments are—not necessarily because I agree with the politics, but from an investment point of view that is our safest bet; we financiers aren't much interested in internal politics, but we like to know that our investment will be safe. When you get your independence I'll come back and talk to you; it's no use talking until you have independence. We want to know who will be in control in the future."

We had a similar experience after the break up in Kenya not long ago, when many people decided to leave Kenya. It broke our hearts to see so many of them pass through Southern Rhodesia. We said to them: "Surely this is the country for you. You can see the Union Jack flying here beside our own flag". They replied: "There is much to be said for this country; but we don't wish to step from one Kenya into another. Once you have got the question of your independence tied up, perhaps we shall come back."

### Financiers Differ from Politicians

I have met exactly the same sentiments here in London. There is of course a difference of opinion between the financier and the politician. The financier demands political security; when the kind of future has been decided he will be prepared to talk about investment. That doesn't apply to the politician. All politicians everywhere have their eye on things other than finance; they have their eye on the vote. That is the tremendous difference I find here between the views of these two sections of the community.

So we must have independence if we are to have a sporting chance at all of putting our house in order. I think I can say to people here: "You have put us on the spot. We were not a party to this break up of the Federation; in fact, we tried to resist it. But now that we have been put on the spot, please don't continue to hinder us in the task with which we are confronted."

The fairest way to judge anybody is by his record. Only at the time of federation did it become clear to us what a tremendous difference there was in the standard of the services given in the three territories to the African population.

\*Mr. Ian D. Smith, Minister of the Treasury and Deputy Prime Minister, addressed a joint meeting last Thursday of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies. This report is a slightly abbreviated version of the speech, abridged owing to the heavy pressure on our space.



We in Southern Rhodesia had provided far better facilities for the education of the Africans than the two northern territories. Health facilities, the general standard of living, the economic and even the political level was far higher in Southern Rhodesia. We had a common roll, as we have always had, the African on that roll taking part in the government of our country.

In fact, the great discrepancy that existed was a little bit of an embarrassment, but we said as little as possible about it because we did not wish to advertise this particular point. What I have said shows that we don't need anybody to push us to give services to the African and to play the game with him. Our case stands very clear beside that of the British Government and the Colonial Office.

### Loyalty to the Commonwealth

We have always played a fair part in our contribution to the Commonwealth. Empire preference is a two-way traffic. We have always given a preference to imports from this country, and the balance has been very strongly in favour of Britain ever since there has been a Southern Rhodesia.

Take the question of sugar, now very much in the news. We have now a surplus for export, but up to last year we imported. In keeping with the part we were supposed to play in the Commonwealth we always abided by the rules in regard to the price—unlike many other countries; one of them in the Federation was prepared to move outside the agreement to a cheaper market whenever it suited them. Over the last ten years Southern Rhodesia by adhering to this agreement probably paid for its sugar some £43m. more than would have been paid if we had gone to the open market. We didn't do it, because it didn't seem to us to be in keeping with our position in the Commonwealth.

Our loyalty to the Commonwealth has never been in question. We were always prepared to give, whether in lives or money. We paid with our efforts in the last two world wars; and it has gone on since.

We have continued to make our contribution towards Commonwealth and Western defence in the shape of air force squadrons; and we have always paid for them. The Rhodesian taxpayer has paid £2m. or more a year, relieving the British taxpayer to that extent. We have always been very willing to do it. We weren't in the club for what we could get out of it. It gave us great satisfaction to be able to contribute something.

### Contrast with Other African Countries

Can some of the African countries which have been given their independence or are soon to get it compare in this regard with Southern Rhodesia? Have they continued on the moral standard, the standard of decent democracy that Britain set, or do we find that they cry for "one man one vote" leads inevitably to a totalitarian regime? What about their loyalty to the Commonwealth? The minute they have got their independence, how many of them have turned to some other country, a country which has not always lived according to the ideals that we have believed in? Only when they found that they didn't necessarily get what they wanted did they turn back.

It seems to give these people a particular delight to celebrate their independence by hauling down the Union Jack and running up some new flag. I suppose we could have done that 40 years ago. What we did was to put a second flag-pole alongside the first. We have a Rhodesian flag—and also a Federal flag—which we always fly alongside the Union Jack.

The reaction of people over here with whom we are dealing on this question of independence makes us wonder whether it really pays to adhere to the ideals and principles on which the Commonwealth has been built.

A few years ago I attended a conference at which there were many eminent people from all parts of the Commonwealth. One delegate complained about Britain's behaviour towards a certain gentleman who was having his wings clipped for doing things which he should not have done. I remember the leader of the British delegation saying in unequivocal terms what Britain's attitude was to that particular person, and what his record was, he said that he had been responsible for committing some of the most heinous crimes of this century, even worse, he said, than those of Hitler and his Nazis. There was general applause, and nobody again dared suggest that Britain had done something in that regard that should not have been done.

It was generally conceded that that particular gentleman had been relegated to a correct position and that he should be kept there. Of course, he wasn't kept there very long. He has now moved on.

What amazes us is that when we ask for what he has been granted the answer is not quite the same. We would like similar treatment: that is all.

We have had responsible government for 40 years. A few years after we were given responsible government we introduced a Land Apportionment Act, to which of course Britain

was a party. It divided the land pretty equally between European and African, and said that if you took land away from one section you always had to compensate that section from a pool of unalienated land in the middle. On that background Britons came to Rhodesia, settled and invested. So we built up a thriving country and people put down their roots.

### Repeatedly Offered Independence

I remind you of promises made to us during the last war. Sir Godfrey Huggins then said on many occasions that Britain was so delighted with Southern Rhodesia, the standards she had set, and the wonderful country that had been built up, that he had been told during the war that if we wanted independence we could have it. He replied: "Why this talk about independence? Let's get on with the war. That is what we are interested in now."

At the end of the war independence became a live issue. Sir Godfrey Huggins stalled on it because he wanted an amalgamation of the two Rhodesias. Eventually, in 1952, he produced a plan for federation. I was in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament when he told us that Britain conceded that we had earned our independence and could have it immediately if we wished; but we could not have independence and federation, for it would be impossible to federate an independent country with two Crown Colonies. By referendum the people of Southern Rhodesia chose federation.

Now that the Federation has come to an end—not by our doing—we are back where we were before, and in all fairness we should be given independence. As recently as 1961, when Sir Edgar Whitehead produced a new Constitution for Southern Rhodesia, we were told that acceptance would mean the end of interference from anybody, particularly Britain, in our affairs. Acceptance would make us complete master in our own house. This, we were told, was the Constitution under which Southern Rhodesia could go forward to independence if the federation broke up. I don't think the electorate would have accepted the new Constitution if that hadn't been impressed on them time and time again.

### The Cardinal Principle

If there is any logic and justice, if commitments mean anything, if the word given is to be as strong as a bond, if we believe in any moral standards at all, surely Southern Rhodesia is entitled to its independence. We have earned it; we have proved our case; we have been promised it; we have built up our country knowing that this was coming to us.

Think of all the Britons, men and women, in Rhodesia, whose fathers and grandfathers, and sometimes even great-grandfathers, have helped to build the country and put down their roots on this understanding.

The cardinal principle must be that this decision must be made in the interests of Southern Rhodesia and nobody else. That is the crux. Surely we, who live in Southern Rhodesia have the greatest need and the greatest wish to find the solution to this problem. For other people it is not such a compelling need. We are the best judges and we must find the correct answer for the sake of ourselves and our children. We have no alternative.

We are trying desperately and hoping desperately to reach agreement with the British Government, and we shall persevere. We turn our back on the thought of a possible head-on collision between ourselves and the British Government. We think of our associations and our loyalty to the Mother Country, but we could not possibly accept an agreement which would not be in the best interests of Southern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesians, who have to stay on after the smoke and dust settle and live with the decision which we are now trying to make.

### Inarticulate Masses

From the numerous questions and answers it is possible to publish only the following abbreviated selection.

*Do all Rhodesians want independence or only the white population?*

The mass of the African people are inarticulate. They have never taken a part in politics and find it very difficult to understand what is going on. But we have been impressed at the number of approaches made to our Prime Minister by Africans who can express themselves. Africans have said that they think it will be most unfortunate if there were any revolutionary changes or any attempt to hand over the country to Africans at this stage.

Many of these approaches have come by subterranean channels. We have been asked for interviews away from the public because they are concerned at what might happen to them at the hands of irresponsible mobs if it was found out that they had dared to approach the Prime Minister.

(Continued on page 231)

## Uganda Prime Minister's Marriage

### Some 20,000 Attend Reception

DR. MILTON OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, and Miss Miria Kalule were married in Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala, on Saturday by Dr. Leslie Brown, Anglican Archbishop of Uganda, who said in the course of his address:—

"It has given the Church of Uganda great joy to be asked to marry Milton and Miria Obote and to pray for God's blessing on them.

"Neither partner to this marriage has ever entered into any other marriage contract either under the Marriage Ordinance or according to customary law, and so legally there is nothing to stop their being married in church."

The Archbishop, addressing the bride said: "Miria, you have not married the Prime Minister. You have married the man you love. But he is also Prime Minister, and this is what makes this marriage today of such importance and significance to the future life of our nation."

The bride, aged 26, took a two-year citizenship and secretarial course in England, and was a secretary with the Uganda Mission at the United Nations.

Thousands of carnations had been flown from Kenya for the wedding, which newspaper correspondents estimate to have cost about £25,000.

### Visiting African States

A reception in Lugogo Stadium, Kampala, was attended by about 20,000 guests from all parts of the country. Some 3,000 in a special enclosure were supplied with 1,500 bottles of champagne. About 60,000 bottles of beer and other beverages were provided for the rest of the company.

It was officially stated that the wedding was not a State occasion, and that Mr. Obote would pay what would have been normal had he not been Prime Minister.

Another official statement said that Dr. Obote's previous marriage had been contracted under tribal law and had been dissolved earlier this year with the approval of the tribal elders. That marriage had not been made under the law of Uganda and had not been recognized by the Anglican Church.

It had been announced that the honeymoon would be spent in Europe, but at the last moment it became known that it would be spent in visits to a number of African countries, including Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, Nigeria, Ghana, and the United Arab Republic.

## Religious Freedom in Tanganyika

MWALIMU NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, said when recently addressing the East African Muslim Welfare Society that Tanganyika was engaged in establishing a secular State, a State with no religion. Because the Government and the party were completely secular, they insisted that nobody should involve politics with religion. On the other hand, the State protected religious freedom, and every citizen should see to it that there was no interference with religious freedom.

## Land "Surrender"

EUROPEANS with "vast undeveloped" land might surrender it to the Government in order to solve land shortage problems in the Usambaras, Alhaj Tewa Saidi Tewa, Tanganyika's Minister for Lands, suggested in Lushoto recently when he declared eight farms in that area and at Soni to be "disputed areas" and announced the appointment of an inquiry commission. He told the European farmers that the Government must ensure that all available land is fully used. It did not intend to take away anyone's land, and he appealed to them to develop their holdings fully for the benefit of all.

## Dr. Obote Speaks About Federation

### Decision Still Not Taken on Vital Issues

DR. MILTON OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, called a Press conference in Kampala a few days ago for the special purpose of speaking on East African Federation.

Referring to newspaper reports that Kenya and Tanganyika might federate without waiting for Uganda, and to a suggestion by Kenya's Minister of State, Mr. Murumbi, that Uganda might be dragging its feet because of the selfish fears of its leaders, the Prime Minister said:—

"I am not annoyed and I am not disturbed by the statement made by Mr. Murumbi, but I want to make it clear that the decision for Uganda to join the East African Federation or any other federation is not going to be taken in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Accra, Moscow, Peking, London, Washington or any other capital. It will be taken here in Uganda at Entebbe. Whatever anyone may say will not force us to join any federation. We struggled along for our freedom and no one is going to direct us."

Some people talked as if federation were the answer to all Uganda's needs. It was not. If federation was to come it must be born out of good will. How could a Government be formed with people who were ridiculing Uganda?

"We are a sovereign nation, and Kenya is not even independent yet. I reject completely any suggestion that Uganda is not desirous to join the federation. I reject the implied reference by Mr. Murumbi against Uganda politicians. If they want a federation, let them have it even now, or tomorrow."

### Important Matters in Abeyance

The report of the working party set up to go into the details of forming a federation left a number of matters still to be settled. No decision had been taken on East African citizenship, finance, agriculture, animal husbandry, and higher education. The question of the civil service had not even been discussed. Nor had the question of where the capital should be.

How could anyone seriously suggest that a federation could be formed by December? The Parliaments concerned had not even discussed the legislation required. Kenya had been busy with its Constitution.

Another factor was that when federation was first mooted a number of other countries expressed a wish to join. Uganda would like to find out how seriously interested they were. If they were not consulted there might be accusations that the East African countries were forming a new British sphere of influence.

Before the next meeting of the "Big Four" East African leaders Uganda would demand an explanation of Mr. Murumbi's remarks. He (Dr. Obote) had promised to ask his Ministers to keep their mouths shut; but here was a Minister who did not keep his mouth shut.

### No British Pressure

There had been no British pressure for federation. H.M. Government had assured him that any decision to federate was entirely in the hands of the East African leaders.

Dr. Obote had previously received a telegram from the Prime Minister of Kenya reading: "Mr. Kenyatta confirms that the Kenya Government stands firmly by the June resolution on East African federation and completely disassociates itself from the statement made by Mr. Murumbi, which was his own personal views. Mr. Kenyatta said he hoped that this will not create bad feelings between our two Governments."

Letter to the Editor**Pensions of Colonial Officials****H.M. Government's "Dishonest" Policy**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR,—Past announcements by the Government of interest-free or low interest loans to territories emerging towards independence, the latest being concerned with Nyasaland, in order to pay compensation for loss of career and the pensions of those overseas civil servants who will become redundant, surely give rise to the gravest misgivings even in the ordinary mind.

The chief definitions of "independent" in English dictionaries are "free" and "self-supporting". How can it be said by any stretch of the imagination that this policy of lending large sums to dependent territories, to meet compensation and pension obligations to servants of the Crown, is leading them to independence? Clearly, it is just the opposite. It is saddling them with heavy debts repayable over lengthy periods in order to pay the pensions and compensate those who no longer have anything whatsoever to do with their administration, and more particularly their independence.

Furthermore, it creates a fund of ill-will against the Government and the pensioners concerned, as each year money has to be voted to pay the pensions of the latter and their widows, and the question will inevitably be raised as to why money which ought to be used in the territories is being sent abroad to those who have not served the newly-independent countries but were agents of the British Government when it controlled them.

This means of shelving responsibility surely verges on the dishonest, the more so through the fact that H.M. Government, without any consultation whatsoever with the pensioners concerned, hands them over to the Government of a country they never served.

In the culminating debate in the House of Lords on February 20 last year on the question of H.M. Government's responsibilities for assisting those pensioners of H.M.O.C.S. whose pensions had fallen below the U.K. level, Lord Boyd of Merton, who had been Secretary of State for the Colonies for many years, stated categorically that "the ultimate responsibility of the Secretary of State remains absolutely clear and cannot be diminished"; and in reply to the argument put forward that overseas pensions and pension increases were the responsibility solely of the Colonial territory or former Colonial territory concerned, he said: "I can only say that this is simply not true". It is still not true.

The honourable thing for H.M. Government to do—unless, of course, it is the Treasury alone which decides, and which seems apparent—is to accept responsibility for its expatriate staff up to the date of independence (if necessary reducing the aid by an equivalent amount), and for the newly-independent countries to assume responsibility for all staff they may require to keep on after independence. They would then start with a clean slate financially.

Yours faithfully,

S. A. WALDEN,  
Secretary.

London, S.W.1.

*Overseas Service Pensioners' Association.*

*(Concluded from next column)*

top political job. Many talkers are neither doers nor capable of administering doers. Indeed, a substantial proportion of them seem to have the gift of the gab and little else, certainly not judgment. Yet, by and large, it is the talkers who get the best political jobs here and in Africa—often to the detriment of the Department, the cause, and the public".

Points from Letters**Surrender to the Big Stick**

"SURRENDER to the big stick: that seems to me to describe the Kenya Independence Conference in London. The solution is manifestly wrong, if only because it involves breaking another pledge, and in this case one given quite recently by H.M. Government after the most thorough examination".

**Not so Robust**

"THANK YOU for a splendid leading article on the condition of Nyasaland. It will be interesting to see the Nyasaland Government's reaction—if any. The facts you have given are indisputable. There has, I believe, been another political murder since you wrote. In one area at least the Malawi Youth League has been told not to be so robust when beating up people. They must not kill them!"

**Mr. Macmillan's Criterion**

"MR. MACMILLAN has suggested that history should judge him on his having brought early independence to vast tracts of Africa. If that was said in the euphoric atmosphere of a party meeting, it can be dismissed. If he really intended that to be the test, objective historians will have to write him off as an impractical theorist, for the optimistic assumptions of what you call Macmillanism are already being disappointed in Africa, and they will be in ruins within a few years".

**Wind of Change**

"A LEADING NEWSPAPER has said that 'Mr. Macmillan and the wind of change will be inseparable in history'. Those words occurred in a highly complimentary editorial in a paper which has never told its readers the truth about the abandonment of British Africa by the cynical breach of solemn pledges. Another pro-Macmillan paper even asserted that 'replacement of old Empire by new Commonwealth has been carried through effectively under his leadership'. Carried through? Yes. Effectively? Certainly not".

**Wreckage**

"SOCIALISTS who have pontificated for years about Africa—of which few of them know anything, and none enough—have criticized Sir Alec Douglas-Home's choice as Prime Minister by asserting, obviously absurdly, that he knows nothing about the working classes in England. A fair retort for the Tories would be to ask Mr. Wilson and his crew what they know about the working classes in Africa. Without their persistently destructive attitude not even Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod could have accomplished their wreckage in Kenya and the Federation".

**Rhetoric**

"NOTHING in the dozens of newspaper columns which I read about the contest for the Prime Ministership—an undignified revelation of sheer selfishness in high circles through which Lord Home emerged unspotted—surprised me more than the remark of almost all the writers that this or that candidate had improved or harmed his prospects by his speech to the annual Conservative conference. A leader must be able to communicate with his followers, as Montgomery demonstrated in his unorthodox but most successful way in the war, and as business tycoons are constantly doing in and through the Press. Politicians, being voluble by trade, ought to be able to put their case convincingly, but it will be a bad day for any country when rhetoric is considered the real qualification for the

# PERSONALIA

MR. J. ROYSTON MOORE, principal of Bradford Technical College, Yorkshire, is visiting Tanganyika.

MR. J. O. WADHAMS is now acting secretary of the Federation of Employers of Northern Rhodesia.

MAJOR C. M. TAYLOR left England for Kenya on Monday. He will be travelling for the next four months.

MR. MBOYA, Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs in Kenya, played in a recent Soccer match in Nairobi.

MR. JOHN APPLEBY is to have charge of the news service of the new Southern Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE is to reopen the Rhodes Memorial and Commonwealth Centre in Bishop's Stortford on December 5.

MR. NATHANIEL ADEPEYIN MARTINS has arrived in Tanganyika as High Commissioner for the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

MR. NSILO SWAI, Minister for Development Planning in Tanganyika, left Dar es Salaam last week to visit China and Yugoslavia.

MR. R. C. A. HALLETT has been seconded from the Bank of England for a year to act as currency adviser to Northern Rhodesia.

MR. IVAR NÖREN, a senior lecturer at the I.C.F.T.U. Labour College in Uganda, has conducted a trade union training course in Aden.

MR. G. M. DICKSON, Acting Director of Civil Aviation in East Africa, is in London to attend a symposium on Supersonic Transport.

LIJ YILMA DERESSA, Ethiopian Minister of Finance, was the guest of H.M. Government at a reception at Lancaster House last week.

MR. WILLIAM HALSTEAD, who has been concerned with planning Uganda's six-station television network, has returned to the United States.

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, British High Commissioner-designate in Kenya, and LADY DE FREITAS were received last week by THE QUEEN.

SIR WILFRED JACKSON, a former Governor of Tanganyika, and LADY JACKSON left England last week in the WINDSOR CASTLE for South Africa.

DR. J. G. KIANO, Minister for Commerce and Industry, arrived back in Nairobi on Friday from visits to Eastern Europe and Egypt.

MR. H. S. SLY, chairman and managing director of Haddon and Sly Bulawayo, Ltd., and MRS. SLY are outward-bound in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

MR. D. W. YOUNG, of the Southern Rhodesian Treasury, accompanied MR. I. D. SMITH, M.P., the Minister, on his fortnight's visit to London.

SIR ISAAC WOLFSON, who recently visited Tanganyika, said in Jerusalem a few days ago that he intended to pay for the building of 50 synagogues in Israel.

MR. AUSTIN SHABA, Minister for Local Government, represented Tanganyika at the celebrations in Algeria of the second anniversary of that country's revolution.

DR. A. M. MERRIWEATHER, a medical missionary in Bechuanaland, and a nominated member of the Legislative Council from its inception, has been appointed Speaker.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, chairman of the Central Land Board of Kenya, accompanied WING COMMANDER G. A. W. SAUNDERS when he saw the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE HON. CHARLES BARING, only son of LORD and LADY HOWICK OF GLENDALE, and MISS CLARE NICOLLETT DARBY, of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, have announced their engagement. MR. BARING works in the family banking house in London. His father was Governor of Kenya as SIR EVELYN BARING.

MRS. NYERERE has received from all ranks of the Tanganyika Rifles a gold brooch replica of the regimental badge. The presentation was made by BRIGADIER P. S. DOUGLAS.

SIR ALASTAIR FORBES, a judge of the Federal Supreme Court, is chairman of the commission which has been asked to delimit 65 main roll and 10 reserved constituencies in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. M. E. S. KATE, Acting Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Regional Administrations in Uganda, will spend the next six weeks examining the work of urban authorities in Yugoslavia and India.

MR. JOHN HARE, chairman of the Conservative Party, who was Minister of State for Colonial Affairs in 1955-56, has adopted the title of VISCOUNT BLAKENHAM. He lives at Little Blakenham, near Ipswich.

SIR WALTER COUTTS, lately Governor-General of Uganda, had his passport and other documents and £300 in traveller's cheques stolen just before he left Mombasa for England in the liner KENYA.

MR. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, representing Amnesty International, is visiting Northern Rhodesia to study the possibility of establishing facilities in that country for refugees from the Republic of South Africa.

MR. ALEX OJERA, Minister of Community Development and Labour in Uganda, is paying a short visit to India this week and next on his way back from the Commonwealth Parliamentary meeting in Malaya.

LORD SINCLAIR OF CLEEVE has retired from the board of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. MR. E. J. PARTRIDGE, deputy chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company, has been appointed a director in his stead.

MR. FRANCIS B. CHEMBE, who has resigned from the African National Congress to join U.N.I.P., has in consequence lost his post as Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Works in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. J. M. YINZA, Director of Information Services in Tanganyika, and MR. W. BHUKOLI, president of the newly-formed Tanganyika Institute of Journalists, are attending this week's Conference of African Journalists in Accra.

SIR GEORGE USHER, former chairman of the African companies in the International Combustion and Aberdare Cables groups, who died recently in Germany, aged 73, left just over £2m. to be divided equally between his two sons.

Tenants of LORD WROTTESELEY, who lives in Southern Rhodesia, have bought his Staffordshire estates of 3,249 acres for £453,000. The 21-year-old heir, MR. RICHARD WROTTESELEY, wants to buy Wrottesley Hall, the family home for some centuries.

MR. SORI COULIBALY, of Mali, chairman of the U.N. "anti-colonial" committee, threatened in a recent General Assembly debate that all remaining Colonies in Africa would be liberated with or without the consent of the administering Power.

MR. HAROLD SMEDLEY, head of the news department of the Commonwealth Relations Office, who served in Southern Rhodesia for a short period about 10 years ago, is to succeed SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS as British High Commissioner in Ghana.

SIR KENNEDY TREVASKIS, U.K. High Commissioner for Aden and the South Arabian Federation, is in London for talks with MR. SANDYS, the Colonial Secretary. The British military base in Aden is expected to be enlarged when troops are withdrawn from Kenya in the latter part of next year.

MR. JOHN MAUNSELL LE MESURIER, lately Assistant Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland, received from MR. DUNCAN SANDYS last week the Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service. MR. ROBIN CARMAN, lately a chief inspector in Kenya, and TIMOTHY EDWARD TRAFFORD, an acting chief inspector, received the Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service.



Northern Rhodesia will wage economic and moral war against Southern Rhodesia, the two Portuguese territories, and South Africa when she becomes independent "between July and September next year", Mr. KENNETH KAUNDA has declared.

MR. L. Q. W. SADIKI, a sub-editor on *Malawi News*, and MR. E. Z. K. BANDA, an information assistant in Nyasaland's Ministry of Education, Social Development and Information, are spending a month in Britain as guests of the Central African Office.

MR. T. P. STRATTEN, who was last week elected to the board of the British South Africa (Chartered) Company, is chairman of the Union Corporation and chairman or a director of many other companies operating in South Africa. He fills the vacancy caused by the death of SIR CHARLES HAMBRO.

MR. JOB MICHELLO, leader of a splinter group called the People's Democratic Congress of Northern Rhodesia, has said that U.N.I.P. aims to undermine the position of the LITUNGA of BAROTSELAND by forcing the election of the next Ngambela (the Prime Minister, traditionally a nominee of the ruler).

LORD CHANDOS, for the past 12 years president of the Institute of Directors, is retiring from that office, and from the chairmanship of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd. The new president of the Institute is MR. PAUL CHAMBERS, chairman of I.C.I., who visited East and Central Africa not long ago.

MR. JUSTICE SAMUEL AZU CRABBE, who has been appointed a judge of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, began legal practice in 1948, joined the Judiciary in Ghana in 1957, was made Acting Solicitor-General two years later, a judge of the High Court in the same year, and of the Supreme Court in 1961.

MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, Deputy Leader of the Rhodesia National Party, and lately Minister for Labour, Social Welfare and Housing in Southern Rhodesia, received the freedom of Colombia, capital city of South Carolina, a few days ago. Two of his uncles, both now dead, lived there for more than half a century.

LIEUT-COLONEL THE REV. G. S. G. STOKES, who arrived in Kenya a few days ago as Deputy Assistant Chaplain General to East Africa Command, was senior chaplain to the 24th Infantry Brigade group in Kenya in 1959-61. He has taken over from CANON JOHN F. O. BROWN, who is now with the 1st British Corps in Germany.

MR. MICHAEL KAMALIZA, Minister for Labour in Tanganyika; MR. T. B. WASHINGTON, of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour; MR. KASABALALA, of the Transport and General Workers' Union; and MR. FRANK MWANJISI, a labour officer, have left to visit the United Arab Republic and Soviet Russia at the invitation of the two Governments.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS was host for the Government at a Marlborough House luncheon last week in honour of MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Minister of External Affairs and Defence in Tanganyika, and MRS. KAMBONA. The other guests were the HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR TANGANYIKA, SIR ANDREW & LADY MACTAGGART, SIR PHILIP & LADY ROGERS, SIR RICHARD & LADY TURNBULL, MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, M.P., and MRS. BOTTOMLEY, and MR. & MRS. F. J. PEDLER, and MESSRS. A. ABDULLA, C. P. NGAIZA, and G. NHIGULA.

The annual dinner of the King's African Rifles and East African Forces Officers' Dinner Club was held last week at the House of Commons. MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE presided, and among those present were SIR COLIN THORNLEY, MAJOR-GENERALS J. Y. WHITFIELD, R. F. JOHNSTONE, and SIR DUNCAN CUMMING, BRIGADIERS G. TAYLOR, F. R. W. JAMESON, G. H. W. GOODE, M. W. BIGGS, and M. H. AP RHYNS PRYCE, MAJOR SIR ANTHONY SWANN, and LIEUT.-COLONEL H. MOYSE-BARTLETT (honorary secretary).

MR. NIALL MACPHERSON, Minister of State, at the Board of Trade, is to assume the title of BARON DRUM-ALBYN OF WHITESANDS. He was at one time a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

MR. ANGUS J. B. OGILVY has been elected a director of City and International Trust, Ltd., a £4m. investment company, the directors of which are entitled to 5% of the net profits after a minimum dividend has been paid. Last year the six directors received about £8,500 between them. The late SIR GERARD D'ERLANGER was a director.

Four members of the Youth League of the Tanganyika African National Union have arrived in England for a month's visit as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office. They are Messrs. K. L. GEUGE, a district council clerk; FABIAN KATOYO, chairman of a fishing co-operative society in Musoma and a branch secretary of T.A.N.U.; S. S. MKONGO, branch secretary of T.A.N.U. in Dodoma; and JUMA SELEMANI, secretary of the Youth League in Dar es Salaam, where he is a trader.

DR. ALAN CHARIG, curator of fossil reptiles and birds at the British Museum (Natural History), and DR. JOHN ATTRIDGE and DR. BARRY COX, both zoology lecturers at London University, have arrived home after spending four months travelling some 30,000 miles in East and Central Africa, mainly to collect fossil reptiles, some of which are thought to be about 200m. years old. Their time was spent mainly in the Luangwa Valley of Northern Rhodesia and the Ruhuhu Valley of Southern Tanganyika.

## Obituaries

### Mr. Harry Pichanick

MR. HARRY PICHANICK, M.B.E., who has died suddenly in Salisbury from a heart attack at the age of 57, was a former mayor of the city and vice-president of the Rhodesian Empire and Olympic Games Association.

Born in Liverpool in 1906, he was taken to Bulawayo as a child, and was educated at Milton School there, Liverpool College, and Manchester Grammar School.

With a brother he established in Salisbury the Express Nut Oil and Soap Works, Ltd., a business taken over in 1947 by Lever Brothers (Rhodesia), Ltd.

Two years afterwards Pichanick was elected to Salisbury Municipal Council. He served the Rhodesia Party as treasurer and as M.P. for the Highlands constituency, and later the United Federal Party.

He was for many years honorary secretary of the Mashonaland Cricket Association and the Rhodesia Cricket Union; he was for three years honorary secretary of the Rhodesia Amateur Boxing Association; and he was chairman of the Rhodesia Empire Games Association. He had been largely responsible for the arrangements for schoolboy cricket teams from Rhodesia touring Britain.

He was a director of Rhodesian Soap and Oils Co., Ltd., and of Bain Brothers, Ltd.

He married in 1930 Miss Rosemary Salaman, of Plumtree.

MR. WILFRID BENSON, who has died in Saffron Walden, Essex, aged 64, joined the International Labour Office at the age of 21 and was for some years in charge of its dependent territories service. He was one of the first officials to join the United Nations in 1946, being appointed director of the division of information for non-self-governing territories.

MR. PERCY LAWRENCE GODSMARK, who has died after a long illness at the age of 58, had lived in Gatooma for 40 years, was a former mayor of the town, and had served on the municipal council for nine years.

## S. Rhodesia's New High Commissioner

### Appointment of Mr. Evan Campbell

MR. EVAN ROY CAMPBELL, C.B.E., will become Southern Rhodesia's High Commissioner in London on the dissolution of the Federation, and is expected to take up his appointment early in January.

Born in Johannesburg in 1908, he was educated at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, and Potchefstroom Agricultural College. After ranching in Bechuanaland for three years, he began farming in the Umvukwes district of Southern Rhodesia in 1931, and four years later moved to Inyazura, where he has farmed ever since at Zunidza, concentrating on tobacco and cattle.

He enlisted in the Rhodesia Regiment in 1930, and was soon seconded to The King's African Rifles, with the 2/6th battalion of which he served in the campaigns in Ethiopia and Burma. Then, having attended the Staff College in Quetta, he was appointed G.S.O. of the 11th (East African) Division, and later Brigade Major of the 25th (E.A.) Infantry Brigade.

### Services to Agriculture

Soon after demobilization he was elected to the committee of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association. In the following year he became chairman of the Makoni Branch of the British Empire Service League and a member of its Southern Rhodesian national council. He was elected vice-president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, a member of the Tobacco Marketing Board, and chairman of Makoni Livestock Association and Inyazura Road Council in 1950. Two years later he became president of the R.T.A., and held the office for six years until he resigned to become chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council, which he has served most ably and energetically. He organized and was appointed president of this year's first International Tobacco Trade Congress, which met in Salisbury.

This year also he has become chairman of the council of Gwebi Agricultural College, received the Rhodesian Farmers' "Oscar" for outstanding services to agriculture, and been awarded the meritorious service medal of the B.E.S.L. He had already been made C.B.E. for his services to Rhodesian agriculture.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the Rhodesian board of the Standard Bank.

In 1934 he married Miss Norah May Vaughan, of Canon Pyon, Herefordshire. They have one son and one daughter.

## Future Currency Arrangements

FROM THE DISSOLUTION of the Federation existing legislation relating to currency, banking and exchange control, with certain necessary modifications, will continue to have effect in the three territories during the ensuing transitional period, and the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will continue its existing functions. Its board will, however, be changed. It will comprise the present governor, the deputy governor, and two directors appointed by each territorial Government.

The functions now exercised by the Federal Minister of Finance and the Governor-General in relation to the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Act, the Banking Act, and the Exchange Control Acts will be transferred to a committee consisting of the three territorial Finance Ministers, who will exercise those functions during the transitional period.

The Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will issue and manage the common currency until the three territories issue their own, probably towards the end of 1964, and not later than February 1965. Existing currency will be freely exchangeable for the new territorial issues for some months thereafter.

Exchange control legislation will continue in force until the existing currency ceases to be legal tender. Exchange control will then continue to be administered by the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland under the general direction of the committee of Finance Ministers. Other functions of the Bank will be transferred to new territorial Central Banks as soon as they can accept the responsibility.

## Sir John Fletcher-Cooke's Defeat

### Luton By-Election Shock for Tories

SIR JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, lately Deputy Governor of Tanganyika, who was the Conservative candidate in the Luton by-election last week, lost to his Socialist opponent by 3,749 votes. It was his first attempt to enter Parliament.

Labour polled 21,108 votes, and the Conservative, Liberal and Communist candidates 17,359, 5,001, and 490 respectively, the two last-named forfeiting their deposits. At the general election of 1959 Dr. Charles Hill (now Lord Hill) won the seat with a majority of 5,019. Last Thursday the Conservative proportion of the poll dropped 15.6% while that of Labour rose 3.1%.

The Socialist majority is much higher than the party had expected. Luton is the fourth seat which Labour has captured in the 50 by-elections since the general election four years ago. Yet Mr. John Hare, the new chairman of the Conservative Party, had described Luton as a microcosm of the society which Conservatives want to create, and Mr. Iain Macleod said in the constituency two days before the polling: "Luton is a mirror of our prosperous society, with exceptionally high wage packets and exceptionally low unemployment". It was therefore the kind of urban constituency which the Conservative Party counts on winning.

There are reckoned to be about 100 seats now held by Tory M.P.s. which are as vulnerable as Luton; but Sir Alec Douglas-Home the new leader, has almost a year in which to change the public attitude.

## De Courcy Venture in S. Rhodesia

SIR JOHN CHILD, of Chobham, Surrey, a retired Army officer, who had been a member of the London board of Overseas Land Purchasing Trust, appeared as a Crown witness at the Old Bailey last week in the trial of Mr. Kenneth de Courcy on 14 charges of fraud and forgery, many arising out of a land development scheme in Southern Rhodesia.

Witness said that Sir Victor Raikes was chairman of the London board, whose other members were de Courcy and himself. He had no recollection of being elected an additional director of O.L.P.T. in 1957, about the time of the dissolution of the London board, as was noted in the minute book.

Mr. Griffith-Jones, prosecuting counsel, suggested that some minutes purporting to be those of the London board were not genuine, and Sir John replied that the passages shown to him did not record proceedings of board meetings which he had attended: Meetings were held at Mr. de Courcy's house in Eaton Place, London. He (Sir John Child) had not expected to see records of discussions between Mr. and Mrs. de Courcy on the day-to-day running of the business.

Mr. Paul B. Rolfe, an estate agent, gave evidence that he had invested £3,000 in O.L.P.T. shares after reading a circular about it. He had registered a £100 company in Nassau, and two years later gave de Courcy an option to buy it for £6,000. He received a draft agreement.

Sir Victor Raikes, a former M.P., who gave evidence for the prosecution, said that he had been a director of O.L.P.T. in 1957-58 and a subscriber to the New Cerney township and other projects, and went to Rhodesia in that connection in 1958. He had known de Courcy for many years and would have had no part in his ventures if he had not found him honourable.

When Mr. Griffith-Jones said: "You have said that before you left Rhodesia you no longer trusted him", Sir Victor replied that he thought he had been landed in Rhodesia through false statements, but did not want to go into the matter since it had nothing to do with O.L.P.T. policy or the development scheme.

He considered the underwriting agreement between O.L.P.T. and the Ridgway-Courcy company a rather curious juggle. Had he known about it he would have wanted to be satisfied that it was a plan for tax avoidance, not tax evasion.

"Government cannot pay for all that Kenya needs".

—Mr. Humphrey Slade, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in an appeal for contributions to the National Fund, of which he is chairman.

## Southern Rhodesia's Independence

(Continued from page 225)

*Why do you want independence?*

Short of repeating my whole speech, it is difficult to answer that question. Unless we can get our independence we have not a hope of restoring confidence and getting people and money back to Southern Rhodesia. We should then gradually wind down and stagnate.

Secondly, if we do not get our independence that question would become a political football at the general election in this country and a world political football at the United Nations. That would not be in the interests of the people of Southern Rhodesia, black or white.

*What is the relative support for Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole?*

Mr. Sithole has the support of the more educated, enlightened Africans, but Mr. Nkomo obviously has the support of the masses. But it is very difficult to assess accurately their respective strengths. Many, many people are paid to attend meetings. The price is roughly a shilling an afternoon; but if you want people for tougher jobs, such as throwing stones, etc., the rate is as much as £1 a day, or £1 a time — danger money, I suppose.

Not long ago an African returning from a football match one Saturday afternoon was caught by a gang of people who had been to a political meeting. They felt he should have been there, and he was burnt to death for his misdemeanour.

### Appeasement Basically Wrong

*Would you give immediate political advance to the Africans to get your independence?*

To give away simply to appease is basically wrong. Our new Constitution is only a little more than a year old. Our present Government, elected for the first time on that new Constitution, has been in power only 11 months. It would be completely premature to suggest changing the position and lowering standards until this Constitution has been given a fair trial.

The Africans were given a very generous offer with this new Constitution. They boycotted it. Because of that they have less representation in Parliament than they could have had. In such circumstances is there any justification in saying to them: 'We will now give you more, although you did not accept the offer made to you'? That would seem to us to be blatant appeasement. You cannot possibly work on such a system, for if you once give in there is no end to it.

*There are constant allegations of an "explosive situation." Would the Minister comment?*

Few countries are as peaceful and quiet as Southern Rhodesia. I have the most recent facts and figures comparing the two Rhodesias, but I would be very reluctant to deal with them in public because that would cast an unfavourable light on somebody else. But I should be very pleased to give the figures privately. They are very revealing, and indicate what a tranquil country Southern Rhodesia is. For example, over the last year there have been 26 political murders in Northern Rhodesia. There has not been one in Southern Rhodesia. Our Prime Minister gets into his car and goes 100 miles out into the bush without anybody ever trying to keep an eye on him. That is a fair reflection of the conditions.

*Have you yet been given any terms for independence by the British Government?*

We are in the middle of negotiations, and it would be quite wrong of me, or of the other side for that matter, to divulge what is taking place. We will continue to the bitter end to try to find a solution.

### Are They Worth Keeping?

*As you said the Whitehead Constitution was to be the one leading to independence, does the present talk of modifying that Constitution not suggest breach of an agreement already made?*

We are still negotiating, and I hope that in time we shall find a solution agreeable to both parties. In that case nobody will be able to complain. Provided the present negotiations can be followed to their logical conclusion, we shall be satisfied.

There are one or two small alterations in the Constitution which we ourselves have decided that it would be desirable to make in the interests of the country. These are liberal modifications in favour of the African. We want to do this of our own volition, from our own hearts, certainly not because anybody wishes to extract them from us.

*What influence has been brought to bear by new Commonwealth countries?*

Some have indicated that they would not like us to gain independence under the present Constitution and that if we did they might take action. If they are prepared to do that I wonder if they are worth trying to keep within the Commonwealth. (Loud applause.)

## The British South

## Africa Company

### Mining in

## Northern 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 growth of the Northern Rhodesia mining industry has been among the most spectacular developments in the sphere of mining that the world has ever seen, but the participants have not rested on their laurels.

The Group contributed very large sums for the development of the copper mines. In the case of Bancroft Mines Limited, the most recent mine to be opened up, no less than £5 million was provided by the Group in the form of equity and loan capital in order to bring this large new mine into production.

The British South Africa Company Group has a large equity interest in the Northern Rhodesia prospecting companies which are searching for further mineral deposits and spent £900,000 in 1962. This patient prospecting with the most modern techniques is fundamental to the long-term development of the natural resources of Northern Rhodesia. No new discoveries of any great value have been made recently, but the search is being maintained, and if it is successful the Group would no doubt be willing to participate substantially in providing the finance for development as it has always done in the past.

## Ban on Nkomo Party's Meetings.

### Intimidation and Violence the Reason

MR. JOSHUA NKOMO, president of the Southern Rhodesian Peoples' Caretaker Council, was prohibited last Thursday by Mr. C. W. Dupont, Minister of Law and Order, from attending any public gathering in the Colony during the next three months other than a *bona fide* religious gathering. The Caretaker Council has been prohibited from convening any public meeting for three months.

Mr. Dupont explained that he had deemed it necessary for the maintenance of law and order to issue the prohibition order because intimidation and violence had occurred with increasing frequency at and after P.C.C. gatherings, especially those addressed by Mr. Nkomo.

He continued:—

### Pattern of Violence

"The disturbances in African townships have followed a pattern of violence, intimidation, and the disruption of everyday life, usually after public gatherings of members of the Peoples' Caretaker Council. Mr. Nkomo has not recently denounced violence, as the Rev. N. Sithole has done, nor has he curbed the activities of his followers in any way.

"The Government has made it perfectly clear on numerous occasions that there is no objection whatsoever to any Opposition party or organization, nationalist or otherwise, entering the political field provided the organization acts constitutionally. "I gave Mr. Nkomo fair warning. Now I must take action to maintain law and order."

Mr. Nkomo told journalists: "This is the beginning of the end of Mr. Dupont's regime. He cannot bottle up people's feelings and expect to survive politically. I do not intend to appeal against the order."

Mr. Sithole, president of the opposition Zimbabwe African National Union, was absent from Salisbury, but the deputy president, Mr. Leopold Takawira, said: "By this ban on Mr. Nkomo and the P.C.C. Mr. Dupont has for the first time revealed the authoritarian and totalitarian nature of the Rhodesian Front Government. We of Z.A.N.U. hold no brief for the P.C.C., but we must express our abhorrence at the Government's unwarranted move. Criminals in the P.C.C., as in any other party, should have been brought to book without interfering with the right of the individual to free political assembly and association. "We regret the action taken by Mr. Dupont. At this critical hour K.A.N.U. acts on all the sons and daughters of Zimbabwe to rally together and fight our common enemy."

### Banning of Nkomo Organizations

Earlier organizations led by Mr. Nkomo have been proscribed. He became leader of the African National Congress of Southern Rhodesia in September 1957. It was banned early in 1959. Towards the end of that year he formed the National Democratic Party. It was banned two years later.

He then formed the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union, which was proscribed in September of last year. Some of his chief colleagues, including Mr. Sithole and Mr. Takawira, continued, however, to operate it in other countries, Tanganyika in particular. After a series of disagreements they broke with Z.A.P.U. and formed Z.A.N.U. Then Mr. Nkomo set-up his Peoples' Caretaker Council.

Mr. Nkomo is on bail on a charge of issuing a subversive statement. The case is due to be held in Bulawayo on November 22. A few days ago he was sentenced in Gwelo to a term of imprisonment on a similar charge, and is on bail pending appeal.

After a meeting of the Nkomo group in Salisbury on the Saturday before Mr. Dupont acted three cars driven by Europeans and two police trucks were stoned by Africans and the police had to use tear-gas. There were said to have been about 15,000 people present at the Nkomo meeting. On the same day Mr. Sithole had only about 200 at his meeting in a neighbouring township.

## Mr. Nkomo's Brother Sentenced

MR. STEPHEN NKOMO, brother of the Southern Rhodesian African nationalist leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, was last week sentenced in Bulawayo to four months' imprisonment for the illegal possession of a pistol and 16 rounds of ammunition. He was also fined £5 for possessing a copy of *Voice of Africa*, a proscribed publication.

## United Nations and Southern Rhodesia

### Another Vote Against Independence

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the United Nations has now voted overwhelmingly, as its Trusteeship Committee had already done, for a resolution calling upon the United Kingdom Government "not to accede to the request of the present minority Government of Southern Rhodesia for independence until majority rule based on universal adult suffrage is established in the territory". There were 73 votes for the resolution, two against (those of Portugal and South Africa), and 19 abstentions.

Britain was also invited "to hold without delay a constitutional conference in which representatives of all political parties in Southern Rhodesia will take part with a view to making constitutional arrangements for independence on the basis of universal adult suffrage, including the fixing of the earliest date for independence".

The U.K. representative had already stated that it was not within the constitutional power of H.M. Government to call such a conference. It is believed that some of the nations which abstained from voting did so on that account, and because the preamble had described conditions in Southern Rhodesia as "a threat to international peace and security".

Those who abstained were Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United States.

Because Britain declined to participate in the division, the president ruled that the delegation would be considered to have been absent during the voting.

All member States, particularly those with close relations with Britain, were also urged by the resolution "to use their influence to the utmost with a view to ensuring the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of Southern Rhodesia".

The Assembly decided to keep the question of Southern Rhodesia on its agenda throughout the current session.

## Agricultural Production Committee

### Southern Rhodesia's Productivity Drive

MR. NICHOLAS CAMBITZIS has been appointed chairman of Southern Rhodesia's new Agricultural Production Committee. His colleagues are:—

Messrs. T. Mitchell and R. Truscott (president and vice-president of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union), G. Muchineripi (African Farmers' Union), W. S. Hammond (Rhodesia Tobacco Association), P. Gordon Deedes and Z. Ngalina (Natural Resources Board), V. von Memery (Land Bank), G. D. Goddard (Rural Land Board), P. N. Chillcott (Federated Central Co-operative Company), B. N. Adams (Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries), G. A. D. Roberts (Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia), and four appointees of the Minister for Agriculture, namely, Estcourt Palmer (Eastern Districts), B. A. Williams (Matabeleland), David Smith (Mashonaland), and C. Tapson (Midlands). The Treasury and the Ministries of Agriculture, Internal Affairs, Water Development and Trade, Industry and Development are also represented.

The tasks of the committee are to examine the prospects of increasing agricultural output and recommend where the main efforts should be concentrated to propose means of ensuring full co-operation by farmers in the policy of increased production; to increase efficiency through better use of research, veterinary, extension and other specialist services; to see that expansion is on sound economic lines from the credit, marketing, price and quality standpoints; and to organize and sustain interest, effort and enthusiasm among producers and others.

## Bleak House

"WITH THE DISSOLUTION of the Fédération there is bound to be a serious material loss of human and economic welfare. The 'Great Expectations' of 1953 have become the 'Bleak House' of 1963. In its 1956 heyday the Federation could reckon to attract some 28,000 white immigrants annually—a net immigration rate of 18,500—nearly all of them from Britain and South Africa. Today Federal territories are losing their white population at the rate of about 9,000 a year"—*Statist*.



## Northern Rhodesia's New Constitution

### Ten Seats for Europeans; 65 for Africans

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION has been outlined in simultaneous announcements in London and Lusaka.

It is the Constitution under which the territory will attain self-government next year. There is to be a general election in January.

The announcement reads:—

"The Governor will retain responsibility on behalf of H.M. Government for defence and external affairs, and, unless authorized otherwise by a Secretary of State, he will reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure any Bill which in his view is inconsistent with any obligations imposed on Her Majesty by any treaty, convention or agreement with any country or international organization, or which is likely to prejudice the royal prerogative.

"The Governor will be assisted by a Deputy Governor, who will be appointed by the Governor on Her Majesty's instructions. The post of Chief Secretary will disappear.

"The Executive Council will be replaced by a Cabinet. This will consist of a Prime Minister and not more than 13 other Ministers to whom portfolios will be assigned by the Governor in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister will preside over the Cabinet. All Cabinet papers and minutes of Cabinet meetings will be circulated to the Governor.

"The Attorney-General will continue to be the official legal adviser to the Government, but will not be a Minister or a member of the Cabinet.

"Parliamentary Secretaries will be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Prime Minister.

### Legislative Council

"The Legislative Council will total 75 members, of whom 65 will be elected in main roll constituencies and 10 in reserved roll constituencies. The electorate of the main roll constituencies will be African; that of the reserved roll constituencies will be European. Asians and Coloured persons will be allowed to opt on which roll they wish to vote.

"Members of any race may stand as candidates in all constituencies providing they possess the necessary qualifications to be a voter on either roll; they do not require to have actually registered as voters.

"The House of Chiefs will retain its present functions.

"The Governor will retain responsibility for public order and for the use and operational control of the police force, but he may delegate such responsibilities if he thinks fit.

"The Constitution will contain a Bill of Rights based generally on that now in force in Nyasaland. The Bill of Rights will set out the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, and will provide protection from discrimination on grounds of race. There will be a Constitutional Council, whose functions will include that of considering whether Bills referred to it by Members of the Legislature are inconsistent with the Bill of Rights.

### Judicial

"The establishment of the High Court and of a Court of Appeal will be provided for in the Constitution. The Chief Justice, who will be appointed by the Governor acting after consultation with the Prime Minister, will be the president of the Court of Appeal. The justices of appeal and puisne judges will be appointed by the Governor acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission.

"The tenure of office of judges of the High Court and the Court of Appeal will be laid down in the Constitution. The Judicial Service Commission, with the Chief Justice as chairman, will also deal with appointment, disciplinary control and removal from office of the magistracy.

"The Public Service Commission and the Police Service Commission will become fully responsible during the course of 1964 for appointments, disciplinary control, and removal from office of members of the civil service and the senior members of the Northern Rhodesian Police.

"These decisions follow the broad measure of agreement reached between the party leaders at the recent constitutional discussions held by the Governor.

"An Order in Council to be published in due course will contain the full provisions of the new Constitution".

## Political Offences in N. Rhodesia

### Increase in Serious Crimes

POLICE RECORDS show that in the three months August to October — the period following publication of the report of the commission of inquiry into unrest on the Copperbelt — politically motivated offences in Northern Rhodesia numbered 1,068. In the same months of last year the total had been 379.

Riots, assaults, arson attempts, and stonings in the Copperbelt region numbered 558, against 228 in the comparable period of 1962.

There was almost a fourfold increase in the Lusaka region, the total being up from 83 to 232 for the three months.

Stoning incidents at 269 compared with 59, and assaults numbered 299, against 67. Whereas last year there were 23 cases of arson or attempted arson between August and October, this year such crimes aggregated 130.

In the Eastern Province there were 79 political incidents. Last year there was one.

Two eighteen-year-old members of the United National Independence Party were convicted in the High Court in Ndola last week of the murder in June of Jackson Chigangu, a member of the rival African National Congress.

## Future of Rhodesia Railways

### Work-to-Rule Threat Averted

MR. WINSTON FIELD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, intervened at the week-end to avert a "work-to-rule" call by the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union to mark dissatisfaction among railwaymen that their interests were not being properly safeguarded under the plan for the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. Field having promised that the union would be kept regularly informed of the proceedings of the committee dealing with inter-territorial questions, the challenge was withdrawn a few hours before it was due to be made. Nearly 30,000 black and white railwaymen were affected.

It is still not known whether Rhodesia Railways will continue as an integrated inter-territorial system or whether it will be split in two. There have been any assurances about continued employment, pay, working conditions, compensation, or the £13m. railway pension fund.

The railwaymen have demanded guarantees on these matters from the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. They hold that H.M. Government should underwrite the pension fund. There are about 1,400 railway pensioners.

The general manager of Wankie Colliery said that if working to rule were adopted many factories would be short of fuel within a week and that such major industries as the copper mines and power stations would be brought to a standstill in about three weeks.

Southern Rhodesia's investment in Rhodesia Railways is about £39m., that of Northern Rhodesia £15m., and of the Federal Government £32m. A major question is that of succession to the obligations of the Federal authorities.

## Republic of Northern Rhodesia

MR. KAUNDA, leader of the United National Independence Party, who is almost certain to be Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia next year, said last week that he hoped the country would be declared a republic on the day of its independence; but he wanted Northern Rhodesia to remain in the Commonwealth. There would be no question of a unilateral declaration of independence, which would, he thought, be granted in the last quarter of next year.

"The struggle with Britain over independence is finished, and we are going to extend our hand of friendship to the British people and other countries of the world which are prepared to work co-operatively with Kenya."—Mr. A. Oginga Odinga, Minister for Home Affairs in Kenya.

## Swaying Britain into Generosity

Sir Glyn Jones and Dr. Banda

SIR GLYN JONES, Governor of Nyasaland, said at a public dinner in Blantyre on Saturday that Nyasaland would remain a monarchy after it became independent next July and that there would be a Governor-General for an unspecified period.

He estimated the budget deficit for 1964 at £5½m., but said that he and Dr. Banda, the Prime Minister, "hoped to sway Britain into being generous then and in the future until the country can stand on its own feet".

Those Europeans who intended to remain in the country should accept African majority rule with good grace. Dr. Banda, who welcomed the presence of such Europeans, was "a man of integrity, whose word is his bond, and who will always honour his word". The Governor, who asserted that Dr. Banda had established an atmosphere of peace and calm in the country, did not fear the imposition of irresponsible taxation. Government expenditure would certainly be reduced.

### "I Am the Boss"

A few days earlier, Dr. Banda had told a large crowd in the Rangeley Stadium, Blantyre: "I am the boss, and anyone who does not know that is a fool. I want everyone to know here and now that I am in charge. I did not come here to build a figurehead or to be a rubber stamp for anyone".

The Prime Minister was speaking at the ceremony which made him the first freeman of the municipality of Blantyre-Limbe.

An adviser on Commonwealth and external affairs is to be attached to the Governor of Nyasaland to prepare for British Government representation after the country becomes independent on July 6 next and to help Nyasaland in its arrangements for the establishment of an external affairs service.

Mr. John William Nicholas, aged 38, who has been selected for the appointment, is due in Zomba early in January. Educated at Holly Lodge Grammar School, Birmingham, and Birmingham University, he was on military service in India and Burma and joined the War Office in 1949. He transferred to the C.R.O. five years ago, and was for some time in Malaya.

## European Anxiety in Nyasaland

### Now Not Safe to Criticize

ANXIETY AMONG EUROPEANS in Nyasaland has appeared to *The Times* to warrant a leader-page article, the contributor of which wrote (in part):

"My host in the Gymkhana Club in Zomba and others looked alarmed as I began to deliver a political pronouncement. 'Wait until the waiter has gone', he said, and hastened to explain that 'the way things are now it is not safe to criticize anybody in the Government'."

"Not long ago I heard a visitor suggest to an extremely right-wing Nyasaland resident that it was time Dr. Banda disappeared. The resident was aghast. 'Don't misunderstand me', he explained. 'I hold no brief for the Doctor, but his disappearance right now would be a disaster. Just think of what would follow!'"

### Intolerance of Influential Ministers

"What he, and every European and Asian in Nyasaland, had in mind was the power behind Dr. Banda's throne, the power that brought this taut, complex character back to the land-locked sector of Africa he had abandoned so long before.

"That power has been vested in two men, Mr. Kanyama Chume and Mr. Masuoko Chipembere, who were directly responsible for bringing Dr. Banda back from abroad and who are both Ministers in the present Government. They have a record of intolerance towards non-Africans and have made some rash statements in the past which they have been at pains to modify in recent months. Whether the new, mild look will survive independence is unknown.

The question of who is pulling the strings is one of the chief conversational topics among whites and some blacks in Nyasaland; and there is intense disagreement. Nobody, though, seems to disagree about which way the strings are being pulled. Dr. Banda has often proclaimed his admiration for Kwame Nkrumah, and he seems to be imitating many of the practical details of the Ghana leader's administration.

"For example, the Malawi Young Pioneer movement, which is taking over the membership and functions of other youth organizations in schools, owes its inspiration and leadership training to a similar movement in Ghana.

### Semi-Trained Magistrates

"There is also the same misgiving about legal administration that was felt a few years ago in Ghana. Nyasaland has reorganized its system of courts and brought Europeans in most cases under the jurisdiction of African magistrates. Often these magistrates are only semi-trained, and there have been some very peculiar sentences. I brought two to the attention of the Solicitor-General, Mr. Brian Roberts, and they were rapidly quashed. Had it not been for Press inquiries, the procedure might have dragged.

"The unhappy civil servants and others are in the long run dispensable, and as 9,000 in a population of more than three millions, the feelings of Europeans can hardly — again, in the long run — prevail."

## Tanganyika and Southern Africa

### Pressure Through U.K. and U.N.O.

MR. OSCAR S. KAMBONA, Minister for External Affairs and Defence in Tanganyika—and also chairman of the Liberation Committee of nine members of the Organization for African Unity—passed through London last week on his way back to Dar es Salaam from the United States, where he had attended the General Assembly of the United Nations.

He told journalists that Tanganyika considered that South Africa should be expelled from the United Nations, that Tanganyika would continue to impose economic sanctions, and that at a meeting in Lagos next February his country would make proposals to the other independent African States by which to make boycotts much more effective.

Tanganyika was also very much concerned with the trend of events in Southern Rhodesia, and he intended to ask Mr. Sandys, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, on the following day for a British Government statement that majority rule would apply. If that step were not taken by the United Kingdom the African members of the Commonwealth would have to reconsider their position.

In New York the Portuguese Foreign Minister had been told that the African States would accept nothing less than self-determination for the Portuguese African territories. Pressure on Portugal would be maintained and the subject would come before the Liberation Committee this month.

Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya had been over-ambitious in expecting to create a federation this year. A draft Constitution had, however, been agreed, except for a few outstanding matters and as they were not major issues they should not delay matters indefinitely. The sooner federation came, the better.

He declined to say whether he thought it likely to be established next year or whether Zanzibar would be a founder member.

"White civil servants in Nyasaland are worried about their future if they remain and their compensation if they depart. A considerable number of Nyasa soldiers in The King's African Rifles have joined the Malawi Congress Party to safeguard their families from intimidation. These soldiers, extremely loyal to the Crown and their regimental tradition, are probably rather horrified at the prospect of being called The Malawi Rifles. In the case of Africans in the police membership of the Malawi Congress Party is even more common"—Mr. Richard Brett-Smith, reporting from Blantyre to the *Daily Telegraph*.

## Sir E. Mutesa's Presidential Address Uganda's Objectives are Confidence and Trust

**THE PRESIDENT OF UGANDA**, Sir Edward Frederick Mutesa, wore the uniform of a captain in the Grenadier Guards when he opened last week the second session of the first Parliament of Uganda.

In a speech lasting 75 minutes he said that the Government would devote itself to building a contented and progressive society in which there would be general confidence, trust, and co-operation.

Unhappy situations in several areas had blurred the bright achievements of the first year of independence. The Government would concentrate all its energies on stamping out the conflicts of fear and insecurity and working for peaceful relations between peoples of all races, tribes, and religions.

Uganda had had financial assistance from the British and American Governments for a wide range of purposes. Expert assistance was being sought from the United Nations to bring the tax structure into closer accord with the country's social conditions and to serve the needs of equity and administrative simplicity. The Government was working towards greater uniformity of rates and scales of graduated tax throughout the country.

Civil servants of all ranks and races had given loyal, efficient and devoted service, and after weighing the recommendations of the Ani Salaries Commission Report the Government had decided to retain the Flemming salary scales and not to impose a 10% house rent, as recommended in the Ani Report. Ugandanization would continue to be pressed.

Amendments were intended to the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlements) Ordinance in order to reduce the incidence of unofficial and unconstitutional strikes, improve the procedure for settling disputes, and provide proper means of discouraging workers in essential services from going on strike.

Expansion of the Uganda Army continued as planned.

As to immigration, the Government would continue to admit those people who were needed in Uganda, but it would be particularly concerned to ensure that "people from outside the country do not take up opportunities which could reasonably be taken up by Ugandans".

### Government Newspapers

Consolidation of the country's information services, including the development of television and the expansion of Government newspapers was important. A few days earlier a Luganda daily newspaper had been started, and it was hoped to launch further Government weekly newspapers in Luo, Runyoro-Rutoro, and Teso this year.

In its efforts to attract tourists agencies were to be opened in Europe and America.

To assist the 5,000 progressive African farmers, an information and publicity section of the Agricultural Department was being established with the help of personnel and equipment from the United States Aid for International Development Fund.

Even lower prices must be expected for cotton next year, owing to the fall in the world price, and the coming season price of 50 cents per pound was possible only by drawing on the Price Assistance Fund and pruning elements in the price formula.

The coffee situation was more serious. World prices remained high, but obligations under the International Coffee Agreement limited to exports to quota markets and competition was very fierce in the non-quota markets. "In the long run the only way that lower prices can be avoided for coffee is to regulate acreages to our estimated export requirements, as is done with crops in a number of other countries". Limiting the acreage was to be given urgent attention.

"Current world over-production of coffee and cotton, our two primary cash crops, make all the more important our efforts to diversify. Extension of our tobacco industry and our embryonic cocoa industry will be undertaken, and a survey for the expansion of our tea industry is planned. Development of a fully-fledged citrus industry will be investigated".

Irrigation would play an increasingly large part in developing Uganda's agricultural potential. The co-operative movement, with its 350,000 members, would be helped by Government to a greater share in the processing of primary produce. There would be expansion of the promising dairying and

poultry industries so as to make Uganda self-sufficient in their products.

Government was vigorously pursuing its policy of industrialization, and the Development Plan provided for new industries. A grain-mill in Jinja with a capacity of 120,000 tons, in which the U.D.C. was in partnership with Unga. Ltd., should start production in mid-1964. A meat-canning factory was to be erected in the important cattle-producing region between Teso, Lango and Karamoja. A factory for soluble tea was already in production in Kampala.

Other industries with prospects of opening in 1964-65 were a paper bag factory, a match factory, a tool factory in Jinja, and a fish-net factory in Kampala. New tea factories and a textile factory were included in the go-ahead policy.

### National Insurance Company

"The constant concern of the Government is to find the finances necessary to implement its policy. We look both to internal and external sources, private or governmental. To utilize internal sources the Government has set up a national insurance company under the U.D.C. All insurance companies operating in Uganda will be required to give a certain percentage of their premia on specified lines of insurance, thus retaining in the country some of the money in the insurance business for investment in various fields".

A successful recruiting drive had brought in more than 100 British teachers, and teachers continue to be provided by the Anglo-American teachers-for-Africa scheme.

A Cabinet Committee was considering ways and means of encouraging agriculture and technical education in order to make young men and women interested in productive activities in preference to white collar jobs. Trained man-power was especially needed to replace expatriate technicians and meet the needs of expanding industry.

The astronomical sum required to meet Uganda's entire educational needs was not in sight. High priority was being given to re-organization, with a reduction in the number of teacher training colleges.

Larger enrolments would make it possible to operate them more economically.

In its international relations the Government was determined to pursue a policy based on truth, the national interests, and the need to project Uganda's image abroad. It would follow a policy of non-alignment, judging issues objectively and rationally.

Uganda planned to establish seven new missions abroad in the coming year, but could not afford to reciprocate the friendly gesture which so many countries had made in opening missions in Uganda.

The President expressed pleasure that Kenya and Zanzibar were soon to become fully independent, and said Uganda looked forward to closer working association with them.

The ideals to which all subscribe included the unity of East Africa — not as a bloc, but as partners in the great effort to advance economic co-operation, leading to a better social life in East Africa. They also covered harmonization of policies in the political and administrative fields.

Referring to the proposed East African Federation, the President said that despite the differences recorded in the working party report and other issues which it had not yet discussed, the Government would pursue discussions with a view to reaching complete agreement before submitting any proposal to Parliament.

The Government was anxious to avoid the establishment of a Federation without taking fully into consideration the views of P.A.F.M.E.C.A. countries which supported the federal idea at the Addis Ababa conference of 1961.

**Reduced-rate holiday fares** are announced by the Union-Castle Line.

**From January 1 full customs clearance** will be required by Northern Rhodesia. The new regulations will apply to all goods, including those from or for Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

**East African Airways** carried in the first 40 weeks of this year 173,977 passengers, an increase of 22.1% over the corresponding figures of 1962. Mail traffic rose 14.4% and cargo traffic 10.7%.

**In the local government elections** in Northern Rhodesia last week U.N.I.P. gained control of four of the eight municipal councils. The African National Congress has a majority in one, and Europeans in another council.

**An All-African High Command in Addis Ababa**, with separate sub-commands for East, Central, West and North Africa, and a Central Military Council, have been proposed by the Defence Committee of the Organization of African Unity after a meeting in Accra.

## Independence of Zanzibar and Kenya Duke of Edinburgh to Represent Queen

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH will be the Queen's special representative at the independence celebrations in Zanzibar on December 10 and then in Kenya.

His Royal Highness is due in Zanzibar on December 9, and will leave late the next day for three days in Nairobi. He was last in Kenya in 1952, when he and the Queen, then Princess Elizabeth, visited the lodge presented to them by the Colony as a wedding gift.

Details were announced on Monday of the phased withdrawal of British troops after independence.

### Removing Troops from Kenya

The 1st Bn. The Gordon Highlanders will leave Gilgil in March for Edinburgh, and in the autumn the 2nd Bn. The Scots Guards, now at Templer Barracks, near Nairobi, will go to Pirbright. The 3rd Nairobi Regiment of Royal Horse Artillery is scheduled to be transferred to Netheravon a little later; the 34th Field Squadron of Royal Engineers to Ripon; and the 1st Bn. The Staffordshire Regiment to Catterick.

Headquarters of the 24th Infantry Brigade Group and most of its administrative units are to be moved to Aden.

British Servicemen now in Kenya, including the Royal Air Force contingent at Eastleigh, near Nairobi, number about 5,500. There are some 5,000 wives and children. The troops have represented the chief strategic reserve for use in the Middle East, especially the Persian Gulf area.

It is estimated that the presence of the forces has contributed about £10m. annually to Kenya's economy. In Nairobi some 1,500 houses and flats are rented for Service families.

After independence Kenya is expected to have a British military training mission. There are now about 100 British officers in The King's African Rifles in Kenya.

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## Impossible to Farm in Kenya Sir P. E. Mitchell Leaving for Spain

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, a former Governor of Kenya, who began farming in the Subukia district on retiring from the Colonial Service late in 1952, said on Monday that Lady Mitchell and he would leave the Colony in 10 days "because the politicians are determined to make farming impossible in this country".

After a holiday in England, they would live in Spain, near Gibraltar. Their farm in Kenya would be operated by a nephew of Lady Mitchell's.

The reference to continuance of the farming operation conflicts with a widespread belief among Europeans in Kenya that the farm had been bought with United Kingdom Government money under the compassionate farm purchase scheme.

Twenty-six African farmers in the Ol Kalou area decided on Monday to quit Kenya, saying that "we have had enough". The decision was made after a meeting with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and other officials, who had pleaded with the farmers to remain. One argument put to them was that if they left Kikuyu squatters would at once move on to the land, and there would then be a risk of serious clashes with rival tribesmen.

## Kenya Minister Accuses Colleagues

### K.A.N.U. Competes with K.A.N.U. Government

DISMISSAL of Mr. J. D. Otiende, Minister of Education in the Government of Kenya formed by the Kenya African National Union, has been demanded by the Kenya National Union of Teachers as a result of flagrantly demonstrated enmity between the Department of Education and the K.A.N.U. party over the selection of African students for scholarships in Bulgaria.

When 46 students selected by the Ministry to study in Bulgaria assembled at Nairobi Airport on Wednesday of last week to be flown to Sofia, they were made to stand aside while 55 other Africans chosen by K.A.N.U. took their places in the plane. Some of those who were not allowed to travel asserted that among those who had been flown off were members of the K.A.N.U. Youth League who were not students.

The disappointed 46 arrived at the airport at 5 a.m. and had their names checked with a list headed "Kenya Government Sponsored Students". Their baggage was weighed, and their names were entered on the aircraft's manifest.

### Corruption in K.A.N.U.

An hour later the students sponsored by K.A.N.U. arrived and were marched straight through the customs into the aircraft. They were seen off by the party's education officer, who said that he would discuss at headquarters the question of those who had been disappointed.

Mr. J. D. Kali, a K.A.N.U. M.P., is reported to have stated later in the day: "It is high time for K.A.N.U. to clean out its offices. We know there is a lot of corruption in the offices".

Mr. Otiende, the Minister of Education said on the following day:—

"The Ministry was not aware that anybody else was selecting students to go to Bulgaria, and it was therefore a surprise when at the last minute certain individuals came forward with a list of students which superseded the list selected by the Ministry.

"It is a matter for regret that certain members who in fact are in the Government themselves should have sabotaged a carefully planned scheme by the Ministry of Education".

The Minister believed to have arranged for the K.A.N.U. students' flight is Mr. Odinga, Minister of Home Affairs.

"That Kenya has the best wages council system in Africa is confirmed by the number of countries which often consult us about their problems".—Mr. M. Ndisi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour.



## Sharp Warning to Trade Unions Creating Alarm and Despondency in Kenya

ALARM AND DESPONDENCY have been created in Kenya by some African trade union leaders, who have threatened the Government on many occasions.

Those charges have been made by Mr. E. N. Mwendwa, Minister for Labour and Social Services, who said last week:—

"Recent utterances from union leaders throughout the country have shown that the leaders of the unions may not maintain the standards for which I am fighting. On many occasions the leaders have threatened the Government, even to the extent of saying that they will boycott the *Uhuru* celebrations, which is the worst thing anyone in Kenya could do or suggest.

"Of the three fundamental human rights of speech, action and movement, speech has been already abused to the utmost by the unions, and they have gone half-way with the second right, action. The big question is how long Government will continue to allow the unions to abuse these rights.

"Independence Day is a day which the working class should look to with the spirit of giving rather than getting—giving anything materially or spiritually to make that day a success.

"With regard to an *Uhuru* bonus, the Kenya Government is not going to act under fear. In such an event the world would look at Kenya with contempt.

### Uhuru Bonus

"The Government's decision to give no bonus does not prejudice any negotiation between a private business and its employees. Government reached its decision after taking into account the financial aspect and other political implications; but this does not alter the decision to make an advance to the lower-paid civil servants of 60s., which has already been agreed, and which is to be repaid over the first three months of 1964.

"Certain unions have created an impression in the minds of the workers that an *Uhuru* bonus is a 'right'. It is not a right. Workers have been misled into believing that the Government is denying them a 'right', and a malicious campaign has been launched by certain trade union leaders against the Government. It seems as if there are certain anti-Government elements in the trade union movement who are using this bonus campaign to embarrass our popularly elected Government.

"The Government is not going to tolerate this. Any further actions to create alarm and despondency over this matter will provoke immediate action by the Government."

A few days later some 2,000 dockworkers in Mombasa approved unanimously a resolution demanding that the Government should give a firm directive to employers that they must grant independence bonuses by November 23, and threatening that the dockworkers would otherwise strike on December 7.

The Kenya Federation of Labour has demanded a bonus of one month's salary, which would cost about £1.4m. The proposal has been rejected by the Federation of Kenya Employers.

Secretaries of eight trade unions in Nairobi asked the Prime Minister last week to appoint a board of inquiry into Mr. Mwendwa's allegation that anti-Government elements in the trade unions were responsible for the discontent.

The general secretary of the K.F.L., Senator Clement Lubembe, urged that the Cabinet should discuss the whole question with union leaders.

### Union Leaders Climb Down

The Minister for Labour and Social Services, the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning, and the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, met representatives of the Kenya Federation of Labour and its affiliates on Thursday to discuss recent statements arising from the dispute over the demand for an *uhuru* bonus. The following official statement was issued later:—

"The Ministers explained the Government's concern over the tone and implied threats in the statements issued by trade union leaders and pointed out that such statements created alarm and despondency in the country when it needed stability and confidence.

"The Ministers stated that these recent statements constituted a challenge to the Government and a reckless attempt to mar the independence celebrations. Anyone who interfered with Kenya's independence celebrations could not be regarded as a loyal nationalist but a traitor to the struggle for which many of our people had sacrificed their lives.

"The Government then affirmed their belief in trade union freedom and unhindered industrial democracy; but it could not remain silent or indifferent to deliberate threats and attempts to ridicule or embarrass the Government. The Ministers reaffirmed that the Government would not itself be able to pay any *uhuru* bonus—which in any case was not a right but a special privilege—nor would it instruct any employers to do so. If in the normal negotiations any employer felt like making such payment he would be free to do so as a matter of agreement.

"The Ministers asked for a cessation of further provocative and aggressive statements and for an assurance that on no account would any union leaders call a strike during the independence celebrations. The Government undertook to ensure that any workers whose services will be needed during the public holidays of December 11 and 12 would be paid accordingly.

"The trade union leaders agreed to pursue a policy of co-operation with the Government and to ensure that there are no disruptions or strikes during the independence celebrations."

## Appeal to Expatriate Officials

MZEE KENYATTA, Prime Minister of Kenya, has said in a message to all officials in the Colony:—

"My Government recognises the great contribution that expatriate civil servants have rendered to Kenya. In addition to bringing to the service of the Government their professional knowledge and skills, they have also built up within the service those traditions of conduct and integrity which must be maintained now and in the future. Many of them have come to love Kenya and will wish to continue to live and serve here.

"With all our emphasis on training, Kenya cannot supply from its own resources all the skills required to run its many Government services. Nor will it be able to do so for some years. I hope therefore that many expatriate officers will realize that they are needed and will continue in the service.

"At this time of rapid change and development it is not easy to see future needs with certainty, but I hope sincerely that those officers who know they are needed and can do so will decide to stay. I know that they will loyally uphold and implement the decisions of my Government and will continue to be impartial in all their duties. For its part my Government will see that the public service continues to remain as free from political interference or influence as in the past."

## Amnesty for Mau Mau

TO MARK KENYA'S INDEPENDENCE, all political prisoners are to be amnestied on December 8. Other prisoners will receive remissions of sentence. The former Mau Mau "General" Karuki Chotara, who escaped the death penalty through uncertainty about his age, and 24 members of the Land Freedom Army now living under restriction will be set free. Persons recently imprisoned on illegal oath-taking charges and five Somali secessionist leaders now under restriction are excluded from the amnesty, but "persons still hiding in the forests" are granted free pardon. About 1,400 political prisoners will benefit.

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## Rebellion in Southern Sudan

### Officials Desert to Secessionists

MR. JOHN OSMAN, representing the *Sunday Telegraph*, the first newspaper correspondent permitted to visit the Southern Sudan since rebellion re-started on September 19, has reported that the official death roll is now 64, including seven soldiers, three policemen and three civilian officials on the Government side, and at least 51 "bandits", 30 having been killed near the Ethiopian border in actions over 10 days.

Since January 37 officials, including an army officer, an assistant district commissioner, and an assistant chief inspector of police, are known to have joined the rebels.

Terrorist tactics are being used by a proscribed organization called Anya-nya (meaning "poisonous insect"), of which the head is a self-styled "field marshal" named Lutada Hillir (whom some officials and others believe to have died).

Two battalions of troops, a battery of 120mm. artillery, and 250 additional police have arrived lately in the Juba area from the north.

### He Who Does Likewise Dies Likewise

At one place a Sudanese medical assistant employed by the Government was murdered and decapitated. Besides his head was the notice: "Anya-nya. This is one of the traitors. He who does likewise dies likewise."

A Sudanese medical assistant at a Roman Catholic mission, the assistant chief of the village, and a shopkeeper were captured, bound, and flogged, and the two latter had their throats cut. The medical assistant managed to escape at night.

An American missionary, Mr. Harold Anstutz, of the African Inland Mission, was shot in the arm when he and his wife were travelling with a military convoy.

Mr. V. C. Hasek, a Canadian forestry expert of the United Nations, was ambushed with his wife. A rifle wound made it necessary to amputate her left arm.

Mr. Osman says in a long dispatch that of 150 missionaries expelled since November of last year, 120 were Roman Catholics. Questioned on the point, a Government spokesman referred to political activities outside the Sudan of Father Saturnino, a Sudanese priest who was a former M.P. for the South and is associated with two secessionist leaders, Mr. William Deng and Mr. Joseph Oduho.

There are now 39 Sudanese clergy, including two assistant bishops, under the Rt. Rev. Oliver Allison, the Anglican Bishop in the Sudan. Twelve C.M.S. workers have been refused permits to return.

The correspondent was told that the secessionists are now strongly supported from Israel by constant radio and newspaper propaganda.

Twenty-seven of the refugees from the Southern Sudan who were arrested in Uganda at the end of last month are not to be charged, interrogation having failed to confirm the evidence against them supplied by the Sudan Government, which had accused them of inciting revolt.

## Russia Arming Somalia

SOVIET RUSSIA is believed to have agreed to provide the Somali Republic with modern military equipment for an army of about 20,000 men; five times the size of the present force. The Prime Minister, Abdul Rashid Shermake, visited Moscow and Peking in August, and in September sent his army commander, General Abdulle Hersi Daud, to Moscow, which at that time informed the Governments of the United States, Western Germany, and Italy that it would not require the small quantities of defensive military equipment which they had offered. Details of the Russian promises are not yet known. Somalia has recently made renewed territorial claims against Kenya and Ethiopia. Her Parliament has ratified a trade agreement with China.

Southern Rhodesia's beef exports are now little short of 9,000 tons annually, are worth about £1.5 million a year. Nine years ago there were no exports of meat.

## Mr. Macleod Now A Director

### Joins Company Which Condemned Him

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, M.P., the former Secretary of State for the Colonies, who declined the offer of a portfolio in the new Government, has joined the board of Lombard Banking, Ltd.

The diarist of the *Daily Telegraph* commented: — "Mr. Macleod's engagement by Lombard Banking is curious. During his period in the Colonial Office the African wind-of-change policy blew strongly. In April, 1962, soon after Mr. Macleod moved on to other duties, Lombard decided to withdraw completely from Africa. The chairman, Mr. E. G. Spater, told shareholders that 'the full measure of the Government's disastrous policy in Africa is slowly but surely whipping the winds into storms of hate'. Perhaps the firm will now return to Africa."

### Appointment As Editor Confirmed

On Thursday last the directors of the *Spectator* confirmed Mr. Macleod's appointment as editor in place of Mr. Iain Hamilton, who has issued writs against the company for alleged breach of contract and against Mr. Gilmour, the chief proprietor, for alleged wrongfully procuring and inducing the breach of a contract for Mr. Hamilton's services until 1967.

Mr. Brian Inglis, a director of the *Spectator*, has resigned from the board in protest at Mr. Macleod's appointment.

In the *Sunday Express* Mr. John Gordon wrote: — "Poor Mr. Macleod. What a blow Kinross must be to him, for the Prime Minister's personal success, which may well expand in the coming months to be the decisive factor in the next general election, could mean his political eclipse."

"Ministers who resign, as Mr. Macleod did, almost invariably do so to further their political careers. They resign with visions of a come-back to greater power. But it almost never happens. What happens is that we never hear of them again. It is better to be a dismissed Minister than one who resigned."

"Though there are exceptions. One was Eden. He resigned over the appeasement of Mussolini and returned to become Prime Minister."

"So it seems to me that the *Spectator* and Lombard Banking are stuck with Mr. Macleod for life. The bridge player's gamble didn't come off."

The 2nd Battalion of the Scots Guards, based at Templar Barracks, Nairobi, has adopted twin lion cubs as mascots.

More than 300 Africans have been treated at Nyeri hospital for anthrax caused by eating a diseased cow.

Civil servants in Northern Rhodesia have again been told that they may not join any political party.

Applications for entry into European schools in Northern Rhodesia have already been received from 78 Africans, 111 Coloureds, and 266 Asians.

Two refugees from Mozambique and one from South Africa have been expelled from Tanganyika as suspected "agents working for outside Powers".

The strike of some 6,000 members of the Kenya Distributive and Commercial Workers' Union was in support of a demand that minimum wages for Africans should be raised from £9 2s. to £14 a month and for mechanics from £23 10s. to £60.

The Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee has published (at 5s.) the third annual report on the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship plan. It shows that 820 Commonwealth scholars are studying under the plan in 12 Commonwealth countries.

The agricultural potential of the Sabi-Lundi Valley of Southern Rhodesia is to be examined by a five-member committee appointed by the Minister of Industrial Development, Mr. Rudland. If development can be shown to be an economic proposition the Government envisages a possible expenditure exceeding £100m. over 15 to 20 years. It is hoped that 750,000 acres will eventually be irrigated.

Cotton prices in Uganda will be lower in the coming season. For first quality seed cotton there will be a reduction of about 6 cents of a shilling per pound. The prices paid to growers last year were about 11 cents above the average realized figure, causing the Cotton Price Assistance Fund to lose nearly £3m. The new price is still ½d. per lb. above the world market quotation.

## Brooke Bond & Company East and Central African Interests

BROOKE BOND & CO., LTD., a group with large tea growing interests in East Africa, report group profit after tax for the year to June 30 at £2,340,209, against just over £2m. In the previous year. Gross profit was up from £5.2m. to £6m., on which tax exceeded £3.5m. Turnover totalled £117m. Shareholders receive 4½d. per share, taking £843,750. (£703,125), equivalent to 4.2% on the capital employed.

Issued ordinary capital amounts to £114m., and preference capital to £1.5m. Current assets less current liabilities exceed £22.8m., fixed assets stand in the books at more than £15.8m., and investments are just under £1m. Group investments in plantation companies represent 24% of the capital.

Separate companies now operate in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, where there has been a satisfactory advance in sales. A new tea packing factory was opened in Dar es Salaam last December.

In the Rhodesias the Brooke Bond and Lyons groups now act jointly through Lyons Brooke Bond (Rhodesia) (Pvt.) Ltd., in which Lyons are the controlling shareholders.

The Kenya estates did well, yielding 1.4m. lb. more than last year. It is expected that yields will continue to increase up to 16m. lb. annually when the young tea reaches maturity. The group has nine tea factories in the Colony. The extensive planting programme of recent years has now been completed.

Mr. John Brooke is the chairman, and Mr. T. D. Rutter the deputy chairman. The other members of the board are Messrs. David Brooke, L. G. Green, C. D. Warner, C. W. Dudley, J. G. Cook, R. F. Furber and D. G. H. Wright.

Extracts from Mr. Brooke's annual review appear on another page.

## British & Commonwealth Shipping Higher Dividend on Increased Capital

THE BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING CO., LTD., is paying an interim dividend of 7% on the ordinary shares, against 6½% last year, the directors having had regard, not only to the estimated group earnings to December 31 next but to the improved cash position in a year of modest capital expenditure. It is expected that the net profit for 1963 will approximate to the total required to meet the preference dividend and the interim dividend and to enable declaration of a final dividend of 6½% on ordinary capital increased by a bonus issue of 12 ordinary shares of 10s. each for every 10 units now held. That would be equivalent to 21.3% on the existing capital. The dividend for 1962 was 20%.

## Congo Franc Devalued

The Congo has announced official exchange rates of 504 francs to the pound for importers and 420 francs for exporters; but it is generally believed that this is part of a two-stage devaluation programme and that further reduction is likely in the middle of next year. The official rate until last week-end had been 182 francs. In Brussels the Congolese franc had been quoted unofficially at about one-eighth of its pre-independence value, when it was at par with Belgium currency.

## Textile Mills for Tanganyika Participation of International Groups

TASINI TEXTILE MILLS, LTD., a company with a £125,000 factory near Dar es Salaam, intends to add a spinning mill which would use about 8,000 bales of local cotton annually and produce about a quarter of the country's present consumption of khaki and other drill, grey sheeting, and coloured linens. Current production is about 3½m. yards of material annually, but the company has a licence to manufacture up to 12m. yards.

Among the shareholders are Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., African Mercantile Co. (Overseas), Ltd., a textile manufacturing company in Holland, a Dutch finance house, and the Victoria Federation of Co-operative Unions.

One of the directors is Mr. Abdul Faraji, chairman of the Tanganyika Development Corporation.

The plans for extension involve about £14m. When the new mill is completed next year the company will employ more than 1,000 Africans.

The Mafatal group of companies, of Bombay, also proposes to establish a textile mill in Tanganyika, probably in the Dar es Salaam area, at a cost of more than £1m. One of the directors, Mr. L. D. Vasa, has had preliminary discussions with Ministers and officials, and a party of the directors will shortly resume negotiations. The group, which has said that it would welcome participation by local shareholders, expects to employ more than 1,200.

A West German group contemplated spending about £1m. on a textile plant near Mwanza. Application for a licence has been made in the name of Tantex, Ltd.

Falcon Mines, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, had a working profit for October of £28,573. Gold production for the month totalled 6,018oz.

Wankie Colliery, Southern Rhodesia, sold 234,322 tons of coal and 9,128 of coke in October, compared with 235,858 and 8,407 in September.

Hippo Valley Estates, Southern Rhodesia, have an expansion plan which would cost £4m., half the total being spent on a new mill. The scheme envisages putting another 20,000 acres of bush under cane.

Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, Ltd., which has large Rhodesian holdings, has raised its dividend from 25% to 27½%, pre-tax profits reaching a record of £7.3m., of which investment income provided almost £5.5m.

Benguela Railway Company reports net operating receipts for the first nine months of the year at £1,912,605, compared with £2,417,032 in the corresponding period of 1962. Total traffic was down from 1,250,116 to 1,211,116 tons, receipts being just under £5m., against £5.6m. Mineral transit traffic was reduced from 470,941 to 377,936 tons.

Great Universal Stores, Ltd., one of the Wolfson group of companies, has offered long-term credit facilities to the Tanganyika Co-operative Supply Association, including £400,000 for a Cosata headquarters in Dar es Salaam. When Sir Isaac Wolfson, chairman of Great Universal, recently visited Tanganyika he sold to the Government three sisal estates owned by Ralli Bros., now a Wolfson subsidiary.



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**BROOKE BOND & CO. LTD**  
*extracts from the statement dated*  
*22nd October, 1963, of the Chairman*  
**Mr. JOHN BROOKE**

circulated to Shareholders on  
 5th November, with the Report  
 and Accounts for the year to  
 30th June, 1963.

**Group Net Profit** after tax for the year to 30th June, 1963 is £2,538,857. Last year it was £2,146,144. Group profit before tax is a record £6,068,097. Main reasons for increased profits were—

- (a) a full year's profit of £278,887 from Doom Dooma (only three months last year)
- (b) a marked improvement in Brooke Bond South Africa's trading position, and also in profits from other overseas companies
- (c) sales rose by £3.8m. to £117.4m. (mostly in the U.K. markets, though this did not greatly increase U.K. profits)

Group tax provision only about 1% lower at 58%. The new Indian super-profits tax set us back an extra £184,150 in that country.

**Share Capital** We are recommending at the Annual General Meeting a Resolution to capitalise £2,812,500 of undistributed profits involving an issue of one new Ordinary share for every four held.

**Tea and Tea Markets** The Chinese incursion into India last Autumn meant that almost overnight the vast tea areas of North India, producing one-third of the world's tea, seemed about to suffer a totalitarian plucking at the hands of the world's first tea merchants.

A strike amongst the crews of the river steamers plying the Brahmaputra in East Pakistan dragged on for nearly two months and coincided with the invasion from the north. Despite these alarming events, there was a commendable absence of any panic buying at the world's tea auctions. Therefore, the price increase was short lived and had no lasting effect.

**Sales Promotions** India and Ceylon are actively engaged in world tea promotion schemes and it is hoped that, before long, with their support the tea trade in the U.K. will be able to launch a national advertising campaign sponsored by all sections of the industry.

**Sales News** Once again "striking whilst the iron is hot", our sales forces have been able to chalk up a new record turnover of £117,382,000. The greatest gain came from the U.K.

Overseas sales companies continue to show progress. Our development plans in the USA continue successfully and, during the year BB tea was introduced into San Francisco and Northern California.

**Crown Cup instant coffee** (introduced to the U.K. market in February of this year) is proving popular and has already won a small share of this rapidly growing market.

**Tea Plantations** A record crop of 44.9m. lbs. compared with 43.9m. lbs. last year.

Plans made in the last few years for the further development of our tea estates have now been completed and, for the time being, we have enough tea of our own to suit our policy.

**Prospects** Sales are good and crops are good (touch wood!). We can truthfully say we are working hard and, subject to the usual exigencies of our particular service, we hope to have another good year.



## Brooke Bond & Co. Limited

**Southern Rhodesia's Chamber of Mines** is studying the feasibility of establishing a small gold refinery.

**In January-June of this year** United States buyers spent nearly £500,000 in the Sudan on the purchase of 3,756 tons of gum arabic.

**On the London coffee market last week** robusta coffee from Uganda rose between Monday and Thursday by no less than 44s. per cwt. to 295s.

**Kamna, Ltd.,** an East African investment company, has advised members not to sell their shares because an offer to acquire the company is likely.

**Central African Airways** carried 213,641 passengers in the year to June 30, an increase of 9,125 on the previous year. The net profit of £275,955 shows an increase of £26,493.

**Corrugated galvanized sheets** are now being manufactured by Mabati, Ltd., Dar es Salaam. The factory capacity is about 25,000 tons annually. A substantial export trade is envisaged.

**A 900-mile pipeline** from the Wankie Colliery to South West Africa is proposed by Lonrho, Ltd., which is prepared to undertake the construction. The cost would be about £20m. The idea is to pump at least 3m. tons of granulated coal annually.

**The East African Ministerial Communications Committee** has agreed to spend £1m. on developing berths 13 and 14 at the port of Mombasa. It has recommended that eight Africans a year should be trained as air pilots, in the first instance at the School of Air Works, Perth.

**Sisal outputs for October:** Bird & Co. (Africa), 1,939 tons, making 7,632 for July/October; Central Line Sisal Estates, 451 tons, making 1,749 for four months (1,459); East African Sisal Plantations, 290, making 970 for four months (836); Dwa Plantations, 152 tons, making 1,341 for 10 months (1,440).

**Japan has bought 258,000 bags of maize** from Kenya at a cost of almost £500,000. This cargo, now being loaded in Kilindini, brings to £1.8m. the value of Kenya's maize export from the 1962 planted crop. There is not expected to be much, if any, surplus from this year's plantings, there being an "enormous decline" in maize growing by European farmers.

**Uganda's Minister of Agriculture** announced at the week-end that "strenuous representations" had been made for an increase in the country's coffee export quota. Whereas production in the year to September 30 had exceeded 160,000 tons, the international agreement permitted export of only 102,000 tons and the country could not expect to sell more than another 20,000 to markets outside the quota.

**Mowlem Construction Co., Ltd.,** jointly owned by the Mowlem group and the United Africa Company, are to expand their building, civil engineering, water supply and drilling operations to territories other than East Africa, and the East African company will be wound up. Meantime it is changing its name to Mowlem Construction Co. (1963), Ltd. A new company registered in the United Kingdom as Mowlem Construction Co., Ltd., will have branches in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.





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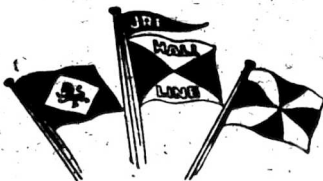
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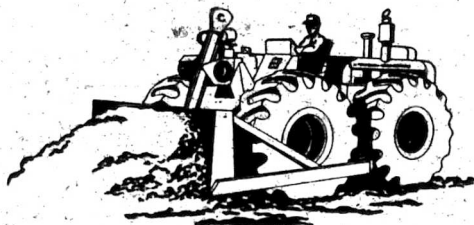
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